

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

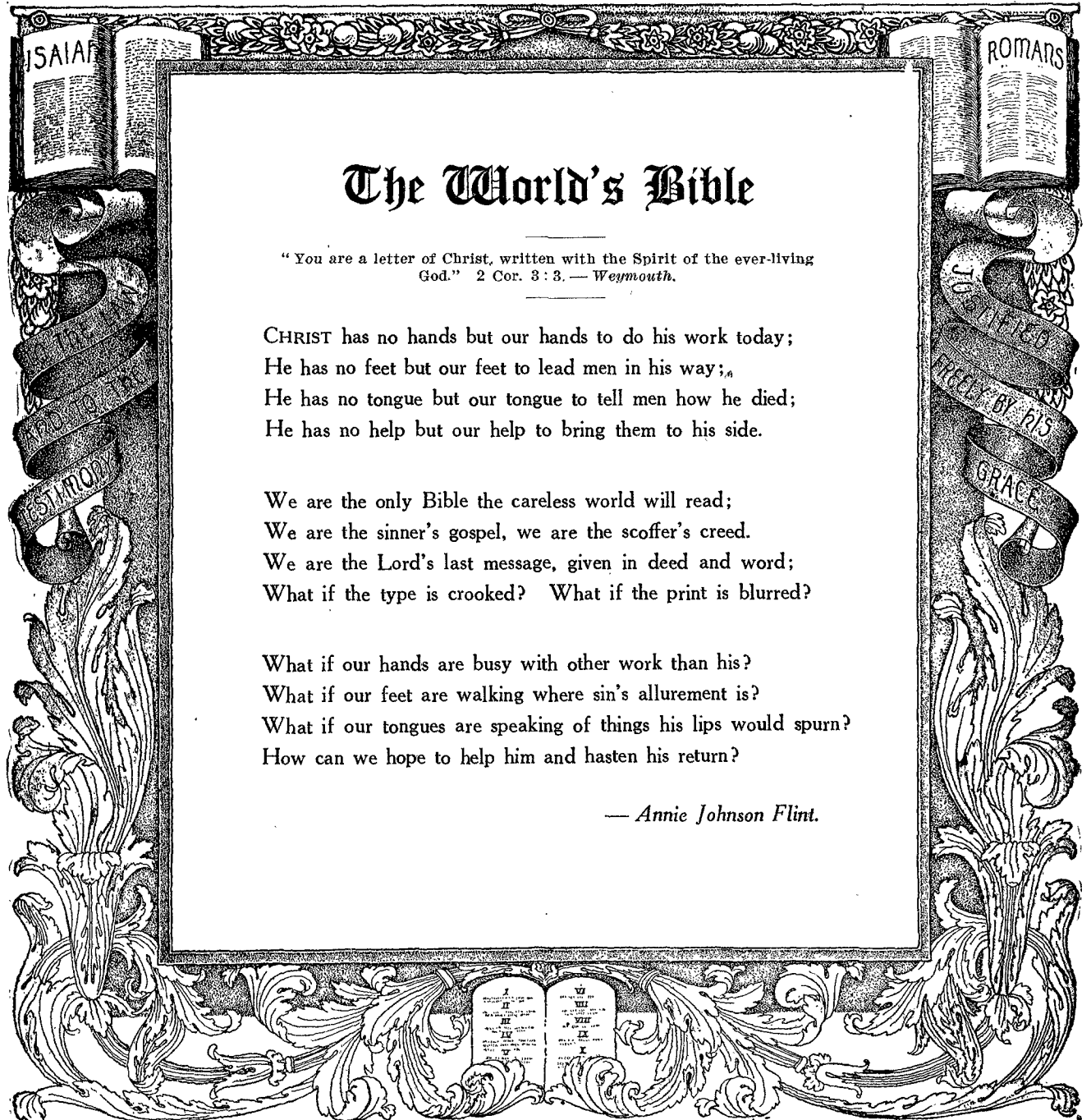


Vol. 97

Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., Thursday, August 12, 1920

No. 33

THE GOSPEL TO ALL NATIONS



The World's Bible

"You are a letter of Christ, written with the Spirit of the ever-living God." 2 Cor. 3:3. — *Weymouth.*

CHRIST has no hands but our hands to do his work today;
He has no feet but our feet to lead men in his way;
He has no tongue but our tongue to tell men how he died;
He has no help but our help to bring them to his side.

We are the only Bible the careless world will read;
We are the sinner's gospel, we are the scoffer's creed.
We are the Lord's last message, given in deed and word;
What if the type is crooked? What if the print is blurred?

What if our hands are busy with other work than his?
What if our feet are walking where sin's allurements is?
What if our tongues are speaking of things his lips would spurn?
How can we hope to help him and hasten his return?

— *Annie Johnson Flint.*

Incidents of European Travel --- No. 9

The Latin Union Meeting

Our brethren of the Latin Union chose an old and world-famous city for their place of meeting. Geneva was in existence before the beginning of the Christian era. Its first mention in historical records is found in Book I of the Commentaries of Cæsar. The Roman conqueror visited the city in 58 B. C. "He describes it as the most northerly city of the Allobroges, and relates how he cut the bridge over the Rhone, which connected it with the right bank of that river, in order to prevent the passage of the Helvetii (B. C. 58). When Gaul was organized under Roman administration, Geneva was included in the province of Gallia Narbonensis.

do for the sake of what he considered truth that which he had condemned in others. Servetus was imprisoned and finally, at Calvin's instigation, was put to death. In later years the disciples of Calvin saw the mistake which had been made by their zealous leader, and erected on the spot where Servetus met his death a monument of expiation to his memory.

The Union Conference

Five different tongues — French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and English — were represented in the meetings of the conference. The French, of course, was the dominant language, representing the believers in France and Switzerland, where the greatest



DELEGATES ATTENDING THE LATIN UNION CONFERENCE AT GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

"Christianity was established at Geneva in the fourth century, and it became the religious capital of a great diocese. Occupied in the fifth century by the Burgundians, it formed part of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and fell along with it, in 534, into the hands of the Franks."

Geneva early became famous for its struggles in behalf of civil and religious liberty. During the Reformation period it was the scene of John Calvin's zealous and not altogether wise activities in behalf of religious and political reform. He came to Geneva in 1536 and died here in 1564. A brochure of the city says of his work:

"Calvin soon acquired immense influence, which, from Geneva, extended over the whole of Europe. He organized not only the Reformed Church, but also the state, developed public instruction, already in a flourishing condition, founded the Academy, and elaborated civil and sumptuary laws, investing old institutions with a simplicity and austerity which attracted the attention and obtained the support of reformers in all countries. Geneva thus became a strong fortress and safe refuge for persecuted Protestants of all nationalities, especially French. The refugees soon assimilated themselves to their new home, and they, and their descendants, have greatly contributed to the importance of Geneva, the Protestant Rome."

One great blot above all others mars the record of Calvin's administration. Opposed strenuously in some of his reforms by Servetus, Calvin was blindly led to

strength of the union is found. But the diversity of languages did not debar the one spirit of unity which unites the hearts of believers from every nation under heaven. As Elder L. A. Hansen remarked in one of

(Continued on page 14)

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

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

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AUGUST 12, 1920

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The Advent REMIUM HERALD And Sabbath

HOLY BIBLE
THE FIELD
IS THE WORLD

"Here is the Patience of the Saints: Here are they that keep the Commandments of God, and the Faith of Jesus." Rev. 14: 12.

VOL. 97

TAKOMA PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 12, 1920

No. 33

Our Work in South America

Observations in South America

JOHN L. SHAW

The Country

A FEW brief months on a continent as large as South America, with its varied nations and peoples, seemed a time all too short to devote to so large a task as visiting our workers in that field. We did, however, within the limits of the six months assigned, succeed in visiting the headquarters of our work in five republics, carrying out, with scarcely any change, the long yet carefully arranged schedule of meetings.

In these meetings we met practically all of the more than four hundred workers of all classes, listened to their reports, visited their institutions, and wrestled with some of their major problems. Some observations were made which may be of interest to our readers.

One of the early impressions given the visitor to South America is the vast extent of territory. There is Peru with a coast line of more than 1,000 miles and an area equal to that of sixteen States the size of Ohio. Then comes Chile, stretching south a distance of 2,900 miles. If one end of this "Tape-line Republic" were placed on the Atlantic coast, the other would extend to Salt Lake City. Crossing into Argentina over the barren Andes Mountains, we entered "the vast land of seemingly endless plains." For twenty-four hours, as fast as the train could travel, we hurried on through stretches of grain fields which seemed to have no boundaries. We had reached a country not measured by acres but by square leagues. The farms of the United States are as garden patches compared with these huge *estancias*. We were told that these vast feudal holdings comprise all the way from 12,000 to 200,000 acres, and agriculture is conducted on a scale that would seem marvelous even to farmers of the Middle West. We saw immense herds of cattle, acres of sheep, and thousands of horses. Statistics state that Argentina has 30,000,000 cattle, 70,000,000 sheep, and 8,000,000 horses. The estimated capital in live stock amounts in terms of wealth to \$650,000,000.

And what shall we say of Brazil? It is larger than Argentina, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Uruguay, and Paraguay combined. From Uruguay on the south and west, we traveled three days by train to

Porto Alegre, and from there six days by boat, and then we had only reached Santos, a southern city a day's journey from Rio de Janeiro. Brazil is larger than the United States, exclusive of Alaska. Vast areas in the interior are yet unexplored, and are inhabited by savage tribes who are said to live in jungle fastnesses as impregnable as any to be found in Central Africa.

We rejoice to report that the message has made a beginning in each of the republics of South America; though merely an entrance has been made in many places, the standard has been raised and is advancing. A great work has been begun among the 60,000,000 people of that continent. From Caracas in the north to Punta Arenas in the south, here and there are to be found the lighthouses of truth, shedding forth their beams of light. So vast a territory makes long stretches of travel for those supervising the work. It takes from ten days to two weeks for the farthest distant member of the division executive board to reach Buenos Aires, Argentina. Elder O. Montgomery, the vice-president of the division, with Brother W. H. Williams, the secretary, requires from four to six months to make a circuit of the field. Leaving their homes in Buenos Aires in May, after going to Bolivia and Peru, through Chile, they are now probably returning by way of the Amazon, preparatory to opening mission work in that part of Brazil. They will not reach home until October.

We found our people ready to listen. We heard of no schism, no running after strange ideas. The same fundamental truths which make us a believing, expectant people, are the truths that strengthen and cheer their hearts. So far as we could learn, the pioneers in South America and those following them have sought to lay a sure foundation.

The Climate

The climatic conditions, in most parts, are more favorable to North American workers than are the conditions in countries like China, India, and parts of Africa. There is not the same need of furloughs for health reasons in these favorable sections of the continent. Chile is called the California of South America. We had been told of floods of sunshine, and of fruit in abundance. We can vouch for the fact that the apples and other fruits are delicious; but as to the sunshine, we must accept the word of the Chileans. Our brief stay was in the cloudy days of

winter, when the heavens and the earth seemed filled with water. We could but wish for an American heated house; the people of the country do not heat their houses. They think heat in the house not healthful, and warm themselves by adding clothing. They probably have less trouble with colds than we in the north, though their manner of living does not seem comfortable. Our workers, however, all looked well.

In Argentina the climate is as favorable as in most parts of the United States, without the intense cold of the North. It is warm in the summer, but not unbearable. There is sufficient cold in the winter for workers of Northern birth. In the more favorable parts of Argentina, the climate surpasses that of most other countries.

Brazil, owing to its size and topography, has a diversified climate. We were in the cities of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo in April, and found the climate delightful, and our workers looked strong and well. Brazil south of the tropic of Capricorn is equable. Where the school and publishing house are located, there is some dampness from fog, yet it is said not to be oppressively hot. The air was crisp and invigorating while we were there.

Farther north the climate becomes more tropical, and hence more taxing to our workers. Those in these sections of country from time to time require a change to a cooler climate. We have heard and read, however, favorable comment upon some parts of north Brazil. Speaking of the Amazon Valley, Mr. J. C. Oakenful, in his book, "Brazil in 1912," says:

"The dangerous parts of the Amazon Valley are limited to a very small section indeed of the country. There are 204,000 square miles of territory, where, to quote Bates (naturalist on the Amazon), the climate is glorious. Bates says further that 'Englishmen who have lived thirty years in Pará (at the mouth of the Amazon) conserve the same aspect, and the same freshness of color, that they had when they left their native land.'"

The climatic conditions of Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru are less favorable to workers from the North than those of Chile, Argentina, and South Brazil. Along the coast there is some malaria, though when we were there the weather was cooler than we expected.



CHARLES THOMPSON

At Lima in June, the cooler season of the year, an overcoat is comfortable at times. The Humbolt current, sweeping north from Cape Horn, cools the climate of the west coast. Heavy clothing is desirable at any season when crossing the equator at this point.

In the interior around Lake Titi-

caca, where our mission work is principally situated, the climate is cool and bracing. Owing to the high elevation, some persons, especially those with weak hearts, are not able to live there. Our workers usually feel well. Frequent removals to places where the heart

and nerves have less strain, are advisable. For this reason a rest home has been purchased in the suburbs of Arequipa, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, at an elevation of 7,500 feet. This city is quiet, pleasant, and well situated.



J. L. SHAW

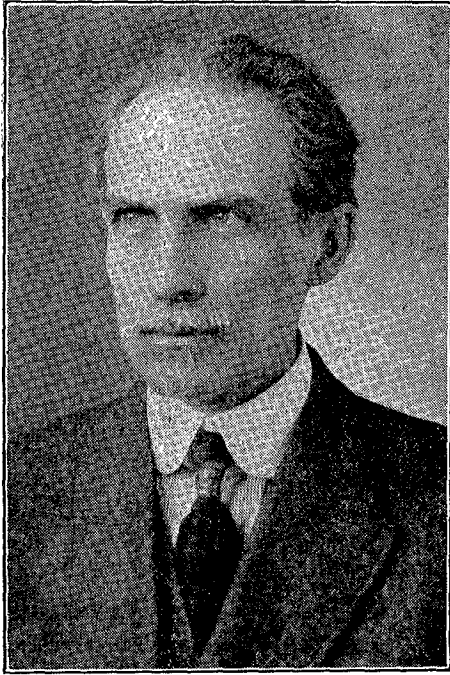
The Peoples of South America

South America is the great melting pot of races. In Brazil we notice principally the Negro, formerly from Africa, intermixing with the Europeans, most of whom are Portuguese. In Peru and Bolivia the mixture is Indian and Spanish. But in Argentina and Uruguay, almost the entire population is white, made up of various peoples from Europe, who have married and intermarried.

There is one noticeable characteristic of the people of all these republics, and that is the apparent absence of prejudice against color. The distinctions among South Americans are those of rank or class, and not of the color of a man's skin. Men in high government positions are said to glory in the tincture of Indian blood in their veins as an evidence of strength and not of weakness. In commenting on the race question, Mr. Cooper, in his book, "Understanding South America," says:

"South America is particularly free of racial antagonisms because of the color question. Indians and Negroes are treated differently socially than almost anywhere else in the civilized world today. The man of half blood, or even the full-blooded Indian or Negro, is given rank according to his accomplishments or degree of intelligence. I have met Negroes in the Academy of Letters among the forty Immortals of Brazil, and I have seen in many other countries men in public life highly honored and revered, whose facial lines bore the distinct marks of their Indian ancestry. Another sign of the absence of color distinctions, as we feel these here in the North, is the tendency in South America to count all persons usually denominated as mestizos [of mixed blood] among the white population."

The almost entire absence of the color question has made it unnecessary to provide separate church buildings and schools. The main separating differences are in language and social standing. In Brazil, Portuguese is the official language. There are settlements of Germans, principally in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, and Espirito Santo. In Argentina, Chile, and in fact all the other South American countries, save the Guianas, Spanish is the official medium. There are settlements of



W. E. HOWELL

ance to the work. Among the Indians of Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru, the Quichua and Aymara languages are spoken. It is only now and then that an Indian can speak or understand well the Spanish. The message must be given to them in their own tongues.

Class distinctions brought about through social rank, wealth, and education have created barriers to the advancement of the message. There are the poor and ignorant on the one hand, and on the other the educated and prosperous. There is not the large middle class that is to be found in the United States.

But the message is going. Our literature is finding its way into the finest homes of South America. The truth draws people of every class, and makes them one in Christ Jesus.

The Work and Workers

It was a rare privilege to meet in all these republics, workers from the homeland, earnest and contented at their work. We have not met in any foreign field a finer body. In each department there is excellent talent and faithful consecration of effort. The leaders spoke appreciatively of the workers sent to South America. We saw none with a spirit of retreat. Everywhere they are entering heartily and courageously into their work. If the teachers in our schools could see these young people, if they could see their work, they would feel repaid for all efforts put forth in their behalf.

We note with interest the names of older workers who have been in South America a long term of years. There is Elder F. H. Westphal, who has been there twenty-six years. Many have been brought into the message through his ministry. His work has been mostly in Argentina and Chile. Elder F. W. Spies, president of the South Brazil Union Conference, went to Brazil in 1896, and the twenty-four years he has spent there have been used to advance the work. Poor equipment for travel, rough roads, muleback riding, and hardships to be met in pioneer work, have not broken his health. Brother Spies is still strong and vigorous. Elder J. Lipke has seen twenty-three years of service in South

Russian-Germans in both Argentina and Chile.

Our work had its beginning in South America among the German people, and loyal supporters of the cause accepted the message in both Argentina and Brazil. These brethren, while helping in other ways, have been of much financial assist-

America. For years he was the pioneer in school work in Brazil. The last year he has been president of the Rio Grande do Sul Conference. Now, on account of their health, Brother and Sister Lipke are taking a furlough in the United States preparatory to another period of service.

Elder J. W. Westphal was for many years president of the Austral Union Conference, and for nineteen years was general director of the work in South America. He speaks both the Spanish and the German. His wise and tactful leadership has made for the substantial development of the work in all parts of the field.

Dr. R. H. Habenicht has been in South America nineteen years. He has labored as both evangelist and physician. His first years there were spent in raising up churches. Later he led in the establishment of the Sanatorio Adventista, at Camarero, Argentina, and is still the medical superintendent. With but little outside assistance, this institution has paid for its own enlargements and improvements, until now it is a well-equipped institution capable of accommodating fifty patients. In its development the evangelical side of the work has been kept in the foreground. The work has greatly prospered, the institution being a means both of healing the sick and of winning souls to the truth.

Elder F. L. Perry has seen fifteen years' service, working first in Peru, later in the south, where for a number of years he was president of the Chile Conference. He is now president of the Argentine Conference. R. Suessmann has been there twelve years, and Ludwig Lotz twelve years. Other workers have to their credit ten years or more of service. In Brazil, E. C. Ehlers and Jacob Crocker have eleven years; W. W. Wheeler, now in Chile, eleven years; G. E. Hartman and O. H. Maxson, Argentina, and W. R. Pohle, now in Bolivia, ten years.

The example of these workers in transferring their interests so fully to South America, in learning the languages of the people for whom they labor, and in remaining continuously at their work in the field, has had its influence upon both work and workers. In foreign lands the continuity of the work is often broken by workers' leaving the fields and carrying with them their experience, which might have been of much benefit to those of less experience. Decades of service faithfully rendered give training and experience of priceless value in the field where it is bestowed.

We wish for these workers and their associates the sustaining hand of God continually in their ministry.

O. MONTGOMERY
Vice-President for South America

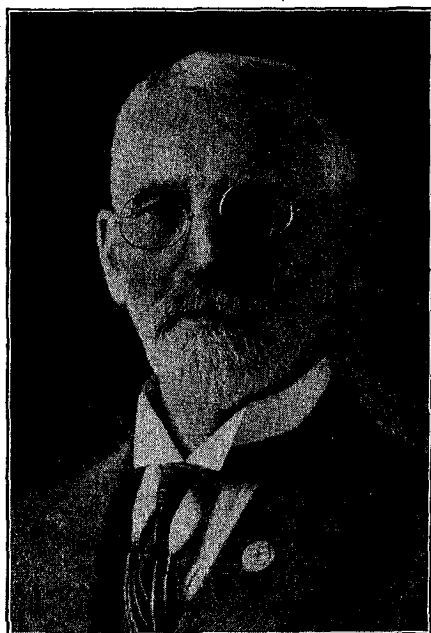
The Beginnings of the Work in Argentina

J. W. WESTPHAL

THE third angel's message first found its way into Argentina through the medium of our literature, by two different means. Near the close of the ninth decade of the nineteenth century an Italian-Swiss colonist of Waldensian descent learned of Seventh-day Adventists in Switzerland through reading in a secular paper an account of a baptism at Neuchâtel. His desire to learn more of such unheard-of practices led him to write to Switzerland for literature. He became convinced that the doctrine these people held was the truth, and he and his wife accepted it. After thirty years they are still alive and faithful in the message, as are also some of their children and grandchildren. As a part of his donation toward building the River Plate Academy, he did the mason work gratis. His grandchildren are now among its most faithful attendants.

In 1891 three colporteurs, Brethren Nowlin, Snyder, and Stauffer, entered the field in the interests of our literature. As we had then no literature in the Spanish, they could work only among the people of foreign tongues, principally Germans and English. As a consequence, interests sprang up that resulted later, through ministerial work, in a large number of Russian-Germans accepting the truth. Similar results, arrived at in a similar way, developed in a Swiss-German colony in Uruguay.

In the meantime the message was finding entrance through the immigration of some of our brethren from Kansas. They had accepted the truth under the labors of Elder L. R. Conradi, at Tampa, Kans. Brother George Riffel, the leader of the immigration party, had lived in Brazil and Argentina. Happy in his new-found faith and hope, he desired to take the glad news to his former friends and neighbors. But the Lord had a surprise in store for them. Other Russian-Germans had had a similar burden for their brethren in Russia, and by means of literature and personal messengers the message had been given in a certain place in Russia. One of those who heard



J. W. WESTPHAL

Field Missionary Secretary for South America

it, still disobedient but believing in his heart that it was the truth, came to Argentina, and apparently accidentally met the brethren at the Diamante port; and though they were utter strangers, he offered them the hospitality of his humble home. This was on a Friday. The next day he kept the Sabbath with the

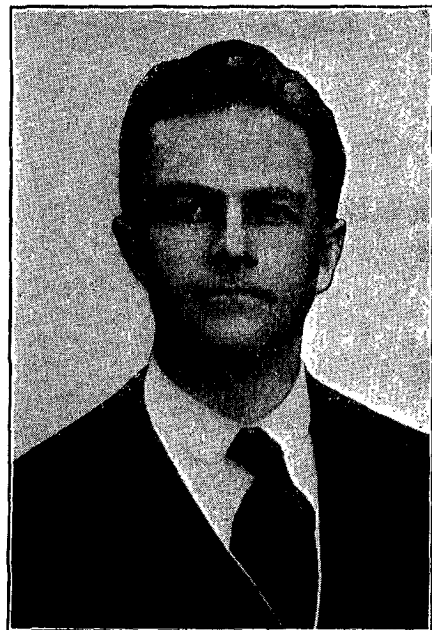
brethren. He is the brother of Elder Hetze in Russia. For many years he served as one of our most earnest and efficient elders. Although he is now feeble on account of age and an unfortunate accident, which nearly resulted in his death, his faith in the message is still firm and his hope bright.

In 1894 my brother, Elder F. H. Westphal, in response to a call for help, was sent to work in this field. The conditions under which he labored were primitive indeed. The people were poor and lived in mud huts on rented lands. The one sleeping-room, air tight, served also as a meeting-room. The brethren, as fast as they accepted the truth, became zealous, active home missionary workers, and united with him in his work most sympathetically, attending meetings, visiting families, and making liberal use of literature. In the reward they will ever have a share.

The people were not yet accustomed to differing sects. This, together with the power that accompanied the message, brought opposition and persecution. Some who declared that they would kill my brother, and made the attempt, later accepted the truth and greatly rejoiced in it. One of these recently died in the blessed hope.

All manner of wicked stories were circulated. At a general meeting, as the crowd passed from the meeting place to take part in a baptismal service, the Diamante authorities waited at the gate till my brother, who was among the last to leave the place, came out. They determined to prevent the baptism, and taking him, the ringleader, prisoner, they supposed that they had accomplished their purpose. But another had been appointed to officiate, so there was no break in the ceremony. Reports had been circulated that both men and women were baptized nude, and other stories equally absurd and vicious. But the efforts of the enemy were thwarted. When my brother appeared before the judge the next day and explained the manner of baptism, the latter politely begged pardon for molesting them. The brethren still recount the experiences of these early days with animation and joy. As a testimony—a monument—to the miracles of those days, there is still among the brethren one who once was a habitual, godless drunkard, now sobered and clean, singing in clearest notes the praises of our God.

Others labored equally as hard and faithfully,—Elders Jean Vuilleumier, J. A. Leland, N. Z. Town, E. W. Snyder, and others. The path was often strewn with thorns, but there was rejoicing as one after another was added to the little flock. As a result the truth was planted at Los Garzas, Los



W. H. WILLIAMS

Secretary and Subtreasurer for South America



E. F. PETERSON
Superintendent Inca Union Mission

Toscas, Ocampo, in the Chaco; Los Tunas, Grütley, and other places in Santa Fé; Devoto, in Córdoba; in Buenos Aires, Uruguay, and Paraguay, all of which composed one field in those days. These fields were organized into the River Plate Conference in 1901, the year of the arrival of the writer, with Elder N. Z. Town as its first president.

The membership was between three and four hundred.

Gradually the work has grown. There are now four distinct fields instead of one, with other divisions in prospect. The membership is about twelve hundred in Argentina alone. The truth has been planted in near and far-distant places, including the largest cities. Institutions have sprung up—a school, a sanitarium, and a publishing house; and all have become strong factors in the spread of the message. The old-time spirit is not dead. Instead, a new life and consecration are taking possession of God's people. A brother who accepted the truth under the labors of Elder Vuilleumier, but who had lived alone with his family for many years, had become cold and formal. When the war broke out, he came to one of our offices and asked if there was still hope for him, for he realized the nearness of the end. He gained a new experience, that still continues. Although still living separated from our people, his whole family is consecrated to God. There is manifest the faithful Waldensian spirit in consecration, in liberal giving, and in missionary work.

Future prospects look bright. The literature sent from Switzerland, and the few English and German books sold in those days, were the forerunners of a circulation now approaching fifty thousand dollars' worth annually in Argentina alone, with the tide rising higher every year. With our seventy students in the school, from the seventh grade upward, many of measurably mature years, preparing themselves for the work (with others who, for lack of room, cannot come), there is promise of a rich harvest of workers in the future. More doors are open than ever. There are brethren from the border of Paraguay to the Chubut River in Patagonia, and from the eastern edge of Buenos Aires and La Plata to Mendoza at the foot of the Andes, where a laborer has recently been established. Their prayers, their labors, their influence, are making some impression upon Argentina's eight million inhabitants; but to finish the work, their numbers, the facilities for school accommodations, great enlargement of our printing capacity and facilities, a great increase in the number of our laborers of every class, and that quickly, are necessities to the completion of the work in what little time still remains of the last generation.

Camp-Meeting in Alto Parana

WARREN E. HOWELL

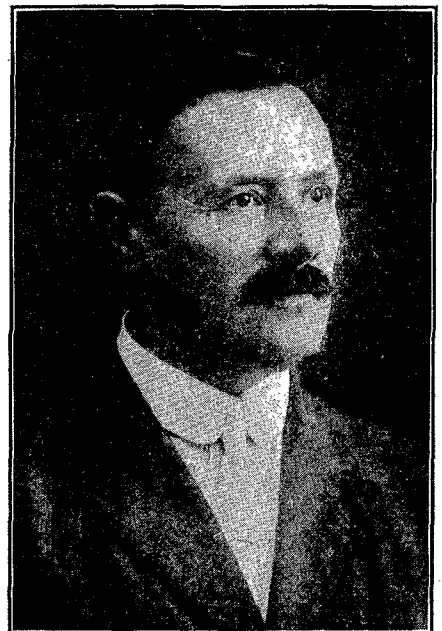
THE Alto Paraná Mission is a division of the Austral Union Conference. It embraces the northernmost provinces of Argentina—Misiones, Chaco, Formosa, and Corrientes—and Paraguay. It is named after that part of the Paraná River commonly called Alto Paraná, or in English, Upper Paraná, since this river marks the boundary between Paraguay and the province of Misiones. The river flows through the southeastern part of the mission.

The camp-meeting was appointed for five days in April, at Candelaria, a small town on the Paraná not far from Posadas. One general meeting tent was pitched, and the people who came from a distance camped in their wagons in a vacant lot or stayed with friends. The general laborers occupied a room, and ate at the village restaurant. About half the believers present were Germans, and the other half Spanish and Paraguayans. For the convenience of the translators they were arranged on opposite sides of the large tent. Nobody came late to the meetings, but the people gathered in usually a half hour before service and sang the songs of Zion, alternating in German and Spanish, till the meeting opened.

The visiting laborers present were J. W. Westphal, C. P. Crager, E. H. Meyers, and the writer. Two young people's meetings were held each day under direction of Brother Crager, and colporteurs' meetings by appointment of Brother Meyers. There were about 100 people in attendance, with about 150 on Sabbath. One brother walked eighty miles, carrying a load of sixty pounds, to attend the meeting. The Spirit of the Lord was present in power, and the people responded well in reconsecrating themselves to deeper spiritual life and missionary service.

On Sabbath a call for mission offerings was made, and the people gave 704.50 pesos Argentina, which, together with the Sabbath school offerings of 230.05 pesos, made a total of nearly a thousand pesos, or about 400, gold. The people here live mostly in the country and many of them under primitive conditions in pioneer sections, yet a spirit of liberality was shown in the donations to our world-wide work.

There is great need of a school in Paraguay, and a strong interest among our people to have one. A church elder has put up a small brick building that will serve for a school, but they have no teacher. I counted twenty-seven young people who appeared to be of school age, in one of the morning meetings, and these were a minor-



F. W. SPIES
President South Brazilian Union Conference

ity of the number in the various churches and companies of believers. A young man is needed who can share the simple life of the people and teach these waiting children and youth.

Elder Westphal and I were obliged to leave the meeting after three days, to reach our appointment at the Porto Alegre meeting in southern Brazil, but Brethren Crager and Meyers remained to the close, to assist Brother Santiago Mangold, superintendent of the mission, in completing the work. How good it is that the message has a foothold in the inland republic of Paraguay! Let our readers pray and give for the furtherance of the work in this needy field.

* * *

The Chile Conference

CHARLES THOMPSON

THE fourteenth annual session of the Chile Conference was held in connection with a general meeting in the city of Santiago, May 19-26, 1920. There were present about forty delegates, representing twenty churches. The meetings were held in the "Teatro Argentino," the building used by the Santiago church for their regular services. On account of the unfavorable weather at this season of the year, the attendance from outside the Santiago church was quite small.

There were present all the conference workers — Elder R. T. Baer, union conference president; Elder O. Montgomery, vice-president; W. H. Williams, subtreasurer; Prof. H. U. Stevens, educational and young people's secretary for the South American Division; and Elder J. L. Shaw, Prof. W. E. Howell, and the writer from the United States.

Two hours each day and the evenings were spent in Bible study, general instruction, and preaching. The business of the conference was transacted harmoniously, and the reports given by the workers and departmental secretaries were quite encouraging. The conference has a present membership of 783, seventy-four of whom were baptized last year. The tithe paid during the year amounted to 26,139.03 pesos (36.95 pesos per capita), which shows a small gain

over that of the preceding year. Their mission offerings were 11,099.97 pesos (averaging twenty-seven centavos per capita), which is also a marked gain over the mission offerings of the previous year, though short of the goal set by the conference.

A very encouraging factor in reaching their future financial goal will be found in their Harvest In-

gathering work.

This campaign was launched in earnest at the session of the union conference held in February. The goal set for Chile at that time was 3,150 pesos. At the time of this conference they had raised 5,000 pesos, and fully expected to double the amount of the goal set. The secretary of the home missionary department, Brother Walter Schubert, was enthusiastic in ad-

vocating that their goal for 1921 be 12,000 pesos. It was certainly an agreeable surprise to all to see the favorable way in which our solicitors for the Harvest Ingathering were received, and the liberal response made by the people. This was true throughout the entire field of South America.

The Sabbath school department is under the direction of Sister Gertrude Davis, who is to give her full time to this work in the future. Her report for the last year showed a record of forty-five schools, with a membership of 859, and sixty-eight reporting in the home department. The offerings for the year amounted to 7,280 pesos, which was 1,300 pesos in excess of the goal set.

The secretary of the home missionary department gave a most encouraging report. While the department is quite young in its organized capacity, yet there were 300 members reporting at the time of this meeting, and the record showed that seventy-four persons had been won to the truth, or one for every four members reporting. He also reported one church that had reached the goal of "doubling its membership during the year."

The book sales for the year amounted to 74,385.50 pesos, which was some 30,000 pesos less than the sales of the year before. While this falling off was to be regretted, it was almost unavoidable, owing to the blocking of the "Transandino" Railroad with snow in the mountain cuts for six months, thus cutting the colporteurs off from their source of supplies,—the publishing house in Florida, Argentina. The leaders of this department, however, are not discouraged; for their sales in the aggregate for the last five years showed an increase of about 300 per cent over those of the previous five-year period, 1910-14. They have laid definite plans, and are working to make 1920 the banner year in the colporteur history of Chile.

During the conference, daily meetings were held with the young people. These meetings were conducted by Prof. H. U. Stevens and Elder C. P. Crager. The reported results were very favorable. There are about 300 young people among the believers in Chile, many of whom are not receiving the benefits of a Christian education. Two causes said to be responsible for this are the unfavorable loca-



H. MEYER
Superintendent North Brazil Union Mission



R. T. BAER
President Austral Union Conference



H. U. STEVENS

Secretary Educational and Young People's
Departments for South America

tion of their training school and its limited quarters.

In the president's report he stated that 1919 was the banner year in the history of their school, when fifty-five students were enrolled, filling both dormitories to their utmost capacity. The school is some two miles distant from the village of Pua. Pua, geographically, is in the extreme south of Chile, too far south to be cen-

tral for the majority of our churches; and as the seasons are extremely dry during crop cultivation and exceedingly wet during school months, the location is quite unsatisfactory; consequently the conference committee are taking definite steps to move the plant to some place where these conditions will be avoided. They are endeavoring to increase the capacity of the school to at least one hundred students, and plan to add to their facilities as the necessity demands.

Chile, like all other conferences, needs more workers. This need can and should be supplied from the ranks of their noble and consecrated young people. In order to accomplish this, they must be trained. Therefore we hope that their training school will receive the co-operation and loyal support of all the Chilean constituency. Altogether, the work in the Chile Conference is progressing, endeavoring to keep step with the movement of the message.

Elder R. T. Baer, who had served but one year as president, was called to the presidency of the Austral Union at the union session held in February, Elder J. W. Westphal being recommended at that time to connect with the work of the division in the capacity of field secretary. Therefore it was necessary to elect another president for Chile. Elder C. P. Crager, who was carrying responsible departmental work in the Austral Union, was chosen by the Chile delegates to fill this place. While the union was loath to release him, yet in the interest of the work in Chile they consented, and Elder Crager was unanimously elected, as were all the other officers.

Before the meeting closed, the interests of our world-wide work were considered, and an offering was taken for foreign missions, to the amount of 4,600 pesos in cash and pledges.

It was a privilege much esteemed by the writer to attend this annual convocation of God's people. It is inspiring to see how the truth of the third angel's message has found its way to Chile and taken root in so many hearts, and brought forth fruit in earnest and consecrated believers. As we left in company with others to meet our appointments in the Inca Union, we earnestly prayed God to bless and prosper the work and workers of the Chile Conference.

General Meeting at La Paz

WARREN E. HOWELL

AFTER completing our work east of the Andes and in Chile, six of us set out for the Lake Titicaca Mission field; viz., Elders J. L. Shaw, Charles Thompson, O. Montgomery, and H. U. Stevens, Subtreasurer W. H. Williams, and the writer. We went by sea from Valparaiso to Antofagasta, Chile, where we had to wait two days on the triweekly railway service into the interior. There is now through service from Antofagasta by way of the nitrate and mining region of northern Chile to La Paz, Bolivia. The train is fitted out with sleeping-car and dining-car service of good quality.

The first half of the line is a narrow gauge of only two and one-half feet, so that our berths in the sleeping car were placed singly end to end in the middle of the car, with the car proportionately small in other respects. The rest of the line was a gauge of one meter, carrying us over a remarkable tableland on top of the Andes for nearly 400 miles at an average elevation of about 12,000 feet.

This was our first introduction to the high altitudes of Bolivia and Peru, of which our people in North America and the world have heard not a little. Like every new traveler in these parts, we had our apprehensions about how the elevation would affect us, and did not have to wait long to find out. Among the first symptoms are headache, a nervous tension at the base of the brain, and shortness of breath on exertion. Then followed, with some, nausea and dry sore throat. In two or three days these symptoms largely left us, with the exception of short breath and sore throat, which remained with some of us the entire three weeks we were in these high altitudes; shortness of sleep, too, was a common and continuous element in our experience. Usually we slept quite well about five hours a night, then were left to our cogitations till daylight came. None of these difficulties were serious, hardly more than inconveniences for the visitor, though of course the nervous strain wears on the worker in time.

Well toward the eastern border of the extensive plateau on top of the world, described above, lies the city of La Paz.

On the eastern edge of the plateau, as also on the western, lies the cordillera of the Andes, in the form of rugged broken peaks and deeply serrated ranges and groups of rocky, sky-piercing spires, perpendicular precipices, and well-nigh bottomless ravines. La Paz lies in a large basin in the very edge of



JOHN LIPKE

President Rio Grande do Sul Conference

the eastern mountain range, some 500 or more feet below the general level of the plateau on which it is approached from the west, and from which our first view of the city was virtually that of the condor or the aviator. It was thus placed by its founders for protection from both enemies and the natural elements.

Here is our faithful worker and director of the Bolivia Mission, Elder W. R. Pohle, who, with his wife and four boys, has been living and laboring here for the last six years, making in all eleven years' work in South America without furlough. We found them of good courage, and received a very cordial welcome and entertainment in their own home. We were joined here by E. F. Peterson, superintendent of the Inca Union Mission; E. H. Wilcox, field missionary secretary; and Brother and Sister Reid Shepard, and held a three days' meeting.

La Paz is a city of 70,000 inhabitants, of whom about 50,000 are Indians, largely Aymaras. The entire Bolivia Mission field contains some 130,000 people, of whom it is said that not more than from 5 to 15 per cent in any city can read and write. This limits the sale of literature to a considerable extent, but the book sales for the first five months of 1920 exceed any previous record. Brother Pohle's son is at present working the cities of Potosi and Sucre, of some 25,000 people each. Cochabamba, 40,000, and Oruro, 30,000, are the other two cities of some size.

The membership of the La Paz church is twenty-five, with a few isolated members elsewhere. The Bolivia Mission goal for Harvest Ingathering this year was 1,000 bolivianos, with 500 bolivianos for the local church. At the time of our visit, 1,663 bolivianos had already been gathered—about \$416, gold.

Work for the Indians in Bolivia is beginning to open up with promise. Brother Reid Shepard is at present living at Viachi, a railway junction town between La Paz and Zuaqui on Lake Titicaca, and will work out from there as the interests may indicate. It may prove best in due time to set off to the Bolivia Mission all the Indian work around the east end of the lake that is on Bolivian soil.

Bolivia is the third largest republic in South America, extending east of the Andes into rich forest and agricultural districts in the tropics, which, together with possibly the greatest variety and quantity of mineral wealth on the continent, it is said, will make her the most independent in resources needful for her economic life. Proper transportation facilities will open up these resources, and some projects for the purpose are under way.

Our meetings for the study of God's word and for counsel were well attended, and plans were laid for aggressive effort to extend the message to the waiting thousands of Bolivia.

* * *

"KNOWLEDGE is gained through study, wisdom through inspiration."

Among the Indians Around Lake Titicaca

JOHN L. SHAW

The Institute

LEAVING La Paz Sunday, June 6, we made our way that night by steamship across the deep and placid waters of Lake Titicaca. What a marvelous body of water, 12,500 feet above the sea, surrounded by an elevated plateau, rising into mountain tops on every side! Its length is 130 miles.

The next morning when our boat reached Puno, where a workers' institute had been arranged for, we were met by Brother F. A. Stahl and other workers. The meetings, which began next day, were attended by practically all the workers around Lake Titicaca. The foreign workers present were O. Montgomery, E. F. Peterson, F. A. Stahl, H. U. Stevens, E. H. Wilcox, Charles Thompson, W. E. Howell, J. L. Shaw, Orley Ford, Jose Replogle, Dr. Johnston, J. S. Hindbaugh, A. C. Ford, David Dalinger, Archie Field, and Pedro Kalbermatter. With these were gathered more than sixty native workers, most of whom were teachers in charge of native schools. Around Lake Titicaca there are forty schools, with fifty-six teachers. The enrolment of these schools is very large.

The purpose of the institute was to emphasize in a simple way some of the essential features of our message and work. The instruction given was translated first by an interpreter into Spanish, and then by another interpreter from the Spanish into Aymara, and frequently also into the Quichua. Though we questioned at first whether the messages given would reach the ears of the Indian workers and be understood, we were again and again encouraged by their manner of response. It was a real

pleasure to meet these Indian workers, shake their hands, and hear from their own lips their experiences and victories in Christ. There were present those who had hazarded their lives for the faith, and many who had been delivered from the curse of alcohol and the use of the coco leaf, with all their attendant evils.

We met Brother Comacho, the first Indian convert. Having received a copy of the Spanish *Signs*, he wrote for more light. Brother Stahl visited him, and afterward lived in his house when first beginning work among the Indians. We also met Brother Juane Juane, who was struck by the Indians and suffered imprisonment. He is now a successful evangelist. We met Brother Luciano Chambi, who, after living five years in the house of Brother Stahl, has proved his ability as a soul-winner and is now in charge of a mission station; and also Romaldo Ordonus, who from his house at the snow line, 18,000 feet above the sea, had come seven days' journey to attend the meeting. He came with two requests; one was that a teacher be sent to his mountain retreat to conduct a school, and the other that a minister come and bap-



F. A. STAHL
Superintendent Lake Titicaca Indian Mission

tize candidates desiring baptism. When the needs of foreign missions were presented, he gave freely of his small store. We were also glad to grip the hand of a converted thief, once a source of fear to those who knew him, but now a quiet, earnest, successful teacher in one of the mission schools.

A Visit to the South Side Stations.

After this meeting closed, the leading brethren divided into companies: Brethren O. Montgomery, Charles Thompson, E. F. Peterson, E. H. Wilcox to visit the mission stations on the north side of the lake; Brethren W. E. Howell, F. A. Stahl, Dr. Johnston, H. U. Stevens, J. S. Hindbaugh, and the writer to visit stations on the south side. In this way we were able to come into personal touch with a large majority of the 2,000 Indian brethren about the lake, and to see our missionaries at their work in the different mission stations.

Leaving Puno by boat, we went to Pomata, the farthest station on the south side, about eighty miles from Puno. On reaching the shore, the school band, with flags and horses, greeted us, shouting their cheers and playing their notes of welcome as they ran before our horses on the way back to the mission station, five miles distant.

Brother and Sister Orley Ford are in charge of the Pomata station. The mission buildings are well situated on the hillside, commanding a good view of the pampa stretching away in the distance, dotted here and there with Indian houses and flocks of llamas, alpacas, sheep, and cattle eating mountain grass. The mission property consists of a church building, a small dispensary, a stable, and other small buildings, the entire cost of which was about \$1,500. Though the station has been in operation only three years, there are between two and three hundred church members and seven outschools.

Announcements had been sent out that the recently completed church would be dedicated while we were there, so people gathered in from the surrounding country. The men sat around the wall on a bench made of earth, while the women sat on the floor in the center. The church, made of sun-dried brick and covered with thatch and floored with boards from packing cases, is large enough to accommodate four hundred persons. Soon it will not be large enough, for many are seeking the truth. A large baptismal class was then under instruction.

Between services the little, well-arranged dispensary was freely patronized. So many were seeking medicines it was only with difficulty that we made our way in. The interest our missionaries about the lake have taken in the sick and suffering, and the manner in which they have cared for them, have won the hearts of the people and given them their confidence. In all their needs they turn to the missionaries. They look to them as their teachers, for they have no schools; as their medical helpers and advisers, for they have no doctors; as their protectors from robbers and government officers and others who

take their property, for they have been denied their rights for many generations. We rejoice in the good work going forward at Pomata. In a painstaking, thorough manner Brother and Sister Ford are building up the various interests of the station. Though working single-handed and often beyond their strength, the Lord is blessing their efforts, and many souls who have been sitting in darkness have seen a great light. Another couple is needed at Pomata, to help these faithful workers in the good work to which they have set their hands.

Our Trip to Ilave Pampa

On the morning of the third day, after the horses had been well fed on sheaves of barley, and Brother Ford, turning blacksmith, had put new shoes on them, we were ready for our journey from Pomata to Ilave Pampa. Brother Stahl leading the way on his faithful black mule, we went over pampa and hill and mountain, sometimes following trail and sometimes not. We had gone only a few miles when we were met by a delegation who earnestly requested us to turn aside from our journey and visit their brethren in a near-by village. They wished us to send a teacher for their school. For miles they ran in front of our horses, thus wishing us God-speed on our way, as we could not stop. Finally we halted. Brother Stahl made a short speech and prayer was offered; the Indians were then urged not to go farther from their houses, so they turned back. We passed many dwellings, and saw the Indians at their various tasks,—cutting and threshing barley, making *chunñas*, and tending their herds of llamas, alpacas, sheep, and cattle. The Indians here, both men and women, are an industrious, hard-working people. The women, weighted down with many clothes, hurry barefooted along the roads, often spinning wool as they go.



DR. R. H. HABENICHT
Medical Superintendent River Plate Sanitarium

As we journeyed we saw relics of the Inca days, when the Indians of the highlands, and in fact of all Ecuador and Peru, reaching far down into Chile, were under the rulership of their own kings. Though worshipers of the sun, these ancient people developed a civilization surpassing anything of its day in either North or South America. We passed chulpas, or high pedestals of stone, underneath which are still to be found the bones of bodies buried hundreds of years ago, clay, pottery, and other relics. We passed a seat cut in solid stone, with stairs ascending to it, supposed to be the throne upon which the Inca or Indian ruler sat when in that part of his extended domain.

Miles before we reached the mission station of Ilave Pampa, we were met by one delegation after another, some on horseback, others on foot, blowing horns and waving flags, all desiring to shake our hands and bid us a warm welcome. Soon we reached a broad river, the water reaching above the horses' girths. There was nothing for these Indian brethren to do but to take off their clothing, put it on the tops of their heads, and wade the deep, cold river.

poorly prepared the Plateria Mission is to train workers. We had listened to no less than forty delegations asking that teachers be sent to instruct their people, and for lack of teachers no promises of help could be made. We then realized how vital and necessary is a training school to prepare teachers and evangelists to answer these insistent calls. "Send us a teacher. We will furnish the land, put up the building, equip it, and pay for the teacher." This is the attitude of the people. What they want is the oversight and moral support of the mission. To meet this demand a school to prepare workers is needed.

Sunday morning we completed our journey to Puno, and finished our intensive program among the Indian peoples. The Lake Titicaca Mission is unique in the history of our world-wide missionary endeavor. Brother Stahl and his associate workers have reached the hearts of multitudes of these people. Many are turning toward the light. It is the nearest thing to a mass movement toward the gospel the writer has ever witnessed. Our part is to supply workers to strengthen the hands of our missionaries in the field, and the harvest seems certain to follow.

Now is the hour for these neglected and oppressed peoples to hear of Christ and his message for today. They are coming not only in tens but in hundreds. Shall we do our part in faithfully teaching them the message and preparing them to take it among their own people? The question facing us is, How shall workers and means be obtained to meet the needs in the Lake Titicaca Mission?

* * *

Lima, Peru

CHARLES THOMPSON

LIMA is the capital and chief city of the republic of Peru. It is also the headquarters of the Inca Union and Peruvian Missions. A number of our workers live in Miraflores, a beautiful residential suburb of this city. In this suburb is also situated the training school for the Spanish-speaking people of Peru.

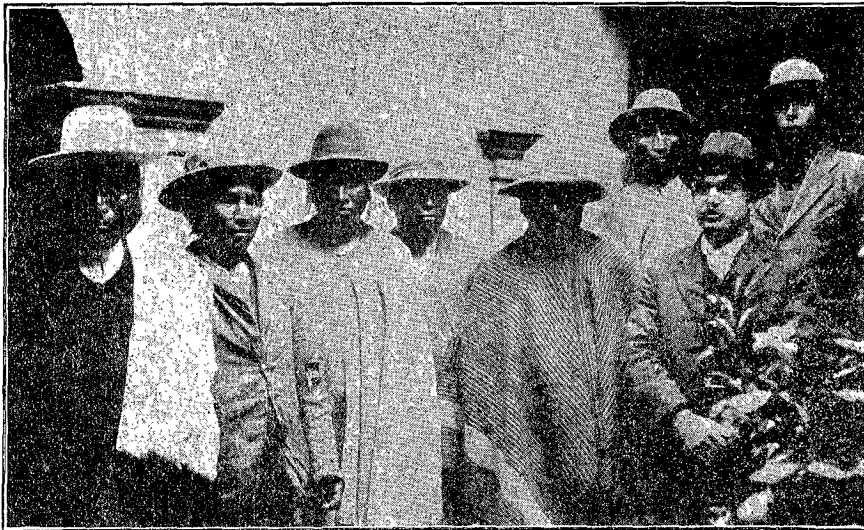
The last general meeting we attended in South America was at this place. It was a meeting of the Inca Union Mission. All the workers were called in, and a regular program of instruction was carried on from day to day. In addition to this instruction, reports were given by those who are carrying special responsibility in connection with the administration of the work in these missions, and evening meetings were held for the special benefit of those interested in the truths that make us a separate people.

In company with Elders O. Montgomery, E. F. Peterson, and H. U. Stevens, Elder J. L. Shaw, Prof. W. E. Howell, and the writer reached Lima a few days previous to the beginning of the workers' institute. The time was spent in divisional executive committee work. Here their budget for 1921 was prepared, and other important matters pertaining to the future policies and work of their division were decided. Our delegation from the States had received a cable from Washington urging our return before July 24. Consequently we planned to sail on July 2, the boat sailing on that date being the only one at the port of Callao that would land us at headquarters in harmony with the request. In thus sailing a few days earlier than we had previously planned, our work in the institute was cut short, but we were able to attend most of the important committee meetings and the first day of the workers' meeting.

We were glad to meet most of the workers of the Inca Union Mission, and to find them and their fam-

ilies enjoying a good degree of health, and also to find them courageous in pushing the work in their various fields and departments. They were, in return, encouraged by seeing a good growth and advancement in the work.

Prof. H. B. Lundquist has charge of the training school for the Spanish believers. The



Indian Chiefs in La Paz, Where for the First Time They Listened to the Hope of a Soon-Coming Saviour

attendance is not large, but a good beginning has been made, and prospects are bright for earnest workers for the field as a fruitage of the school. This school is conducted in rented quarters, and it was thought advisable to continue in the present location for at least another year, or until the constituency becomes larger and the needs correspondingly increase. We are satisfied that the time is near, however, when this school will need a permanent location in some more rural place, where the environment for training will be more in harmony with our system of Christian education.

Brother E. H. Wilcox, who has had charge of the field missionary and home missionary departments, gave a most interesting and encouraging report. From his report on book sales I quote the following:

"The territory of the Inca Union—Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru—is a large expanse of country containing more than 1,546,651 square miles, or about one third the area of the United States of America. A large part of our territory is coast land, which in a large degree is an arid desert; the other part is quite mountainous. Across these deserts and mountains the colporteurs travel for days over dangerous roads and lonely trails, seeking those who inhabit these sparsely settled places, and when they find them they learn that only about one out of three can read or write.

"But as we look back and review the past, we cannot refrain from saying, Behold what God hath wrought! When I first arrived in the Inca Union, in May, 1917, I found the

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work quite disorganized. No records had been kept, so I shall only be able to give a report beginning with 1917. I found only four canvassers in the union, and they were all in debt to the mission. The last year we had seventeen colporteurs, who worked for one month or more, and all, with two exceptions, paid their accounts promptly. Six of these were student canvassers. God has especially blessed these young men. One young man in one week took orders to the amount of 832 soles, practically all of which he delivered. Another in fifteen days delivered enough books to pay his last year's schooling.

"Books have been placed in the hands of some of the leading men of the country. Brother L. G. Beans and Laurence Pohle have placed our large books in the hands of the president of the Bolivian republic, also in the hands of senators, representatives, bankers, and lawyers; and last, but not least, archbishop and leading Catholic priests have received them. The largest record for the union was made in Ecuador. Brother Lorenz, the superintendent, canvassing in Guayaquil, sold forty-one books, or 400 soles' worth, in one day, all of which were delivered."

Following this meeting these departments will have another leader, as Brother Wilcox was selected to take the superintendency of the Lake Titicaca Indian Mission. This will require that he move to Puno. Elder F. A. Stahl, who has had charge of the Indian work for so long, felt, on account of failing health, that he must seek to recuperate in a lower altitude. So the committee recommended that he settle in Lima and work there, and out from there as his health would permit. Thus the loss to the work in Lima by the removal of Brother Wilcox and his

family will in a measure be made good through the coming of Elder Stahl and his family. The departments carried by Brother Wilcox, however, are to be filled by an appointee from the United States, whom they are expecting to arrive soon.

In this connection mention should be made of our work in Ecuador. Time would not permit of our visiting this republic, but we were privileged at this meeting to greet Brother John Lorenz, superintendent of the mission, and Brother Ellis P. Howard, who, with his faithful companion, is devoting his life energies to the Indians of Ecuador. These brethren gave a synopsis of their reports before the executive committee; and while this field seems to be a difficult place for the message to gain a foothold, yet we are glad to report one organized church of fifteen members and other isolated believers at different places throughout the republic. Brother Howard reported favorable openings among the Indians, and made an earnest appeal that help be sent them at once to open a central station where work can begin for these long-neglected peoples. Brethren Lorenz and Howard are stationed in the trying climate on the equator. It may be necessary for them in the near future to recuperate for a time in a climate more favorable, but we believe their hearts are in Ecuador, and that under the direction of the Holy Spirit and the blessing of God they will be enabled to see great things accomplished through their future labors in that field.

Elder E. F. Peterson, superintendent of the union, and the superintendents of the local fields, have the confidence of their associate workers. They are all able to speak publicly in the language of the country, and we believe through their combined leadership and aggressive campaigning, with the full co-operation of their fellow workers in the field, the believers will be multiplied,—a situation greatly to be desired in all the conferences and mission fields throughout the entire South American Division. To this end we solicit the prayers and liberal support of all our believers in North America, and may the Lord of the harvest send more laborers to this needy field, is our prayer.

Incidents of European Travel

(Continued from page 2)

his studies, while the Christian may be able to speak in only one language, he can smile in every language. The language of love is universal.

Elder L. P. Tieche, the president of the union, in his opening address spoke of their great reason for gratitude because of God's signal blessing which had attended the work in the union since the last meeting six years ago. He gave the following interesting items regarding the work:

"Perhaps it would not be entirely out of place at this juncture

to mention what our union conference includes. It embraces the Leman Conference in Switzerland, the French and the Alsace and Lorraine Conferences in France, and missions in Spain, Portugal, Algeria, and Italy. There is one other missionary field I cannot point out on this map—Mauritius Island and Madagascar.

"The total population of all these countries is about one hundred fourteen million. Try to think how much that is. There are about a million in Switzerland, twenty million in Spain, six or seven million in Portugal, five million in North Africa, forty million in Italy, and more than forty million in France,—an immense field in which to labor; enormous distances to travel; an enormous population to warn.

"From the standpoint of religions, I may recall that more than one hundred million of these people are Roman Catholics. We have about two million Protestants in France, Switzerland, and Italy, and a few million Mohammedans and Jews.

"We are happy to be able to inform you that we have workers in every one of these countries. Not so very long ago we had no workers in Spain, nor in Portugal, nor in Italy; but today we have between seventy and eighty workers in these countries,—half a platoon, with one hundred fourteen million souls to warn of their impending doom. Our task is truly stupendous, but we need to remember what has been said this morning—that it is not human strength which is to finish this work, but the Spirit of God.

"As to what has been accomplished during these last few years,—since 1914,—I am glad to be able to inform you that in spite of numerous difficulties the work has advanced. The superintendents of all these fields will have a chance to tell you what has been done in their own territory. I will only give you a few figures, applying to the period between the years 1913 and 1919. At the end of 1913 our membership was 1,391; at the end of 1919 we find it to be 1,999. I remember a time when we used to say: When we shall have 1,000 mem-



LIMA WORKERS

bers, it won't take very long to get 2,000. It was in 1911, I think, that we reached the four figures. It has taken us from 1911 to 1919 to gain this second thousand members, whereas it took all our efforts from the beginning of our work in Switzerland up to 1911 to get the first thousand. At any rate it should not take us much more than five years to reach the third thousand, and I trust it will not take us so long—possibly two or three years."

The brethren all felt to thank God for the prosperity that had attended the work of the union during the trying days of the war. All felt, too, that the present time afforded a great opportunity for advancement, and that earnest effort should be put forth so to organize the work and so to plan for its future prosecution as to meet the mind and purpose of God in giving the gospel message to the millions of Southern Europe.

Definite steps were taken for fuller organization. The same general church departments which compose our work in America, Australia, and as far as possible in every field, were created. The believers heartily entered upon this enlarged program of church work. The resolutions passed evinced their plans and purposes for the future; we give only the principal ones relating to the development of the general work in the union:

"WHEREAS, The proclamation of the message requires the symmetrical development of all branches of the work;

"Resolved, That we adopt the plan of the General Conference, and establish in our union conference, in our local conferences, and in our mission fields the following departments, to be superintended by general secretaries:

- "1. Home mission department.
- "2. Sabbath school department.
- "3. Publishing department.
- "4. Department of education.
- "5. Missionary Volunteer department.
- "6. Medical department."

Medical Missionary Department

Regarding the medical missionary work, the conference declared in resolution:

"WHEREAS, We recognize medical missionary work as an important feature of our denominational work;

"We recommend, That faithful study be given the various phases of our medical missionary work for the purpose of utilizing them to the fullest advantage in meeting the many needs connected with our message and its advancement. To this end,

"We recommend,

"1. That definite plans be set in operation as rapidly as possible, to train our people in home hygiene, simple treatments, and home care of the sick, so that they may be prepared to care for themselves and for others in times of need such as may arise in connection with other epidemics or other emergencies.

"2. That for the purpose of accomplishing this, there be formed in our larger churches, as far as possible, medical missionary classes under the instruction of graduate nurses competent to teach and train others.

"We recommend, That we urge our members everywhere to give earnest heed to the principles of health and temperance intrusted to us, studying them wisely and applying them consistently, in order to secure for ourselves the benefits that come from rational and healthful living, and in order that we may more fully fulfil our obligations to give the gospel of health to others, setting forth the broad principles of Christian temperance with the spirit and faithfulness that should actuate all gospel workers."

Educational Department

The need of a school for the education of the youth of the union was deeply realized. We were gratified to find in attendance at the conference so many bright, intelligent young men and women. Many of these are desirous of a place in the work of this movement, and are only awaiting an opportunity for a preparation for such service. With these properly

trained, the problem of more workers for the French field is settled. This our brethren recognize, and heartily voted plans for the speedy realization of this objective. The following resolutions relating to the educational work were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The urgent need of our field is for an increasing number of workers;

"We recommend, That we establish a missionary college in our union.

"WHEREAS, There is an urgent need of church schools in which our brethren and sisters can secure for their children a Christian education worthy of the message we profess and proclaim;

"We recommend, The establishment, where possible, of church primary schools, according to the needs and the local legislation of the country.

"WHEREAS, We shall have to train for these church schools a competent staff of teachers, not only proficient in all the usual knowledge, but deeply acquainted with the special duties incumbent upon Christian teachers;

"We recommend, The establishment of a normal course in our college.

"We recommend, The establishment of a correspondence school that will accomplish the following purposes:

"1. Enable our workers in the field to increase their knowledge.

"2. Furnish our church members who can spare a little time, an opportunity to obtain the requisite training for giving Bible studies in the homes of the people.

"3. Provide our young men and young women who are unable to attend our schools with a means of training themselves for active and efficient missionary work."

Home Missionary Department

Recognizing the need for every member to have a part in the gospel work, the conference adopted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The Scriptures teach that God has given to every man his work; and,

"WHEREAS, We are taught through the spirit of prophecy that the closing work of the everlasting gospel will never be finished until the whole church awakens from its present inactivity to earnest and careful personal efforts for the salvation of their fellow men, especially their own relatives and neighbors; therefore,

"We recommend,

"1. That spiritual and practical instruction be given to our churches in the best methods of organized home missionary endeavor.

"2. That we encourage our people everywhere to engage in tactful soul-winning work:

"a. By leading such godly lives as will remove prejudice and bring others to Christ.

"b. By circulating more of our precious literature.

"c. By holding Bible readings, doing Christian help work, and carrying on such other gospel service as the Lord may give them grace and opportunity to perform."

Sabbath School Work

Of the value of the Sabbath school, the conference declared:

"WHEREAS, The Sabbath schools have proved to be:

"1. The most important factor in maintaining the spiritual vigor of our churches and companies;

"2. The most effective means of encouraging a systematic study of the Bible and of acquiring an adequate knowledge of its teachings;

"3. The most efficient agency in creating an interest in foreign missionary work and securing means for its support;

"We recommend,

"1. That special attention be given to the Sabbath school home department for the benefit of those who for any reason cannot attend the Sabbath school, and for those who are isolated.

"2. That all the members of the church become also members of the Sabbath school.

"3. That we place as a goal for our Sabbath school offerings the sum of eighty thousand francs, to be secured during the period of time beginning July 1, 1920, and ending Dec. 31, 1921."

Missionary Volunteer Department

The interests of the youth received special consideration:

"WHEREAS, The Lord has greatly blessed the special efforts made for our young people through the Missionary Volunteer Department;

"We recommend,

"1. That all our ministers and other workers give careful attention to the young people's work, in co-operation with the Missionary Volunteer secretaries, and that space be given in the conference papers for the promotion of this work.

"2. That young people's services be conducted in connection with our annual conference meetings.

"WHEREAS, The Morning Watch has been a great blessing to our people, young and old, wherever it has been observed;

"We recommend, That the Morning Watch be observed by all our people, and that we arrange for the publication of the Calendar prepared for the purpose in all the different languages of our union.

"WHEREAS, It is of the greatest importance that our young people know the fundamental truths of the Bible and the providences of God in the history of the advent message;

"We recommend, That a Reading Course be established for our young people on the same plan as the one prepared for our workers, and that the Missionary Volunteer department of the union prepare a course of simple studies on the subjects specially mentioned.

"Resolved, That we invite our young people to adopt as a goal for their Missionary Volunteer Society for 1921 the following:

Reporting members 200.
Gifts to foreign missions 2,000 francs."

The Publishing Department

The following recommendations relating to the publishing work were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The General Conference has generously provided for the support of the publishing work in the Latin Union through the Southern Publishing Association;

"We recommend, That we express our appreciation to the General Conference for this kind provision on their part. We also wish to tender our thanks to the Southern Publishing Association, which has agreed to give us a share in its yearly profits for the forwarding of the publishing work in our union.

"WHEREAS, The evangelical truth for this time to a great extent depends upon the printed page for its propagation in the world; and,

"WHEREAS, The brethren in America have proffered their much-appreciated help, on which we may depend;

"We recommend, That a publishing house be established in France, together with a well-equipped printing house.

"WHEREAS, The publishing work in Spain is progressing remarkably; and,

"WHEREAS, Increasing difficulties are arising which prevent the preparation of our literature, difficulties due to the social conditions prevailing in the country—strikes, lockouts, and revolutionary movements;

"We recommend, That the General Conference be requested to take the necessary steps toward supplying the Barcelona Publishing House with the necessary equipment to allow the carrying on of the work."

The Election of Officers

The report of the committee on nominations for officers for the next biennial term resulted in the following choice by the conference:

For president, A. V. Olson; secretary, treasurer, and auditor, Robert Gerber; secretary young people's and educational departments, L. L. Caviness; secretary home missionary department, Sam Badaut; secretary medical department, Dr. J. Nussbaum; union evangelist, J. Rey; field agent, (to be supplied).

The members of the executive committee are as follows: A. V. Olson, chairman; Robert Gerber, secretary; L. L. Caviness, Sam Badaut, Dr. J. Nussbaum, Jules Rey, and the field agent; U. Augsburg, president Leman Conference; A. Vaucher, president French Conference; J. Fehr, president Al-

sace and Lorraine Conference; C. E. Knight, director of the Spanish Mission; Paul Meyer, director of the Portuguese Mission; ———, director of the Italian Mission; L. P. Tieche, director of the Algerian Mission; Paul Badaut, director of the Mauritius-Madagascar Mission.

As will be seen, Elder L. P. Tieche retires from the presidency of the union after a long and trying period of service. This is at his own request. Elder Tieche has labored hard and earnestly. His great field has necessitated much travel and arduous labor. The last few years particularly have been trying ones. Elder Tieche greatly felt the need of a less strenuous life for a time, in order that he might recuperate his depleted energies. In deference to this request, made some months ago to the General Conference Committee, Elder A. V. Olson has been sent from America to take charge of the union conference. Elder Tieche rejoices to be able to take up work in the Algerian field, to which his heart has been turning for a long time.

Elder Olson was accorded a hearty welcome by the delegates, and he enters upon his work in this difficult field with courage and confidence. The conference expressed its appreciation of the aid given them by the General Conference, both in laborers and in money to carry forward the work.

The labors in the conference session of Elders A. G. Daniells, L. H. Christian, M. E. Kern, A. V. Olson, and L. A. Hansen were greatly appreciated. These brethren bore a heavy burden of labor, and the Lord blessed their efforts in endeavoring to place the work in this great field on a well-organized basis for future service.

The closing meeting of the conference was held in Victoria Hall, a fine, large auditorium. Elder Daniells spoke on the subject of foreign missions to a representative Genevan audience of about one thousand persons, including many business and professional men. These listened with eager attention to the recital of the work being accomplished by Seventh-day Adventists in Catholic and heathen lands. Several expressed their great pleasure at learning of our work, and the thrill of the missionary spirit the message had brought to their own hearts.

Thus closed a most profitable and inspiring meeting. May the Lord bless our dear people in this land of papal superstition, and enable them to carry bravely and resolutely the message to the souls in darkness who are eagerly reaching out after the light.

F. M. W.

* * *

HE only is advancing in life whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose brain quicker, whose spirit is entering into living peace.—*Ruskin*.

* * *

THERE is no cure for the body apart from the soul; and the reason why so many diseases elude the physicians of Greece is that they know nothing of the soul.—*Socrates*.

* * *

"RESOLVE to hold your peace when little things go wrong—and hold it. You will be surprised how placid, composed, and poised you are under the severest provocations."

The South American Division Conference

Vice-President's Address

THE South American Division Conference was organized in February, 1916, at La Plata, Argentina, at the time of the biennial session of what was then known as the South American Union Conference, with delegates present from the Brazilian and Inca fields. Elders W. W. Prescott and N. Z. Town made a tour of the entire field at that time and directed in the organization of this division conference.

In territory this division embraces all of the South American continent excepting Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas; it also includes the Falkland Islands. There are eight republics in this field, having an area of 6,183,680 square miles, with a population of 51,698,936.

At the time of the organization of the division there was included in this field the South American Union Conference, the Brazilian Union Conference, and the Inca Union Mission, which embraces Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. Up till that time, what is now known as the Inca Union Mission was a part of the South American Union field, and was operated by it. At that session this territory was separated from the South American Union Conference and organized into a union mission, taking the name of the Inca Union Mission; and the name of the South American Union Conference was changed to the Austral Union Conference. I think it was in May of the same year that the Lake Titicaca Indian work was separated from the Peruvian Mission and was given the name of the Lake Titicaca Indian Mission. Its territory embraces those portions of Peru and Bolivia which border upon Lake Titicaca.

The constitution of the South American Division Conference provided that the first session of the conference after its organization should be held in 1918. However, inasmuch as the General Conference session was held that year, the executive committee, in counsel with the General Conference Committee, advised the postponement of this session until 1919, with the expectation that Elder A. G. Daniells would be able to be with us. The conditions thrust upon the world by the Great War, and the unusual burdens that came to Elder Daniells following the General Conference session, made it impossible for him to visit South America at that time, and so the session was again postponed, until the beginning of 1920. Thus we find that four years have passed without holding either a division or a union session in this field. While the European situation has made it impossible for Elders Daniells and Knox to meet with us at this time, yet we rejoice that

special effort has been made by the Home Board to send to us a strong delegation of able men, to whom we are most happy to extend a cordial welcome to South America.

At the time of the General Conference held in San Francisco, Calif., in April, 1918, resolutions were adopted affecting the future policies of the denomination throughout the world. In order to preserve the unity and develop to a larger degree the resources of the denomination, both in finances and in man-power, and create closer co-operation between the General Conference and all parts of the world field, and bring every union organization and outlying mission directly in touch with the General Conference, it was recommended that the organizations known as division conferences be discontinued, and that the General Conference operate in the different divisional sections of the world field through its vice-presidents and the members of the General Conference Committee in these fields.



Top: W. H. Williams, H. Meyer, H. U. Stevens. Bottom: J. W. Westphal, F. W. Spies, Charles Thompson, O. Montgomery, J. L. Shaw, W. E. Howell

This entire question as it relates to the South American Division Conference, with the recommendations of the General Conference covering the same, and the future policies of the work in this field as they are affected thereby, will all be laid before you for your careful consideration and study in the form of recommendations.

A brief glance over the field, noting the encouraging evidences of progress and growth, will be inspiring, I feel sure. The secretary-treasurer will present financial and statistical reports, which will help you to appreciate more fully what has been accomplished in this field since its organization four years ago. The secretaries of the departments will also have some good things to present to you, as well as the presidents of the different unions.

In harmony with the advice of the officers of the General Conference, the organization of this division conference was a simple one, the only officers being the president and secretary-treasurer. Brother W. H. Williams, the secretary-treasurer, did not reach the field, however, until July, 1916. For two years we struggled along without any further help, but it was apparent from the very

first that there was an urgent need of divisional departmental men to foster the general interests and to build up and unify the work of the different departments throughout the field.

At the time of the San Francisco General Conference in 1918, this need of the field was favorably considered, and in harmony with the new plan of organization, Elder J. H. McEachern was elected General Conference assistant secretary of the publishing and home missionary departments for South America; and he, with his family, came to the field with us upon our return from the United States in September, 1918. Prof. H. U. Stevens was at the same time elected General Conference assistant secretary of the educational and Missionary Volunteer departments for South America, but as he was still carrying the principalship of the union training school, he was not able to enter upon the duties of his office until the beginning of 1920.

North Brazil Union Mission

Steps were taken four years ago at the La Plata meeting for the forming of a new union mission in the northern part of Brazil, to be known as the North Brazil Union Mission. In the 1917 budget, an appropriation was allowed by the Mission Board for this purpose, but it was not until the beginning of last year that we were able to man this field and carry the plan into effect. In January, 1919, at the time of the Brazilian Union committee meeting, the executive board appointed Elder Henry Meyer superintendent and Brother W. A. Ernenputsch secretary-treasurer of this new union. A redivision of the Brazilian field was made at that time, giving to the North Brazil Union Mission the state of Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, and the east half of the state of Minas Geraes, which is known as the East Minas Mission. The addition of these fields gives to this union a part of the best territory of Brazil, which serves as a strong constituent and financial support. This new union started off very auspiciously, which is truly encouraging.

Thus the present territory of the division is composed of four unions: The Austral and Brazilian Union Conferences, and the Inca and North Brazil Union Mission fields.

Recruits

The hands of those in the field have been greatly strengthened by the new recruits who have come during the quadrennial period. Thirty-one new workers have joined our forces. We gratefully acknowledge the help given this field by the General Conference in the splendid staff of workers they have been sending from year to year, as well as their liberality in the appropriations made to us. From the viewpoint of our work

and the attitude of the Home Board toward the needs of South America, we certainly no longer have reason to feel that this is the "Neglected Continent." We have been made sad to lose from our field, because of broken health, several excellent workers, in all numbering thirteen who returned to the United States during this period.

Membership

At the time of the organization of this division conference there was a total membership of 4,903. During the four years just closing there have been 4,313 baptisms. The net gain in membership, however, has been 3,500, giving us at the present time a total membership of 8,403. Giving the total number of workers on the pay roll in the field credit for all baptisms, we find the average for the period to be 10.07 converts for each worker. As the baptisms relate to the membership, it has taken an average of 5.6 members to win one soul each year. The large increase, as you know, has been in the Lake Titicaca field, where the growth in membership has been phenomenal. In 1919 there were 718 baptisms in that field. These are evidences of progress that are encouraging.

Tithes and Offerings

Notwithstanding the terrible effects of the World War, which were strongly felt in South America and had a very marked influence upon the financial conditions in this part of the world, we are glad to know that the tithes and offerings of this field have shown a splendid increase, the year 1919 far eclipsing anything in the past. The total tithe for 1916 amounted to \$44,309.30; the total for 1919 was \$82,927.93, an increase of \$38,618.63. For the full period the total tithe was \$244,559.43, a yearly average of \$9.05 per capita.

The first goal for mission offerings in this field was placed at 5 cents for the year 1916. We lacked only one mill a week per member of reaching this goal. The goal was the same for 1917, and we succeeded in just passing it. For 1918 the goal was raised to 8 cents, but we did not reach it. During 1919, however, we passed the goal by 2.4 cents. Catching the spirit of the Boulder Fall Council, our executive board has stepped out by faith and has advanced the 1920 goal 50 per cent above that for 1919. The mission goals for 1919 were based upon about 45 per cent of the tithe income of the field, which will compare quite favorably with other parts of the world field. For 1920 it is about 43.71 per cent of the tithe income for 1919.

We are clear in our conviction that as leaders and workers we should put forth strong effort, and improve every opportunity, to educate our churches to see and appreciate the needs of the great world mission fields, and what it will mean for us to do our full part in carrying this blessed message to the regions beyond. We should help them to get their eyes outside of South America. We believe that the people of South America will gladly do their full part, and will manifest as great a spirit of liberality, according to their means and their earning power, as any other people, when they fully appreciate their responsibility. During the last few

months it has cheered our hearts to see how they are responding to the calls that have been made in behalf of the regions beyond.

Our Ministry

Of the most vital importance is the gospel ministry. This has always been and still is the most important and successful way to win men to Christ. The development and training of a strong, Spirit-filled ministry should receive the careful consideration of every leader in this field. Union and local conference presidents must realize that it is a part of their administrative work to help every minister, licentiate, and Bible worker to become more successful in soul-winning. Higher educational standards, better methods, more efficient service, should be the constant aim of every worker. God has chosen that by the preaching of his word men shall be saved. Never was there a time in the history of our work when Holy Ghost power was more greatly needed in the ministry. The influence of such a ministry would be felt and reflected at once by our churches; for our churches are the "pressure gauge" of the gospel ministry, reflecting quickly and truly the spiritual fervor, the consecrated zeal, and the missionary activity manifested by that body. The church is strong or weak as the ministry is strong or weak. Spiritual, missionary, and disciplinary standards must be lifted in all our churches; a strong educational campaign is needed throughout the field. When we realize that we lost during the first two years of the quadrennial period a little more than one half as many souls as our net increase, or in other words, that 55.5 per cent of all our accessions were swallowed up by our losses, it will emphasize what I have said. However, during the last two years of the period, the showing is much different. For 1918 the difference between the number baptized and the net gain was only 30, which means a loss of only 2 per cent; and for 1919 the difference was 141. For the two years it means that our losses amounted to only 6.5 per cent of our net gain.

Our Large Cities

A few years ago there came to this people through the spirit of prophecy most stirring messages, calling attention to the masses gathered in the large cities. Without doubt those messages apply to the cities of this continent as well as to those of the United States. We believe it is high time that the large cities of South America should be provided with a strong, successful corps of workers. A little is being done in these large centers, but we have scarcely touched them with the tips of our fingers, and the little that is being done in some of the cities is only a suburban effort and among the poorer classes. It is time for us to get into the very heart of our cities with a message that will appeal to the educated and the wealthy. We believe that many of the better classes in this country will accept the truth if they are properly approached.

Unentered Territory

Outside of the cities there are doors opening in every direction. There are large sections of South America that

have never been entered by any representative of this message,—great stretches of country in Argentina including state after state, where we are doing nothing as yet. The western portion of the republic, from the Bolivian border to the Straits of Magellan, has scarcely been touched. Considerably more than one half of the entire republic of Brazil has never been touched by the third angel's message. Think of the great Amazon region! This vast unentered territory stands wide open, waiting for the message. The mighty Amazon, one of the greatest thoroughfares of the continent, with its tributaries, opens the way for us to penetrate into the very heart of the continent and reach the millions that are groping in darkness. From Pará, at the mouth of the Amazon, to the city of Iquitos in the northeastern part of Peru, there is an excellent steamship service by ocean-going vessels, while smaller steamers traverse its many branches for thousands of miles. These will bring our missionary colporteurs and workers in touch with every city and small town along the great highway of commerce. What a pity that we have waited so long to enter this field! Through the influence of a few tracts and papers that have found their way up into this section, we have a few believers waiting for the living preacher. In the city of Manóas, about one thousand miles from the mouth of the Amazon, some are keeping the Sabbath. We are definitely planning to send a company of missionary colporteurs into this Amazon region early in 1921. But there should be a minister, with at least one other helper, if not two, stationed at the most advantageous points in that great territory. We are earnestly hoping that this plan may be put into operation at an early date.

Then, in the interior is Matto Grosso, which is very accessible from the south by the Paraguay River, and from the east by railway from São Paulo. There should be a work established in that part of the field. We are glad that the Brazilian brethren have their eyes turned in that direction.

We have a good work established in the republic of Paraguay, yet there are many sections in that country that have not yet been touched. There are also large sections of unentered territory in many parts of Chile. The same is true of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. These two last-named fields are calling loudly for more help. Then there are the Falkland Islands, with their English-speaking population, for whom nothing has been done since 1893, about twenty-seven years ago, when Brother Nowlin sold \$1,350 worth of books there. Surely a man should be sent to the Falklands.

Then, returning again to the Inca Union, where we have such a marvelous demonstration of what God is willing to do for the Indians of South America through consecrated efforts, think of the thousands upon thousands of Indians in the eastern part of Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador who are groping in the most dense darkness! Surely, if we are to reach all these outlying districts and take all this great continent for God, we must greatly increase our force of workers and lay definite plans for strong, aggressive moves.

As an indication of what may be done in the way of bringing some of our

fields to the self-supporting basis, the success of the São Paulo Mission during last year is a good illustration. At the beginning of 1919 this mission was placed upon a self-supporting basis. Some of the brethren were fearful that the plan would not succeed, but we have greatly rejoiced over the proved fact that the tithe was not only sufficient to carry the entire expense of the field, including the war bonus, but that it increased sufficiently to enable them to put on an extra man. And in their mission offerings they have far exceeded their goal, raising on the average 20.1 cents a week per member. There are other fields that can be quickly brought to the self-supporting basis if we will only give them a little more help for a year or two to enable them to get a good start. We believe Espirito Santo is one of these, and that it should be placed on this list in the near future.

is fast becoming a very strong factor in the shaping of our work in Brazil.

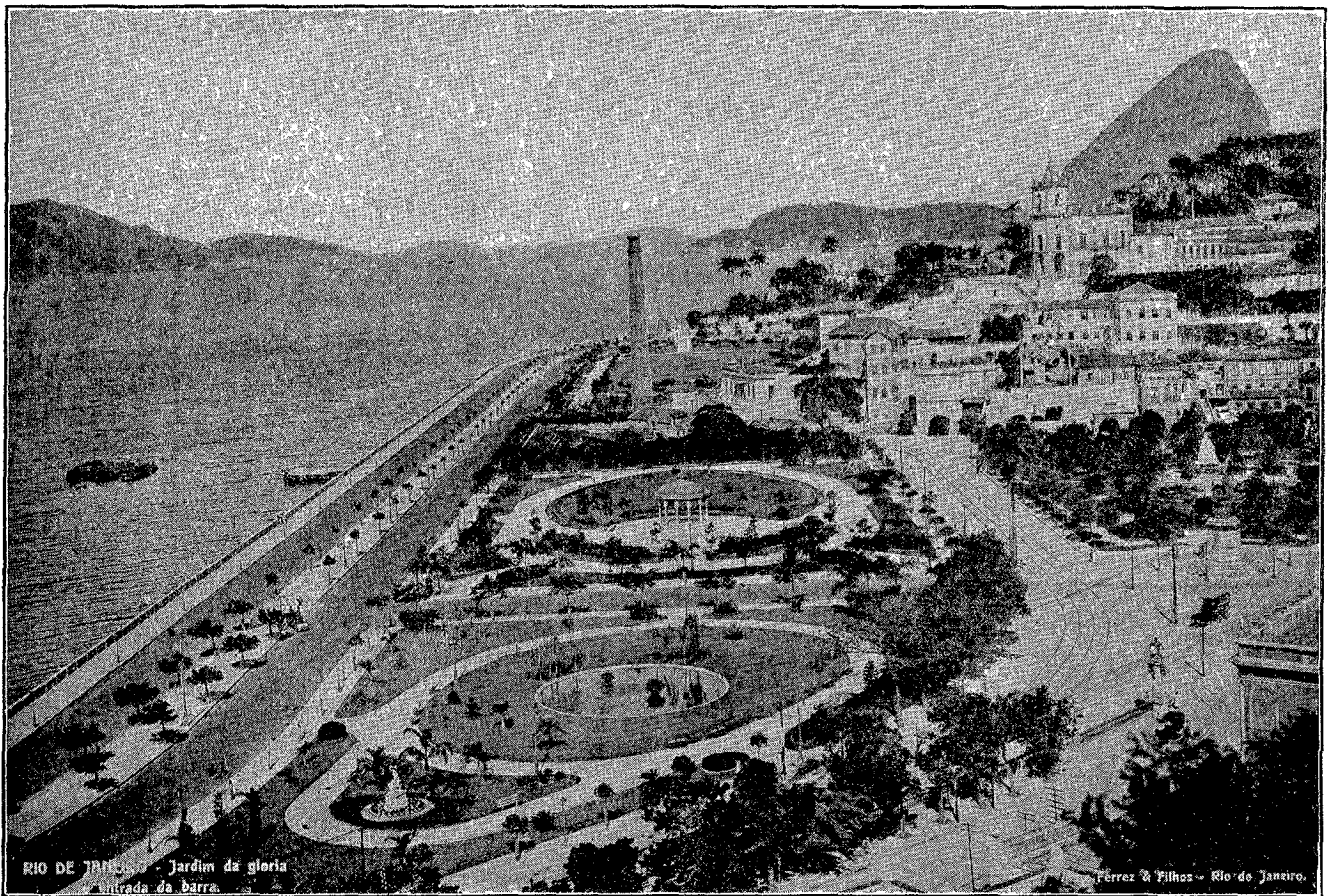
Under Prof. C. P. Crager's guidance, the young people's and the educational departments in the Austral Union have taken the lead in the South American field. And now, with Brother J. S. Marshall connecting with the Camarero school as director, which has released Prof. H. U. Stevens to take division departmental work, another advance step has been made which we feel confident will greatly strengthen the work throughout the division.

About the middle of 1918 Brother H. B. Lundquist reached Lima, Peru, to connect with the staff of workers in the Inca Union Mission and to establish a school for that union field. This school was started a year ago. While the enterprise is a small one, yet it has had a successful year, and the prospects for the new year are very bright. Al-

terature has also been provided and has given the secretaries something with which to work. Much more needs to be done in this direction, but we are glad that a beginning has been made. We believe that we cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of safeguarding the interests of our youth and bringing within their reach the educational advantages which will fit them to bear the responsibilities in their native field. The young people who have been trained in our own schools, and who have been sent from Argentina to the Lake Titicaca Mission, as well as those who are laboring in other parts of our home field, are a demonstration of this.

Publishing Department

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



THE HARBOR OF RIO DE JANEIRO

Missionary Volunteer and Educational Departments

Excellent advancement has been made in the educational and young people's work throughout the field during the quadrennial period. These departments have been very greatly strengthened by the addition to the different fields of several strong experienced workers. In Brazil Brother M. Rohde was asked to carry the young people's work, which he did until the arrival of Brother W. E. Murray a few months ago. In 1918 Prof. T. W. Steen reached the field to take charge of the Brazilian Union training school, and his leadership has greatly added to the strength of that institution. With an experienced head and a good corps of assistants, and with the new buildings that have been added during the last year and the facilities provided, the Brazilian Seminary

though Brother Lundquist was obliged to drop out of the work for several months because of typhoid fever, yet we are glad that Brother J. M. Howell was there in the field to carry successfully the burden of the school through to the end of the year.

With such favorable prospects in the three unions, and with the Chile school, under the directorship of Brother W. W. Wheeler, making such good advancement, we feel that we have every reason to believe that the work of these departments is placed on a good, solid, progressive basis, one that will result in success and that will mean untold good to the young people of this field.

A long-felt need in the young people's department was a youth's paper, which has now been started, and which is meeting with a most cordial welcome throughout the field. Departmental lit-

sowing. In every part of this division field the printed page has been an entering wedge, and is still the strong arm of our cause. The production and circulation of our literature in the language of the people is next in importance to the living preacher in the proclamation of this message. We cannot estimate too highly the influence of our literature upon the minds and hearts of those in whose hands it is placed. Up until the present time the Spanish fields of South America have depended upon European and North American publishing houses for all the large books used in them. The demoralization of traffic, the tearing down of mail service, and the perplexities brought about by labor troubles are an unquestionable demonstration to our minds of the necessity of taking immediate steps in the production of our subscription books here on

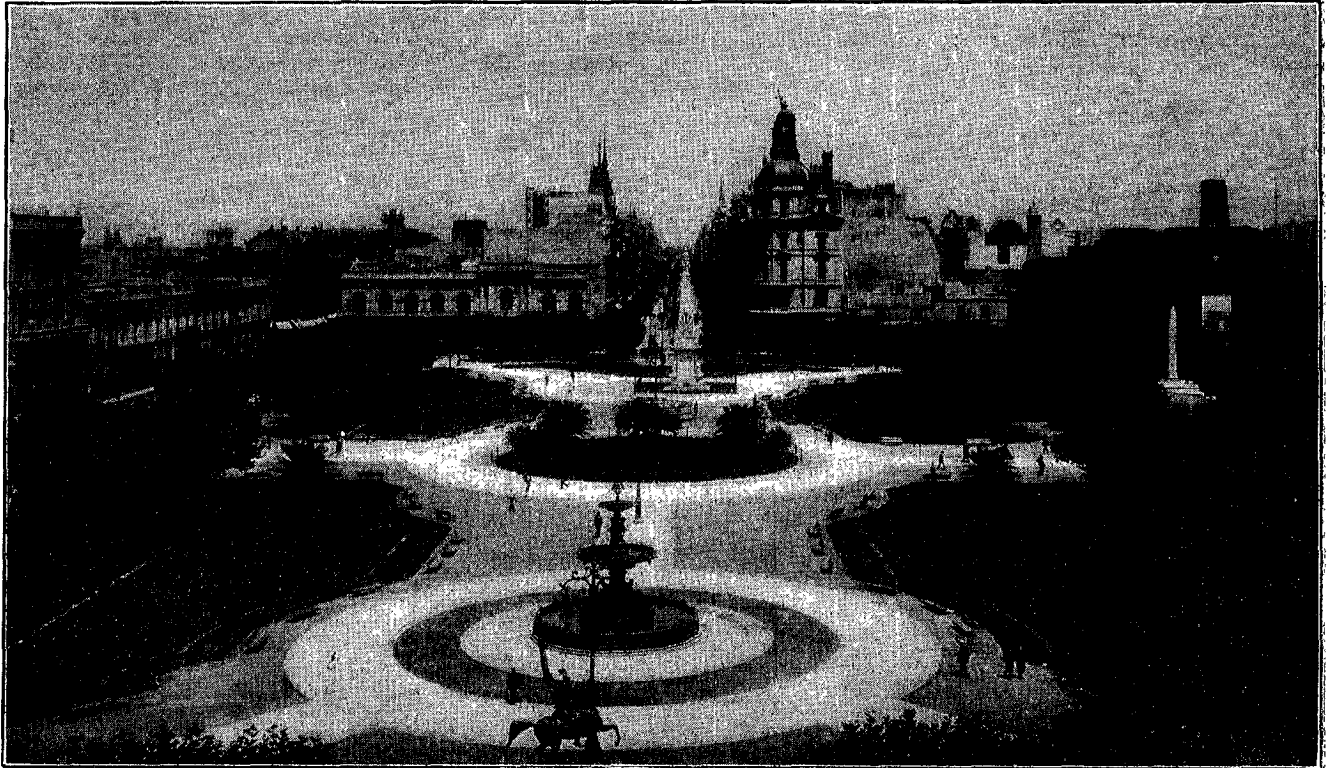
the ground in our own publishing houses. The sooner this can be brought about, the better it will be for the publishing interests of our field.

In Brazil our brethren have from the first been the publishers of their own literature in the Portuguese language. More and more it is becoming apparent that the need of that field is a few larger books. Both of our publishing houses have been materially strengthened, the Florida house by the coming of Brother Everett Everest as manager, and the São Paulo house by Brother A. Pages' being relieved of the union secretary-treasurer's work so that he can devote his whole time to publishing house interests. It has been necessary

needs to be done throughout the entire field. Our greatest need in our home missionary endeavor is to bring our people to the place in their own experience where their whole effort will be actuated by a deep fervent love for souls and a desire to see men saved from sin. We cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of the work of this department. We are glad to report that very definite progress has been made in this branch of the work during the last few years. The home missionary work has been greatly strengthened in the division, and in the Austral, Brazilian, and Inca Union fields, by the earnest efforts of Brethren J. H. McEachern, A. A. Cone, M. Rohde, and E. H. Wilcox.

We stand today on the great divide, viewing the past and looking into the future. We are profoundly impressed by the way God has wrought for us hitherto. To his holy name be the praise, the glory, the honor. The future is big with promise. The Author of our salvation, whose ultimatum we herald, will be our shield and our rearward as we press on to the farthest reaches of this great continent. He will give us clear vision. He will enlarge our hearts. He will strengthen our hands. He will inspire us with courage. Saved by his grace, filled with his power, led by his Spirit, we shall claim victory and success in his name.

O. MONTGOMERY.



PLAZA DE MAYO, BUENOS AIRES

throughout the field to revise prices in harmony with the advance costs of operation. Recently both *La Revista* and *El Atalaya* have been enlarged, *La Revista* becoming a biweekly paper. *El Monitor*, a paper especially devoted to the interests of the young people has been started in the Spanish, and an excellent missionary magazine in the Portuguese, *Signaes dos Tempos*, has been started in Brazil. All these features greatly add to the strengthening and building up of the publishing work throughout the field. Excellent progress is being made; book sales eclipse anything that has ever been known in the past. We have a fine staff of colporteurs, all of good courage, and we feel that this important branch of our work should have the fullest co-operation and help of our people.

Home Missionary Department

We believe that the finishing of the work of God in the earth depends upon arousing the laity to service. How to make the home missionary work more effective in soul-winning is the vital question. Missionary work which is effective in saving men and women from sin, and bringing them as humble supplicants to the Lord Jesus, who only is able to save, is the kind of work that

Secretary's Report

THE four years since the organization of the South American Division Conference have been packed full of mercies and providences. The plans and policies put into operation following the reorganization of this field have brought forth fruit, and the last biennial period has proved to be, under the blessing of God, the most prosperous in the history of the work in South America.

The vice-president of the division has outlined quite fully in his address the development of the work since its organization, and the departmental secretaries will give comprehensive reports of their respective departments; so I shall confine my report largely to facts and figures as they may tell the story of the onward march of the message in this field.

The financial and statistical reports prepared will give evidence of the prosperity the Lord has given to his cause. We are all aware of the fact that numbers, money, and institutions are not sure evidence that all is well, yet in this movement, so full of crosses and self-denial, they bear testimony to the confidence and devotion of our people. It has been said that "the manner in

which a cause is supported is a true index of the place which that cause holds in the affections of those who profess its principles." That God is calling out a people true to the principles which we all love, is evidenced by the facts and figures which are presented in the statistical report.

It was in 1891 that A. B. Stauffer, E. W. Snyder, and Brother Nowlin, from the United States, pioneered the work in Brazil and Argentina, and during the twenty-eight years which have elapsed, we have organized two strong union conferences and two union missions, together with their allied local organizations, to care for the 51,600,000 souls in their charge.

Elder F. H. Westphal, who was the first minister sent out by the Mission Board to this country, came in 1894, and from time to time others followed. The Lord richly blessed the pioneers, and gradually the work increased, until in 1904, ten years later, there were reported fifty churches and companies, with a membership of 1,568, who contributed during that year tithes to the amount of \$7,846.66, gold.

Laborers

Twenty-seven laborers, together with fifteen canvassers, made up the force of workers in the field at the close of 1904. Through the liberality of the Mission Board and the work of our institutions, there has been a substantial increase, and at the close of 1919 the following number were employed in evangelistic and institutional work:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Ordained ministers | 37 |
| Missionaries | 90 |
| Teachers and physicians | 66 |
| Literature workers | 171 |
| Indian workers | 50 |
| Total | 414 |

The reasons for the rapid growth of our work are not hard to understand in the light of the figures presented, which

members, a gain of 71 per cent over the former period. Our membership at the close of 1914 was 4,155; and, referring again to our standing Dec. 31, 1919, of 8,403, these figures reveal the fact that we more than doubled our membership in five years.

The percentage of growth by union fields during the quadrennial term is most encouraging. The Inca Union Mission, with its rapid growth of believers in the Lake Titicaca Indian Mission, shows an increase of 1,897 members, a gain of 346 per cent over the previous period.

| | Increase in Membership | Per Ct. Gain |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| N. Brazil Union Mission --- | 478 | 81 |
| Brazilian Union Conference --- | 639 | 39 |
| Austral Union Conference -- | 486 | 22 |

Baptisms

It is a cause of great satisfaction to note the large number of baptisms, which amount to nearly three times the largest number accounted for in any previous biennial term. Indicated by unions, they are as follows:

| | Aus-tral | Bra-zilian | North Brazil | Inca | Total |
|-------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1916 | 218 | 231 | 97 | 187 | 733 |
| 1917 | 214 | 149 | 87 | 431 | 881 |
| 1918 | 249 | 192 | 175 | 619 | 1,235 |
| 1919 | 204 | 305 | 195 | 760 | 1,464 |
| Totals --- | 885 | 887 | 554 | 1,997 | 4,313 |

Three unions made their best record during the year 1919, which gives a total of 1,462 souls won to the truth. The total number of baptisms for the quadrennial period was 4,313.



LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

indicate that every twentieth member of the church in this field is now engaged in continuous service. This shows a very high percentage of laborers in active service in some branch of the cause in South America.

It will be interesting to study the statement setting forth the average cost of maintaining each worker employed in the division. This shows the average for 1916, 1917, and 1918 to be as follows:

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Austral Union | \$1,180.18, gold |
| Brazilian Union | 1,049.82, gold |
| Inca Union | 679.39, gold |
| Average cost per worker, \$988.85, gold | |

Membership

The total membership reported by all fields at the close of 1919 was 8,403. The growth, indicated by periods, was as follows:

| | Member-ship | No. Gained | Per Ct. Gain |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1895-1904 (10 years) -- | 1,568 | 1,568 | |
| 1905-1907 (3 years) -- | 2,197 | 629 | 40 |
| 1908-1911 (4 years) -- | 2,994 | 797 | 36 |
| 1912-1915 (4 years) -- | 4,903 | 1,909 | 64 |
| 1916-1919 (4 years) -- | 8,403 | 3,500 | 71 |

Thus it will be seen that we made our largest and best record during the last quadrennial period, having won 3,500

With the same ratio of gain as in 1919, we should reach a membership of 10,000 by the end of 1920.

Another most interesting table shows the number of members added each year, and the relative cost by unions. The average by fields for the three years is as follows:

| | Cost per Member Gained |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Austral Union | \$421.57 |
| Brazilian Union | 176.68 |
| Inca Union | 79.76 |
| Average for all fields | \$173.82 |

Churches

The number of organized churches at the close of 1919 was 128, which represents a gain of forty during the four years. This is more than 30 per cent of the total number of churches organized during the twenty-eight years of our work in this field.

| | No. Organized |
|---|---------------|
| Churches raised first eleven years | 50 |
| Churches raised following ten years | 38 |
| Churches raised last four years: | |
| Austral Union | 6 |
| Brazilian Union | 18 |
| North Brazil Union Mission | 9 |
| Inca Union Mission | 7 |
| Total | 128 |

Referring to the statement showing the average number of souls won by each worker employed, it will be observed that each succeeding year the results for the division have been greater. The highest record was attained by the Inca Union, when, during 1919, the average reached thirty-three souls gained by each worker employed. The average for the division is as follows:

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 1916 | 7.3 |
| 1917 | 9.2 |
| 1918 | 11.5 |
| 1919 | 12.14 |

The basis for this table does not include the colporteurs nor the institutional workers.

Now, what has each baptized member cost? The statement dealing with this question reveals the fact that the average cost during the first three years of the quadrennial period is as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Austral Union | \$220.38 |
| Brazilian Union | 126.96 |
| Inca Union | 73.54 |

All fields

The following shows how nearly we have come to reaching the "Win One" goal which we have placed before our people in this field. The Inca Union ap-

proaches nearest to the standard, their best record being made in 1917. It is found that during that year it took the efforts of more than one member, but less than two, to win one soul. The average number of members required to

You will observe that the average valuation per capita for the South American Division is \$5.84. This is the lowest in any world field, excepting the Far Eastern Division. Comparing different fields, we have the foregoing results.

by years and by biennial periods, and it will be observed that there has been a larger growth in this feature of the report than in any other class of funds. During the last three years, there has been raised \$53,873.14. This is more than the entire offerings for missions for the previous eight years. The highest amount per capita was reached last year, when as a division we passed the goal of eight cents a week per member by giving \$25,241.29. Each union, excepting the Inca Union, gave more than its quota, and they have done nobly to reach it. The North Brazil Union shows a gain during 1919 of more than 208 per cent over 1918, and the Brazilian Union has really surprised itself in its success in reaching the goal. The Austral Union, the largest and strongest of the unions, far exceeded its goal, with an equivalent of 10.6 cents per member.

The largest contribution to the mission funds comes from our Sabbath schools, which amounts for the four years to \$42,666.93, and averages 66 per cent of the total mission funds. The gifts from this department by unions appear in the accompanying report. There is no class of funds which shows so steady an increase as the Sabbath school offerings.

We are launching the Harvest Ingathering work in South America this year, and we cannot but realize there are great possibilities before us. The time will come when this work will no doubt rival the Sabbath school in collecting funds for missions. By this means not only shall we be able to collect large sums from our friends and the world at large, but the gospel story can be told in a way that appeals to men.

This movement is accomplishing great things, not through the large gifts of the few, but by the moderate gifts of the many. Now, as never before in the history of this cause, Christ baptizes with the spirit of sacrifice. In these solemn days, men's hearts are being touched by the very finger of God.

In "Testimonies for the Church," Vol. V, page 732, we find this statement: "One dollar now is of more value to the work than ten dollars will be at some future period." How true the statement, and how true in these times the fact that "he gives most who gives quickly!"

Appropriations

The Mission Board has been very considerate of the calls from South America. During a period of fifteen years, from 1905 to 1919, we received \$711,411.17. We have received during the last three years more appropriations than during the previous period of twelve years.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1905-16 (12 years) | -----\$343,109.36 |
| 1917-19 (3 years) | ----- 375,955.15 |

And now we have been granted more than \$210,000, gold, for the support and expansion of our work in 1920. This, together with more than \$140,000 which we expect to raise in the field in tithes and offerings, will mean at least a third of a million dollars for the prosecution of our work in 1920.

South America is only a small part of the world field when compared with the great populous countries of the East, yet it might be interesting to know that our appropriations from the Mission Board for 1920 will amount to nearly the



Godofredo Block and His Family

win one soul, was, for the division during the quadrennial term, as follows:

| | | |
|------|-------|-----|
| 1916 | ----- | 6.7 |
| 1917 | ----- | 6.1 |
| 1918 | ----- | 4.7 |
| 1919 | ----- | 4.7 |

The task of giving the message to this continent is a tremendous one. The ministry alone cannot accomplish it. This movement in South America, beginning with 1920, calls 8,403 workers to the task; it means "every church member a worker." Only by these means shall we be able to finish the work on schedule time.

Church Property

According to the last report from the field, the church properties acquired in the division number thirty-four with a valuation of \$37,358.37. By unions, they are as follows:

| Un. Conf's and Missions | Members | Properties | Value | Value Per Cap. |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Austral | 2,645 | 9 | \$ 6,620.00 | \$ 2.50 |
| Brazilian | 2,248 | 20 | 25,839.28 | 11.49 |
| N. Brazil | 1,066 | 4 | 3,625.00 | 3.40 |
| Inca | 369 | 1 | 1,274.09 | 3.45 |
| Totals | 6,328 | 34 | \$37,358.37 | 5.84 |

There is a marked difference between some of the unions in the valuation per capita, and it is found that there are five missions that do not have any properties whatever.

Comparative Statement of World Fields (Based on 1918 Statistics)

| | Valuation Per Capita |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| North American Division | -----\$24.39 |
| Australian Union | ----- 22.57 |
| European Division | ----- 19.51 |
| South African Union | ----- 15.55 |
| West Indian Union | ----- 7.57 |
| North Latin American Union | ----- 7.29 |
| South American Division (1919) | ----- 5.84 |
| Far Eastern Division | ----- 3.21 |

Average for world (1918), \$16.80

This comparative table gives us an idea of the local church investments. In the entire division there is no investment in buildings for educational purposes outside of the training schools and the Lake Titicaca Indian Mission. We believe that greater efforts should be put forth to encourage our people to build churches, and thus give our work throughout the field a more permanent character.

Funds

While the increase in members and baptisms is most encouraging, it is exceedingly interesting to note the increase in funds. The situation financially is very gratifying.

We are unable to find records back of the year 1904 that give reliable statistics; but covering a period of sixteen years (1904-19), the total funds amount to \$764,022.63. This does not, however, include funds raised for institutional purposes. You will observe from this report that the constituency contributed in 1919 a sum equal to \$14.68 per member, the highest recorded in any one year. This, together with the appropriations from the Mission Board, which was an equivalent of \$18.64 per member for 1919, gave this field \$33.34 per member for operating. The total funds for evangelistic work contributed by members of the organization in South America during 1919 amounted to \$123,366.85.

During the eleven years covered by this report, the constituents of the South American Division have paid \$482,200.84 tithe. More has been contributed during the last biennial term than during the previous seven years. During the first seven years \$237,641.41 was contributed; during the last biennial term, \$244,559.43.

We have prepared comparative statements covering the mission funds, both

entire appropriation to the world fields in 1912, only eight years ago, and our income in the fields of the division in 1920 will amount to nearly the income of the entire world mission fields in 1912.

This shows the rapidity with which the work is developing; and with the ever-expanding work and the resulting increased demands made on the Mission Board, we should expect soon to see numerous fields in this division become self-supporting. We believe that additional laborers capable of wrestling with the problems of our cities would help to hasten the realization of our hopes.

We must lay well-defined plans for increasing the income of the missions and conferences now established, and thus help to push on into unentered territory.

Literature Sales

It has been demonstrated that the amount of literature put into circulation in a field is proportionate to the efficiency of the organization controlling the work.

Our literature has pioneered the work, and the sales have gradually grown from year to year until during 1919 they amounted to \$168,195.73. The growth was gradual and steady until the year 1917, when a marked increase was seen. The sales for the last three years, amounting to \$387,750.24, were \$33,780.49 more than those for the previous thirteen years.

The colporteurs are doing their part. Throughout last year 138 or more humble, faithful colporteurs were busy along the roads and rivers of this vast country, passing from town to town and from door to door, offering truth-filled literature. You find these men far inland, climbing the mountains and threading the valleys of Brazil, on the great pampas of Argentina, on the slopes of the Andes, in the heart of Patagonia, in the mining camps of northern Chile and Bolivia, in the native Indian huts, on the shores of Lake Titicaca, "the roof of the world," and at the southernmost point of the continent, "the end of the earth."

The gaining of 4,313 souls in this division during the last quadrennial term is due in a large degree to the persevering endeavors of our literature workers. As we look toward the future, the hope of finishing the work in these vast Latin fields lies principally in the spreading of our literature.

Financial Situation

The financial report which was rendered for the institutions and organizations in South America, and which appeared in the General Conference Report of 1908, gave the total assets of all interests as amounting to \$53,495.14. At the time of the organization of the South American Division in 1916, seven years later, the resources in the field, including all classes of organizations, amounted to \$384,395.62, and during the last biennial period, the investment has nearly doubled.

Complete returns have not been received giving full financial statements for 1919, but we are glad to tell you that 1919 has been the most prosperous for our institutions and organizations in the history of our work. At the beginning of the quadrennial term, our organizations in South America were ow-

ing \$40.13 for every \$100 invested; at the close of 1918 the debt had been decreased to \$32.27; thus we have reduced our liabilities in their relation to our resources, while greatly augmenting our assets.

Within the last quadrennial term, our situation in South America, so far as giving this message is concerned, has been so completely changed as to be hardly recognizable by those who studied the problems four years ago. While the methods in use in former years answered for that time, the present magnitude of

the cause, with an investment of nearly three quarters of a million dollars together with nearly another half million tithe, offerings, and appropriations, demands that more uniform methods be employed in handling funds and reports.

We have in this report much to encourage us. God is greatly blessing the efforts put forth in this fruitful field. The greatest concern should be for a corresponding growth in grace and willingness to serve for the forwarding of this movement. W. H. WILLIAMS.

The Austral Union Conference

President's Address

It has been four years since our last union conference session, and we are glad to greet so large a number of laborers from all parts of our union. This is the first time that all our laborers have thus met. We welcome most heartily representatives from the Brazilian, North Brazil, and Inca Unions. We greatly appreciate the kindness of the General Conference in sending as representatives to our union meeting, Elder J. L. Shaw, assistant secretary of the General Conference; Elder Charles Thompson, assistant treasurer of the General Conference, and Prof. W. E. Howell, secretary of the Educational Department of the General Conference.

The prolonged term since our last union meeting is due to the fact that the General Conference session had to be put off a year, thus bringing that session at the time when our union meeting should have been held.

The reason for a further postponement of our meeting, which carried it over to 1920, was the prospect of having with us Elder A. G. Daniells, president of the General Conference; and Elder W. T. Knox, treasurer of the General Conference. But it seemed an urgent necessity that these brethren visit Europe at this time, hence they have sent us the above-mentioned representatives.

Our last union session was held in the midst of the terrible World War. Since then millions have laid down their lives in defense of their respective countries. Other millions have died of starvation or of resultant disease. All these are now beyond reach of the last saving message to mankind.

Although the war has closed, the predicted peace has not yet come to a greatly perturbed world. New ambitions have been awakened. Armies

are still fighting. International wars have changed to other international difficulties and internal revolutions. Men are still striving for supremacy. Pestilence continues. The specter of famine is claiming its victims by thousands. International and local traffic is in a state of chaos. Travel is hedged about with unpleasant and hindering difficulties. Uncertainty is written on every plan and hope. The labor problem is assuming world-wide proportions, and is taking on an aspect that bodes trouble, confusion, and great danger. Every effort by men, by the nations, and by the world to extract themselves from the quicksands of our times, seem only to result in their sinking deeper and in making their cases more hopeless.



F. H. Westphal and His Family. Twenty-six Years of Service

In the midst of these ever-multiplying troubles there is one thing that moves serenely onward with unflinching certainty toward a speedy triumph. It is the gospel of salvation that is advancing in the world, the last message of mercy to the multitudes of earth. An overruling power is manifest in its victorious march forward. The supreme

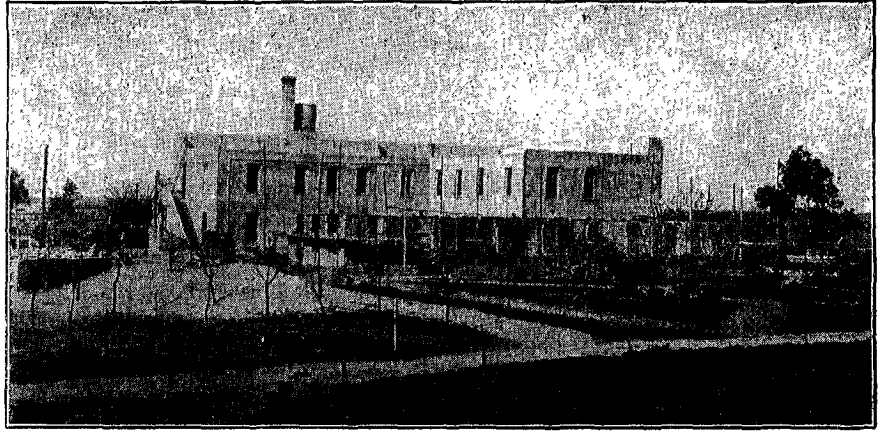
obstacles of the last few years, instead of hindering it, have been the means of its gathering strength, and have only accelerated its advance. Thus comes the message of courage and good cheer from every part of the great world field. To the question, "Watchman, what of the night?" the reply has never before been so full of assurance and hope as now, "The morning cometh, and also the night."

What has been, and is, true of the world field, is also true of the advance of the work in the Austral Union Conference. While in some fields the advance has been greater, there are here evidences of God's mighty working. The visible changes that are now taking place in various departments of the work in our field give great promise for future advance. Apparently we are standing on the verge of great things in the work of God. We will note some of the developments of the work during the last four years:

The work in our union has been greatly strengthened by the securing of strong men to take charge of the several departments. Since the union has had a regular field secretary, the book sales have greatly increased. The home missionary secretary has succeeded in increasing missionary activity among our people, encouraging them in the sale of home missionary literature, especially in circulating our missionary paper *El Atalaya*. The Missionary Volunteer and educational secretary has succeeded in doing excellent work for our young people in many ways.

In some instances the hands of the secretaries have been strengthened by the appointment of secretaries in local conferences. Chile has now a Missionary Volunteer and home missionary secretary, and Argentina has a home missionary secretary. This advance step should be emulated by other fields as soon as the constituency will permit. There is a special need of field secretaries in every field, large or small. Without them we shall never accomplish in the colporteur work what we should. There is a very urgent need now of such leaders in the Alto Paraná, Uruguay, and North Chile Missions. Immediate steps should be taken to supply them.

There has been no superintendent in the Uruguayan Mission to devote his time to the work there, consequently the mission has suffered. It seemed



Argentine Sanitarium, Showing Wing Under Construction

necessary for the president of the union to carry this responsibility for three years. Since last April, Brother A. R. Sherman has had charge of the mission, and there are many indications of improvement. North Chile, being so separated from the center of the work in that republic, has had little labor for many years, because of the dearth of laborers. Now a North Chile Mission has been formed, and the Inca Union Mission has kindly conceded to us Brother J. M. Howell, to become its first superintendent. Chile has granted us the services of Brother Abram Berchin to unite with him in the work.

There is also a dearth of active field workers. We cannot spare one of our institutional, departmental, or office workers; in fact, we should have more. But with the scarcity of field workers, there is the appearance of top-heaviness that is at times embarrassing. With a few additional field workers, the results in souls gained might be greatly multiplied. The comparative additional expense would be small when we consider that it will not require additional organization and that more fruit will be harvested. This is a question to which serious attention should be given.

The history of the Austral Union Conference under this name and with its present territory—the Republic of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, and the Falkland Islands—begins with 1916, just before the last union conference session. At the separation of the Inca Union from our union at that

time, there went with it 547 members, leaving our union a membership of 2,159. To the end of December last, there had been baptized 875 persons. The total membership is now 2,645, an increase of 486, or only 61 less than before the separation of the Inca Union from our field. The number baptized during the last biennial period was 443, and the increase in membership, 366. The membership is divided among two organized conferences and three missions, as follows:

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Argentina | 1,230 |
| Chile | 868 |
| Alto Paraná | 377 |
| Uruguay | 156 |
| Magellan | 14 |

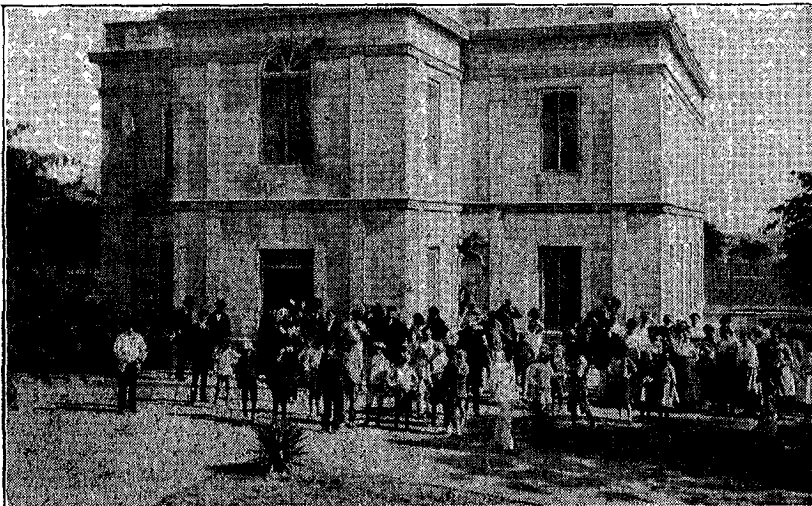
They are organized into fifty-three churches, of which nineteen are in Argentina, twenty in Chile, nine in Alto Paraná, four in Uruguay, and one in the Magellan Mission.

There has been an almost continual and steady growth of tithe during the time a definite record has been kept—since 1904. During this period, it has been a third of a million—\$332,040.83. It has grown from \$21,923.32 in 1916 to \$37,187.47 in 1919. The total for the four years is \$119,953.67, and for the last biennial period, \$72,121.84. The per capita tithe has also grown steadily from \$5.86 in 1904 to \$20.95 in 1919.

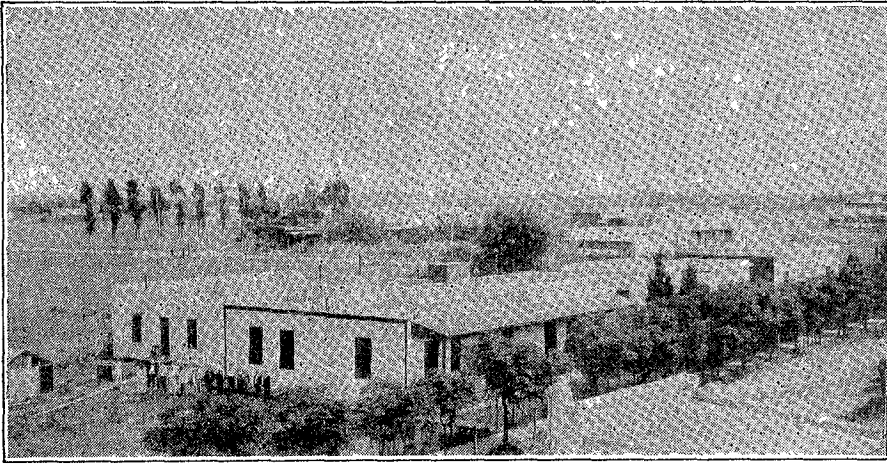
The offerings to missions for 1919 were one thousand dollars more than for the two preceding years. The Sabbath school offerings averaged an increase of nearly \$1,200 annually during the last four years. The total offerings for missions considered in the Eight-cent-a-week Fund for the four years were \$34,756.43; for the last two years, \$21,220.15. In 1919 the union passed its goal of eight cents a week, giving 10.6 cents. This has encouraged us to set a goal of fourteen cents for 1920; and this we hope to pass. We have often felt that it should have been placed higher.

The proper persons will give full reports of the work of our several institutions, but it may not be out of place to say a few words here in regard to them.

The attendance at the school has not materially changed. Several of the students have entered various departments of the work, a number of them taking the nurses' course. The future is more promising, for there seems to be awakening a new interest among our people in the education of their children. We are better prepared also to give thorough



Main Building of the Argentine Sanitarium



Headquarters of the Florida Conference, Buenos Aires

instruction in the Spanish language. The school is working for the one purpose of preparing gospel workers for the harvest field. Its needs are many. Chief among these is a dormitory for boys. The present one is unhomelike, and is rapidly becoming unfit to live in. A new oven is needed for the bakery, a good shed for hay and stock, better dairy stock, more homes for teachers and helpers. The property has been added to by the purchase of Prof. H. U. Stevens' home.

The patronage of the sanitarium has been excellent, and there has been a substantial gain in its business. This has made it possible to make important improvements. During the last four years, it has paid \$3,332 tithe to the union, which is an indication of its net gain during this period. Its resources have more than doubled during the last four years. Of the results of its work, the treasurer, O. H. Maxson writes:

"It is interesting to know that of the eight classes which began with a total membership of sixty-three, fifty-four have been graduated, and of these, thirty-two are engaged in the work. These nurses represent fourteen nationalities."

A new wing has been added to the main building of the sanitarium, and there is now a well-equipped operating room. There are also two treatment-rooms, fairly well equipped, and the laboratory is better equipped. Dr. G. B. Replegle, who went to the States two years ago especially to take further work in bacteriology, has charge of it. Dr. Carlos Westphal has come from Chile to connect with the medical staff.

The Buenos Aires Publishing House has secured the services of an experienced printer in Brother E. W. Everest, who will act as its business manager, devoting all his time to its interests. Brother E. G. Hartman had carried this work in addition to his many duties as union secretary and auditor. The house has done a good business, the business of 1919 amounting to more than \$100,000. Were it not that it must suffer a heavy loss on the papers, it would have made a fair gain last year, whereas the gain was much less the year before. Our goal for book sales in the Austral Union for 1920 is \$105,000. When the field is properly manned with field secretaries, there is no reason why this goal may not be doubled, and our total sales raised to two or three hundred thousand dollars annually.

The increased business already done justifies enlargement and improvement of our printing plant, and makes necessary the increase of our operating fund. In fact, the uncertainty in world conditions makes it imperative. A good illustration of this is the fact that we ordered a linotype machine some eight or nine months ago, and it has not yet come, nor is there any prospect whatever of our getting it within a year. The machine is sorely needed. Some of our typesetting must now be done in the city, and the volume of our printing may, and should, be greatly increased. We need a new and larger press immediately, which will cost in the neighborhood of ten thousand dollars. Binding machinery must be purchased to the amount of five thousand dollars or more. The building must be enlarged at an expense of about five thousand dollars. Provision must be made for a fair stock of raw material. To provide for these and other needs, from forty to fifty thousand dollars is required.

Steps should be taken at this conference to place all our institutions on a proper and definitely defined basis of control and responsibility.

In addition to the various needs mentioned above, the union is in great need of an office building. While the publishing house was under the management of the union secretary, the office room required was much less. The brethren of the publishing house have kindly permitted us to continue our work in their building up to the present,

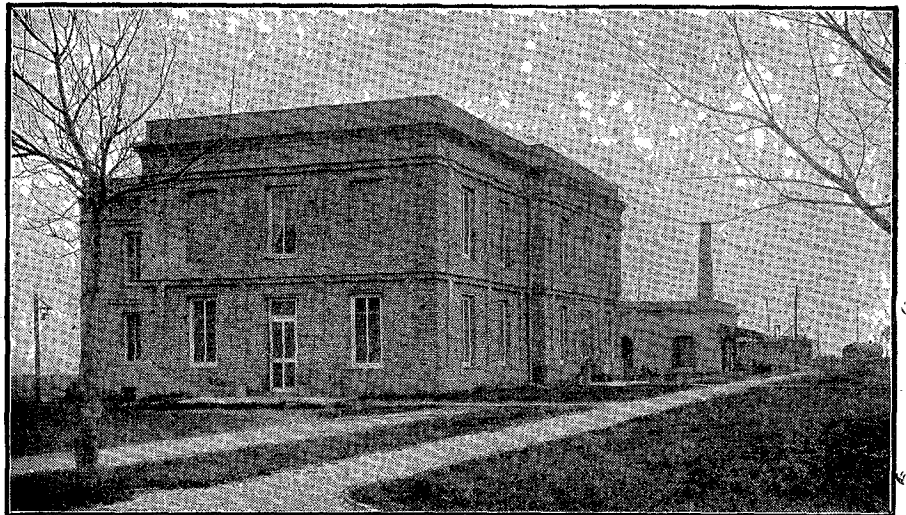
but they are themselves in great need of the room. To rent is difficult, and not often can anything really desirable be obtained. It will be necessary for us to build; we have some means for the purpose.

The Florida center is also in great need of a meeting place. Until recently, the religious services have been held in the publishing house chapel. It is now necessary to use this as a bookroom, and the services are held in a public hall, the amusement center of the village. We should have a place dedicated to the service of God.

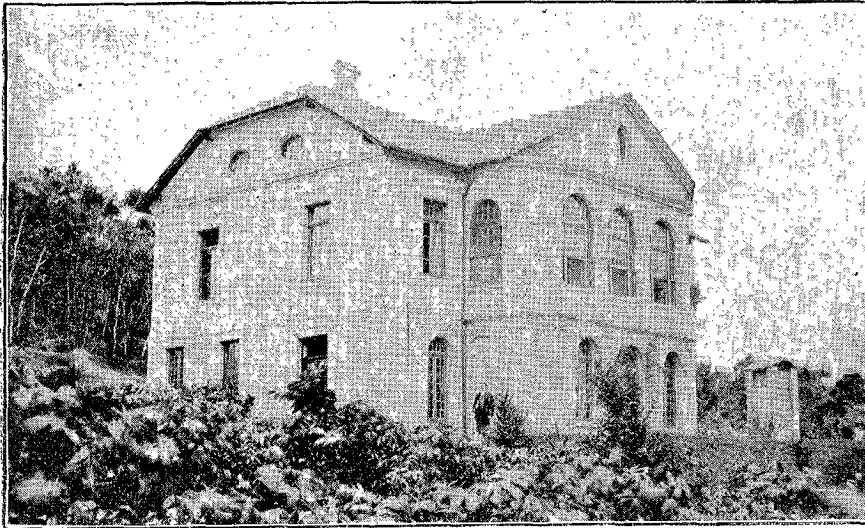
The perspective of the work is excellent. Many of our brethren are taking an active, growing interest in home missionary work, as the report of the home missionary secretary will show. Under the leadership of Prof. Crager, the young people are taking a deeper interest in all branches of the society work, including personal missionary work. The steps taken for an advance by the General Conference Committee in its Autumn Council has found a hearty response among all the leaders in our work. From various leaders I have received encouraging letters, saying that our brethren have never before responded so freely in increased gifts to missions. This has also been very noticeable in my experience among the churches. Instead of working for a goal of fourteen cents a week per member—our established goal—some are encouraged to work for twenty cents. There is a feeling that we are nearing the end, and there is a consequent growing sentiment that we must now arise to finish the work. This is also predisposing toward deeper consecration, a revival of heart and practical religion. Reports come of new life and awakenings in some of our churches. Some who have long lived in spiritual apathy, are suddenly awakening, and rubbing sleep from their eyes. A new life and light and power is descending from above and taking possession of those not yet dead in trespasses and sins.

The same Spirit working in the world to draw from its ambitions and pleasures those who shall be saved, together with the literature that is being scattered in a steadily increasing quantity, and the renewed, consecrated activity of our brethren, are bound to have their effect in opening doors for the message of salvation.

J. W. WESTPHAL.



Girls' Dormitory at River Plate Academy, Argentina



South Brazil Union Conference Office

Brazilian Union Conference

President's Address

It seems a long time since our last union session, four years ago, and considering that these union occasions have a strong molding value and influence in harmonizing and unifying the work, it is a long time, when we contemplate our rapidly developing cause, and realize the fact that but few, relatively, of our workers have had an opportunity to be in touch with our organized work outside our own union, and many, perhaps, not even outside their own local fields. It is therefore in a special sense an important gathering, and we feel deeply grateful to our kind heavenly Father that so many are privileged to assemble at this time from all parts of the great republic, to study the needs of our work, the best methods of advancing it, and of getting a better preparation to complete our task.

Last month (March) it was twenty-six years since the first minister of the third angel's message set foot on Brazilian soil. Elder and Mrs. W. H. Thurston arrived in Rio de

Janeiro in March, 1894, as self-supporting missionaries. Several colporteurs, who had been sent from the homeland to South America two years before, had begun circulating our good literature in different Brazilian states.

In September, 1895, Elder H. F. Graf and family arrived on the Brazilian shore, he being the second ordained minister sent to this republic. The following year the speaker was sent to Brazil, and for several years he and Elder Graf were the only ordained ministers in this vast country to look after the interests and work of the third angel's message, which even at that early stage extended from Theophilo Ottoni (Northern Minas), to Rio Grande do Sul. As we look back to those days of small beginnings, and remember our long, difficult journeys, requiring from five to six months' travel on muleback, at times sleeping out on the open prairie and at others hardly able to obtain anything to eat, even though we would gladly have paid for it—I say, as we

look back to those days, and compare the work as it was then with what we see today—the cause well established in at least seven states, with a good beginning made in others, with over three thousand believers who are supporting this work with their personal influence and means—we feel to exclaim, Behold what God hath wrought!

Again, looking back to 1902, when Elder J. W. Westphal and family arrived in South America, and the various fields, which up to that time had been independent fragments, were organized into the South American Union Conference, thus uniting the entire South American continent, except Colombia, in a bond of sympathetic union, we felt that we were taking a long step in advance, and we thanked the Lord and took courage. When again in December, 1910, at the time of Elder L. R. Conradi's visit to South America, the Brazilian Union Conference was organized and started on its career, it indicated another important move in the onward march of the message in Brazil. And when, in 1919, it was possible definitely to divide the Brazilian field, setting apart the North Brazil Union Mission, we saw in this action a further leading of Providence and an evidence that the last gospel message would go with still greater rapidity.

Nor have we been disappointed in this our expectation, as the reports from that northern union will abundantly prove.

Although Brazil contains a little less than 2 per cent of the world's population, it embraces about one fourteenth of the earth's habitable surface. At the time of the organization of the Brazilian Union Conference in 1911, there were reported in the entire field 1,367 members. At the close of 1918, or the time when the North Brazil Union Mission was separated from our union, the membership had increased to 2,866, of whom 1,961 remained as the membership of the Brazilian Union Conference, and the remainder constituted the membership with which the new North Brazil Union Mission started on its career. From this point I will limit



WORKERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE JOINT SESSION OF THE BRAZILIAN CONFERENCE AND MISSION

my remarks to the work of the Brazilian Union Conference.

Since the above-mentioned division of the territory, the Brazilian Union Conference comprises the following local fields:

The Rio Grande do Sul and the Santa Catharina Conferences; the Paraná, São Paulo, and West Minas Missions; and the states of Matto Grosso and Goyaz. For a year or more there has been a small company of Sabbath keepers in Matto Grosso. We have not been able to send a worker even to visit them. Quite recently a colporteur has gone into this state to begin work. So far as we are aware there is no representative of the message in Goyaz. Inasmuch as we expect to receive a detailed report from each of the other fields through its leader, I shall limit my remarks to general interests.

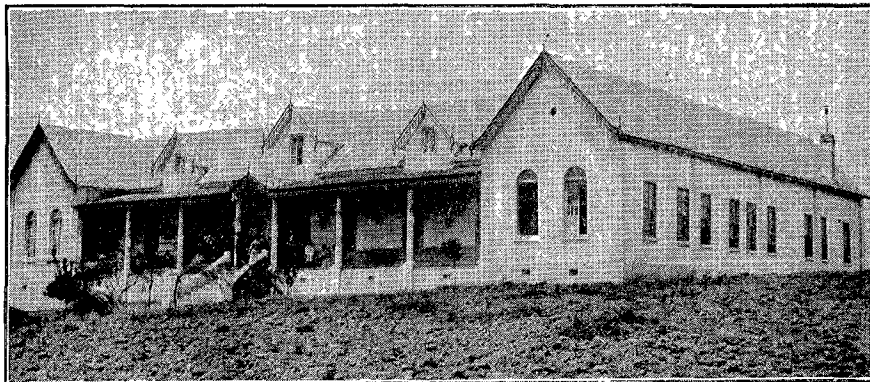
Publishing Work

Since our last union conference session, in 1916, a number of difficulties have confronted this branch of the work. Especially was the outlook rather dark when in 1917 war conditions compelled many of our colporteurs to leave the field. Yet in spite of all drawbacks, this department has made steady progress, so much so, in fact, that, as the report of the manager will reveal, our present facilities and operating capital are altogether inadequate to meet the growing demands which are today four times as great as they were in 1914.

One example may suffice to show this:

In a session of our union committee in January, 1919, it was voted to print during that year a five-thousand edition of "The Great Controversy" in Portuguese. An order from the Pacific Press for two thousand copies of this book will increase the edition to seven thousand. But we failed to get the book printed last year, and at present it looks as if this year will also pass without seeing the book placed on the market, as the increased demands of the field will evidently keep our plant so busy printing additional editions of books already published, that it will be impossible to add new ones.

Furthermore, our present operating capital, which has increased only a small per cent, and which, on account of increased cost of raw materials, has only half the purchasing power it had in 1914, does not enable us to add the new and larger books which we very much need, without borrowing more



Boys' Dormitory, Brazilian Seminary

money and thus greatly increasing our liabilities. To place our publishing house in a position where it can properly cope with the demands made upon it, it should have its operating capital increased by \$10,000, thus enabling it to publish the two large books, namely, "The Great Controversy" and a health book, which our committee voted to publish a year ago; and a further sum of \$10,000 with which to buy a linotype, a new press, and other equipment. Inasmuch as it seems impossible to raise this money in the field, it is the conviction of the speaker that this gathering should present a memorial to the General Conference Committee, respectfully petitioning them to obtain this sum from the surpluses of our larger publishing houses in the homeland, in order to place our printing plant on vantage ground, enabling it to do the work which our growing cause in Brazil demands without bringing upon it the burden which would result if this much-needed money were borrowed, and thus the liabilities of the house be greatly increased. And this is but reasonable, for whereas the Spanish fields can obtain books from the Pacific Press and Barcelona, Brazil is entirely dependent upon its own publishing house to produce the literature needed in this field.

It is also the conviction of the speaker that some well-laid plans should be devised to increase the circulation of our good missionary paper, *Signaes dos Tempos*, as a larger circulation of this periodical would not only be a help to the publishing house, and bring the precious truth to a larger number of souls, but it would result also in bringing great spiritual blessing to our own people.

Educational Work

The successful onward march of the Lord's work depends upon consecrated men and consecrated means. The great lack of workers has been the chief reason why we do not today have a larger number of strong self-supporting fields in Brazil. Furthermore, the native can always work to better advantage than the foreigner, since climate, language, customs, and conditions are no barrier to him in reaching his own countrymen, whereas these factors often hinder the workers who have come from other countries.

It was for this reason that a training school, where the Brazilian youth might be trained and prepared for work, was long felt to be a great need; but the way did not seem to open until 1915, when the demand for such a school was so imperative that we began earnestly to consider if the time had not come to start one. The evident need on the one hand, and several encouraging omens, among which was a liberal gift of \$2,000 by one of our workers, on the other, convinced us that the time had arrived to take definite steps in this direction.

In April, 1915, the present site, containing approximately three hundred acres of land, was bought, and the following month preparations for the putting up of buildings were begun. Our means being limited, the General Conference, having had our situation placed before them, aided our school enterprise by the generous gift of \$10,000. Even during the first year, while the preparations for building were being made, fifteen young people were given instruction. The following year, 1916, thirty-six students attended the school, when tents, the barn, small buildings intended as poultry houses, the workshop, and other buildings had to be utilized as dormitories. But students and teachers and builders were all of good courage, and the work went on until early in 1917 the main building was finally finished.

As the time for the opening of the school approached in 1917, the query was often raised, "How many students will come this year?" When the opening day arrived, all were agreeably surprised to find fifty-five of the young people presenting themselves for enrollment. Considering the hard times and the difficulties caused by war conditions, this was indeed a marvel to us, far beyond anything we had expected.

Again we were crowded for room, and were obliged to use as dormitories the rooms which were intended for the hospital.



Teachers and Students of the Brazilian Seminary, Sao Paulo

As the day for the opening of the school in 1918 drew near, we were asking ourselves what we could do in case a much larger number came this year. When the school did open, sixty-five students enrolled, and if we felt cramped the year before, we were more so during this year. Fortunately, the General Conference in session in San Francisco, considering our need and earnest request, kindly voted us another \$10,000 for a girls' dormitory and \$1,500 for a teacher's cottage.

As soon as we had received this financial assistance from the General Conference, we at once set to work laying plans for erecting the girls' dormitory, deciding to build the center wing and get it ready if possible by the time of the opening of school in 1919. This wing was completed on time, and by crowding, furnished accommodations for forty-two students. Again the student number increased, eighty-six being in attendance during 1919.

We had hoped that the \$10,000 appropriated for the new dormitory would

Departments

As we compare the report of the last four years with those of previous years, a gratifying growth is revealed. The home missionary and young people's departments, as well as the Sabbath school department, show that our people are advancing. The great need is more local help to second the efforts of our union secretaries, and thus to build up the work more solidly. We are glad that we now have a young people's and educational secretary, who can give special study to the needs in these branches of our work.

The different fields are loudly calling for more workers, and these must come from our own native people. But this means education,—progressive education,—an education that begins in the home, that is continued in the church school, and that is finished in our seminary. And this educational program must include every Seventh-day Adventist boy and girl in Brazil. To study and lead out in such a program is certainly a worthy life-goal.

self-supporting,—Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, and São Paulo. Paraná is supporting the workers it has, but it should have at least one more worker. The entire income of our union more than supports the work we are doing in it, but we should not relax our efforts. We should rather bend every energy to increase our income to the point where the tithe alone will support the work of our entire union, and where, aside from this, we can pass on the whole amount of mission funds to the great world field to help finish the work so that Jesus may soon come.

In closing I wish to call attention to our special need. After considering general needs, there remains to mention yet a special and main need. As this conference convenes, we may say that we are living in a different or new world. The war has changed conditions. New ideals and aspirations are taking hold of the people; and while the terrible upheaval of the four years' war has softened a few hearts and made them more susceptible to the last gospel message, the great majority of the people are being drawn in another direction. Material things—wealth, honor, pleasure, the enjoyment of what the world regards as the things of this life—engross and benumb the world at large. It is thus becoming a greater task to arrest and gain the attention of the people.

But this must be done; and in order to do it, God's messengers need a special preparation and power from on high. Both the Bible and the spirit of prophecy assure us that we have come to the time

when the power of the Holy Spirit awaits our demand and reception. The Lord instructs us to ask for rain in the time of the latter rain (Zech. 10:1); and the promise is that if we ask, he will send abundant showers. May this gathering result in that earnest seeking for purity of heart which will bring the Holy Spirit in its fulness, and thus provide for our greatest need for bringing to a finish this last work of mercy.

F. W. SPIES.



South Brazil Union Workers

be sufficient to complete the building, but the great advance in prices of building materials so rapidly consumed our funds that we could finish only as far as you now see it, and it even became necessary to draw some on our operating funds in order to complete the work begun, and we still lack \$5,000.

We should build at an early date at least three more teachers' cottages, requiring a further outlay of \$5,000. An administration school building, costing approximately \$15,000, should also be provided in the near future. Then as our growing school plant makes greater demands upon our power plant, \$7,000 will be needed to provide for the necessary light and power.

Before leaving this subject, mention should be made of the numerous applications we are receiving from young married people who are desirous of entering our school to prepare themselves for a place in the work. As many of these have one or two children, it is clear that they cannot live in the large dormitories. On the other hand, it seems that we should not disregard the earnest entreaty of such young people, thus denying them the opportunity of a preparation to have a part in this closing work. We should consider at this time what can be done to meet this urgent need in providing small, inexpensive cottages, to afford living places for these young families.

Finances

The Lord has greatly blessed in increasing our finances. The tithe in 1915 for all Brazil amounted to \$19,510.55. In 1919 for the Brazilian Union only, it was \$28,709.73, an increase of 47 per cent over 1915. The missionary offerings for 1915 for all Brazil were \$3,331.44. In 1919 the Brazilian Union Conference alone raised \$7,175.45, an increase of 115 per cent over 1915.

We have three fields that are entirely

The North Brazil Union Mission

THIS union has been organized only a little more than a year. Its territory consists of sixteen states and has a total area of 4,673,213 square kilometers, with a population of 15,409,424, according to the 1910 census, but present estimates put it at about 20,000,000. A large portion of this territory has not as yet been entered, not even by a colporteur. So far there are five organized missions, which include the states along the Atlantic coast from Rio de Janeiro up to the state Rio Grande do Norte. Even in these missions our work is still in its infancy, with the exception of the church in Rio de Janeiro and several German churches in the state of Espirito Santo.

Of this field we can truly say that it is ripe for the harvest. During the last

year new interests sprang up in many places, a number of new companies of believers were raised up, and several new churches were organized. Each of the local fields shows decided progress, not only in the number of new members, but also in a marked increase in tithes and offerings. The increase in tithe in 1919 was \$5,175.32, and in offerings for missions, \$2,892.05. But the greatest increase was made in the book and periodical sales, which advanced from \$16,276.38 in 1918 to \$35,412.73 in 1919. In the city of Rio de Janeiro our periodical workers sold 43,307 copies of our Portuguese missionary paper, *Signaes dos Tempos*. Our four Bible workers in that city did not have to spend any time in looking for new families to whom they might give Bible studies, because these

periodical workers supplied them continually with more addresses of interested ones than they could take care of. This has been one of the main sources of strengthening our work in the capital of Brazil. The membership increased to such an extent that we had to divide the church and organize a second one; and a third one will be organized within the next few weeks.

In Recife, the capital of the state of Pernambuco, we had not more than a half dozen members at the beginning of 1919; but Brother R. J. Wilfart, the superintendent of the mission, moved there in the early part of the year, and in April another worker was sent there. The work soon grew, and a church was organized in September, which at the end of the year had a membership of fifty-five. In the city of Bahia, the great Catholic stronghold in Brazil, a number of new members have been added, and a church will be organized there this year.

In many places we have been handicapped on account of the great lack of workers. In the large Bahia Mission, which takes in the states of Bahia and Sergipe, we have only one Bible worker, and two of the local fields have no superintendent. We are still awaiting the arrival of a union bookman; and for the home missionary, young people's, and Sabbath school departments, we have as yet not one man to act as secretary, either in the union or in any of the local fields. We earnestly hope and pray that the Lord will move upon the hearts of some consecrated workers to enter these important branches of our work in this part of the great world-wide field.

Recently we were made glad by being able to send a field missionary secretary with four experienced colporteurs to the Bahai Mission, which to our colporteurs is nearly all virgin territory. And besides these we also sent two more of our best colporteurs farther north to São Luiz do Maranhão, a place where none of our workers have ever been before. This step really means the starting of a new mission, because we are sure that only a short time from now these colporteurs will report many interested ones, and this will make it necessary to send a minister to that part of the field to develop the work.

Another encouraging feature is the development of our young people. There are about fifty from this union in our seminary near São Paulo, and nearly all of them are there with a desire to prepare themselves for a place in the Lord's vineyard. Several have earned their scholarships by canvassing during the last vacation period, and it is our plan to start a number of them in various branches of the work at the end of this school year.

Our needs are many and our problems are not few; but the workers are all of good courage, and our intention is to enter our interests in the finishing of the work, trusting that the Lord will

provide the means and the strength for the speedy advance of the message in Brazil, and in the whole of South America, which has so often and rightly been called "the Neglected Continent." The doors are wide open for the gospel mes-

senger in every part of this great field, and many hearts are hungering and thirsting for the truth. May the prayers of all join with ours that the final efforts to finish the work may hasten the coming of the King. H. MEYER.

Missionary Volunteer Department¹

It was in Australia, Dec. 19, 1892, that the first Testimony appeared calling upon workers to do something definite for our young people. Other messages followed, outlining more definitely the organization which has now been fully established as a regular branch of the cause. These messages have been the guiding star of those who have promoted the Missionary Volunteer organization, and are today the inspiration and the argument of all Missionary Volunteer workers. They are as applicable to South America as to any other part of the world, and will guide us safely in the development and the more perfect

which you may work in earnest and for certain results."—*Youth's Instructor*, Aug. 9, 1894.

So much has been said in the conventions in regard to the importance of the young people's work that it will be unnecessary to dwell upon it here. Rather, it is my purpose to look over our task and to touch some general principles which may be a help in directing our efforts in the future.

Missionary Volunteer work began in South America before 1907, but it was not till 1912 that reports from this field made their appearance in the General Conference summaries. The growth in



North Brazil Union Mission Workers

organization of this branch of the department.

Some of these passages are golden, and glow with new light at each repetition. The following have universal application, and may be applied directly to South America:

"We have an army of youth today who can do much if they are properly directed and encouraged."—*General Conference Bulletin*, Jan. 29, 30, 1893.

"Will the young men and young women who really love Jesus organize themselves as workers, not only for those who profess to be Sabbath keepers, but for those who are not of our faith?"—*Signs of the Times*, May 29, 1893.

"Even though pastors, evangelists, and teachers neglect the seeking of the lost, let not the children and youth neglect to be doers of the word. . . . Let young men and women and children go to work in the name of Jesus. Let them unite together upon some plan and order of action. Cannot you form a band of workers, and have set times to pray together and ask the Lord to give you his grace, and put forth united action? You should consult with men who love and fear God, and who have experience in the work, that under the movings of the Spirit of God you may form plans and develop methods by

this department has been rapid. Forty-nine societies were reported in 1917, with a membership of 662. In 1919 there were sixty-three societies, with 948 members, an increase of 43 per cent in membership. There has been a corresponding increase in the various lines of work reported, as will be seen in the statistics which have been presented by the secretary. These are encouraging results, but we have not yet reached all the youth.

Our Youth

Few of us have fully realized the power for growth and progress which is latent in the large army of children and youth in our churches. They are like a vein of metal precious as gold, hidden from view, but cropping out here and there to reveal the treasure which awaits the miner's pick and the refiner's fire,—like a cataract with limitless power, pouring its volume of energy over the precipice to be wasted on the rocks below, while waiting for the skillful hand of the engineer to turn that energy into useful channels and harness it to run hundreds of industries and bring heat and light to thousands of

¹ Report read at South American Division meeting.

homes. Thus it is with our great army of youth; they constitute a boundless source of energy which is waiting for the skilful hand of the gospel worker to turn it into useful channels and harness it to run the intricate machinery of the third angel's message and bring warmth to the heart and light to the life in thousands of homes throughout this broad land.

The stock is good, strong, potential. It is capable of receiving a high degree of culture. Christian education, if given a chance, can produce as strong characters and as efficient workers in South America as in any part of the earth. There are in South America large companies of Germans, Russians, Swiss, and Italians among whom the truth has already found a firm footing. Many of the children have been born and reared in the truth; and while large losses have been sustained for lack of fostering care when the lambs of the flock were susceptible to it, many are predisposed to a full acceptance of present truth, and are ready to yield to the Christian care and education that would preserve them to this message and train them for service in it.

The Missionary Volunteer department is primarily an evangelistic organization. The Missionary Volunteer worker should be first of all an evangelist. The young people in our churches constitute his parish, and for their souls he labors and prays. This chief function should never be lost sight of. All other functions are secondary, and contribute to the accomplishment of this one end—the saving of our young people to this message and their final salvation in the kingdom of God.

Next to his work as an evangelist, the Missionary Volunteer worker is a recruiting officer. His objective is to train all the youth for service. He inspires them with a holy ambition; he fosters in them the devotional spirit; he organizes them into prayer bands; he furnishes them wholesome reading matter; he directs them in real soul-saving work. Whenever possible he leads the youth to our training schools, that they may have the benefit of a Christian education. During their school days he does not leave them. The Missionary Volunteer work has a very definite and important place in our training schools. The Missionary Volunteer worker follows the youth and cares for their spiritual welfare till they are definitely enlisted in the army of the cross.

When we become thoroughly convinced of the value of our young people to this cause, and deal with them accordingly, the youth of South America are destined to play an increasing part in the finishing of this work. The youth are responding to the call of the Master. Many are preparing themselves for service; and under the influence of the Spirit of God working through the consecrated Missionary Volunteer workers, *their numbers will increase.*

May God bless the youth and those who have dedicated their lives to the Missionary Volunteer service, that the youth may be saved to this cause, and be prepared to carry this message to the ends of the earth. H. U. STEVENS.

* * *

"PREPARE to meet thy God, O Israel."

Home Missionary Department

C. V. LEACH - - - - - Secretary
H. K. CHRISTMAN - - - - - Assistant Secretary
MRS. J. W. MACE - - - - - Office Secretary

SPECIAL PRAYER

Sunset Vespers, Sabbath, August 14: Medical Work in Soonan, Chosen

MANY of the brethren and sisters in North America will remember the interesting reports of the work in Chosen (Korea) given by Dr. Riley Russell at the camp-meetings a few years ago when he returned to the States for a brief furlough. The description of the work done at the Soonan dispensary made a vivid and lasting impression, and these same experiences have been repeated day in and day out with increasing number and results. For ten years Dr. and Mrs. Russell have stood at the head of this work. Dr. Irving Feldkamp has now joined them in the work, and recently funds have been appropriated for the better equipment of the dispensary, making it practically a hospital. This will be a great strength to the work there. Pray for the success of this Soonan enterprise, which throws its healing rays far out over dark Korea, and pray also for these self-sacrificing and dauntless workers, whose modesty in writing of the great work they are doing prevents us from giving a more detailed account.

Appointments and Notices

CAMP-MEETINGS FOR 1920

Atlantic Union Conference

Eastern New York, Clinton --- Aug. 12-22
Northern New England, Franklin, N. H. ---
----- Aug. 19-29
Maine ----- Aug. 26 to Sept. 5
Western New York ----- Sept. 2-12

Central Union Conference

Missouri, Clinton ----- Aug. 19-29
Kansas, Hutchinson ----- Aug. 26 to Sept. 4
Nebraska, Lincoln ----- Sept. 2-12

Columbia Union Conference

Ohio, Mount Vernon ----- Aug. 12-22
Eastern Pennsylvania, Reading, Aug. 19-29
Chesapeake ----- Sept. 2-12
District of Columbia ----- Sept. 8-12

Lake Union Conference

Chicago ----- Aug. 13-21
West Michigan, Marshall ----- Aug. 19-29
North Michigan, Cadillac, Aug. 26 to Sept. 5
Illinois ----- Sept. 2-12

Northern Union Conference

Iowa, Nevada ----- Aug. 19-29

Pacific Union Conference

California, Oakland ----- Aug. 5-15
Southeastern California, San Diego ---
----- Aug. 12-22
Southern California, Los Angeles ---
----- Aug. 25 to Sept. 5

Southern Union Conference

Tennessee River, Nashville --- Aug. 19-29
Alabama, Birmingham --- Aug. 26 to Sept. 5
Mississippi, Meridian ----- Sept. 2-12
Louisiana, Lake Charles ----- Sept. 9-19

Southeastern Union Conference

Cumberland, Lenoir City, Tenn., Aug. 12-22
Carolina, Charlotte, N. C. ----- Aug. 19-29
Georgia, Atlanta ----- Aug. 26 to Sept. 5
Florida, Orlando ----- Sept. 2-12

Southwestern Union Conference

North Texas, Keene ----- Aug. 5-15
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City ----- Aug. 12-22
Texico, Clovis, N. Mex., Aug. 26 to Sept. 5

Meetings for the Colored People

Oklahoma, Oklahoma City ---- Aug. 12-22
Florida, Orlando ----- Sept. 2-12
Carolina ----- Sept. 16-26
Mississippi, Meridian ----- Sept. 17-26
Alabama ----- Sept. 17-26
Louisiana ----- Sept. 24 to Oct. 8
Georgia, Atlanta ----- Sept. 30 to Oct. 10

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THE KANSAS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION

The first biennial (fortieth annual) session of the Kansas Seventh-day Adventist Conference Association will be held in connection with the conference and camp-meeting, at Hutchinson, Kans. At this meeting officers and a board of trustees will be elected for the ensuing term, and such other business transacted as may come before the association. The first meeting will be called at 11:30 a. m., Monday, Aug. 30, 1920. Delegates to the conference are also delegates to the association.

B. G. Wilkinson, Pres.
F. I. Mohr, Sec.

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THE KANSAS CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

The first biennial (fortieth annual) session of the Kansas Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will convene on the State fair-ground, at Hutchinson, Kans., from Aug. 26 to Sept. 5, 1920. The first meeting will be held Aug. 27, 1920, at 11 a. m. At this meeting officers will be elected, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting. Each church is entitled to one delegate, and to one additional delegate for each fifteen members, or fractional majority. All ordained ministers, departmental secretaries, superintendents of institutions, local and general, and the executive committee are delegates at large.

B. G. Wilkinson, Pres.
F. I. Mohr, Sec.

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THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST ASSOCIATION OF EAST KANSAS

The next session of the Seventh-day Adventist Association of East Kansas will be held at Hutchinson, Kans. Officers and a board of trustees will be elected, and such other business transacted as may come before the association. The first meeting will be called at 11 a. m., Monday, Aug. 30, 1920.

B. G. Wilkinson, Pres.
F. I. Mohr, Sec.

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THE WEST KANSAS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION

The next session of the West Kansas Seventh-day Adventist Conference Association will be held at Hutchinson, Kans. Officers and a board of trustees will be elected and such other business transacted as may come before the association. The first meeting will be called at 11 a. m., Monday, Aug. 30, 1920.

B. G. Wilkinson, Pres.
F. I. Mohr, Sec.

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WEST MICHIGAN CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

The second biennial session of the West Michigan Conference will be held in connection with the camp-meeting, at Marshall, Mich., Aug. 19-29, 1920. The first conference meeting will convene at 9 a. m., Aug. 20, 1920. This business session is held for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing term and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the delegates.

J. F. Piper, Pres.
C. B. Waller, Sec.

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WEST MICHIGAN CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

Notice is hereby given that the West Michigan Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will hold a business session in connection with its annual camp-meeting and conference, at Marshall, Mich.,

Aug. 19-29, 1920. The first meeting will convene at 10 a. m., Aug. 23, 1920. This meeting is called for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing term and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the delegates in session.

J. F. Piper, Pres.
C. B. Waller, Sec.

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**WESTERN NEW YORK CONFERENCE
ASSOCIATION OF SEVENTH-
DAY ADVENTISTS**

The second biennial session of the Western New York Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists (a legal corporation) will be held in connection with the twelfth (second biennial) session of the Western New York Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, in Elmwood Music Hall, corner Elmwood and Virginia Streets, Buffalo, N. Y. The first meeting will be called at 10 a. m., Monday, Sept. 6, 1920. This meeting is called for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as should come before the constituency. All regularly accredited delegates to the conference compose the constituency of the association.

R. S. Fries, Pres.
R. C. Taylor, Sec.

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**WESTERN NEW YORK CONFERENCE
OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS**

The Western New York Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will hold its twelfth (second biennial) session Sept. 2-12, 1920, inclusive, in Elmwood Music Hall, corner Elmwood and Virginia Streets, Buffalo, N. Y., for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Each organized church is entitled to one delegate for the organization, and to one additional delegate for each ten members. The first meeting of the session will be held at 10 a. m., Friday, Sept. 3, 1920.

R. S. Fries, Pres.
R. C. Taylor, Sec.

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**NORTH MICHIGAN CONFERENCE OF
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS**

The eighteenth (second biennial) session of the North Michigan Conference will be held in Cadillac, Mich., in connection with the annual camp-meeting, from Aug. 26 to Sept. 5, 1920, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing biennial term, and of transacting any other business that may properly come before the conference. Each church is entitled to one delegate at large and one delegate for each ten members or fraction thereof. The first meeting will convene Friday, August 27, at 9:30 a. m.

R. J. Nethery, Pres.
C. H. Neilsen, Sec.

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**NORTH MICHIGAN CONFERENCE ASSO-
CIATION OF SEVENTH-DAY
ADVENTISTS**

The eighteenth annual session of the North Michigan Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the annual camp-meeting, at Cadillac, Mich. The object of the meeting will be the election of officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may come before the association. The first meeting will be called Monday, August 30, at 9:30 a. m.

R. J. Nethery, Pres.
C. H. Neilsen, Sec.

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**CAROLINA CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-
DAY ADVENTISTS**

The second annual session of the Carolina Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in Charlotte, N. C., in connection with the annual camp-meeting, Aug. 19-29, 1920, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and of transacting any other business that may properly come before the conference. Each church is entitled to one delegate for the organization and one delegate for every ten mem-

bers and fraction over five. The first session will be held August 20, at 10:30 a. m.

J. W. MacNeil, Pres.
C. N. Keiser, Sec.

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**NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE ASSO-
CIATION OF SEVENTH-DAY
ADVENTISTS**

Notice is hereby given that a session of the North Carolina Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the Carolina Conference and camp-meeting, at Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 19-29, 1920, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may come before the association. Accredited delegates to the Carolina Conference of Seventh-day Adventists are delegates to this session of the association. The first meeting will convene at 10 a. m., Monday, Aug. 23, 1920.

J. W. MacNeil, Pres.
C. N. Keiser, Sec.

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**THE NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND CON-
FERENCE ASSOCIATION OF SEV-
ENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS, INC.**

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Northern New England Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists, Incorporated, will be held in connection with the camp-meeting, at Franklin, N. H., Aug. 19-29, 1920, for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the corporation. The first meeting will be called Monday, August 23, at 11 a. m.

Robert J. Bryant, Pres.
Clarence F. Ball, Sec.

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**THE NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND
CONFERENCE**

The fifty-sixth (second biennial) session of the Northern New England Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in Odell Park, at Franklin, N. H., Aug. 19-29, 1920, to transact such business as may properly come before the delegates at this meeting. The first meeting will be called Friday, August 20, at 11 a. m. Each church is entitled to one delegate without regard to numbers, and to one additional delegate for each ten members.

Robert J. Bryant, Pres.
H. B. Tucker, Sec.

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**TENNESSEE RIVER CONFERENCE OF
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS**

The thirty-third annual session of the Tennessee River Conference of Seventh-day Adventists is called to convene Aug. 19-29, 1920, in connection with the annual camp-meeting, in Maplewood Grove, Nashville, Tenn., for the election of officers, for the granting of licenses and credentials for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the conference at this time. Each church is entitled to one delegate for its organization, and one for every fifteen members or major portion thereof.

I. M. Martin, Pres.
F. L. Harrison, Sec.

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**TENNESSEE RIVER CONFERENCE ASSO-
CIATION OF SEVENTH-DAY
ADVENTISTS**

Notice is hereby given that the Tennessee River Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists is called to convene, in connection with the annual camp-meeting, Aug. 19-29, 1920, in Maplewood Grove, Nashville, Tenn. The first meeting will be held Thursday, Aug. 19, at 10:30 a. m. This meeting is called for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other association business as may demand attention. All accredited delegates to the conference are delegates to the association.

I. M. Martin, Pres.
F. L. Harrison, Sec.

A COURSE IN NURSING

The next regular class in nursing at the Washington Sanitarium and Hospital will begin Sept. 1, 1920. There will be opportunity for thirty young men and women to enter this class. We would urge any who wish to take up nursing as a preparatory training for work in this message, to investigate the opportunities offered at the Washington Sanitarium and Hospital. This institution is a registered training school, accredited by the State Board of Maryland and listed as a large general hospital, having provided for all the work of the nurses' training course without outside affiliation. This institution, aside from its high standards of training and the wide opportunity it affords for experience in all the different kinds of nursing, offers many special and distinct advantages to those seeking an education and a training in nursing, situated, as it is, at the nation's capital and on the same campus as the Washington Missionary College. A minimum education of ten grades is required; and to any wishing to take the nurses' course who have not had ten grades of school work, we would state that the sanitarium is conducting a preparatory course that will enable those short in requirements to make up the necessary work. In order to enter either the regular training course or the preparatory course which begins September 1, it will be necessary to send in your application at once. Let all interested in nursing send for our catalogue and further information about the school. Address Washington Sanitarium, Takoma Park, D. C.

OBITUARIES

Roushey.—Mary Tyrell was born in Bradford, Pa., Feb. 24, 1825. She was married to John Roushey in 1884, and to them were born two daughters, one of whom is left to mourn the death of her mother, which occurred at Boone, Iowa, May 21, 1920. For sixty years the deceased was a faithful member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church and a subscriber to the Review. Mrs. Emma Hunter.

Blake.—Mabel I. Hardy was born Aug. 3, 1881, in Forest City, Iowa. The family moved to Kansas when she was six years of age, and later to the State of Washington, settling near Vancouver. In 1904 she was married to Charles Blake. Mabel was reared in the faith of the third angel's message, lived a faithful Christian life, and fell asleep July 1, 1920, in full hope of a part in the first resurrection. Her husband and daughter, her father and one brother mourn. R. D. Benham.

Covert.—Ines Hills Covert was born in Trinity County, California, fifty-three years ago, and died at the Garden City Sanitarium, San Jose, Calif., March 9, 1920. Her life from the age of six until eight years ago was spent in Colorado. In 1912 the family moved to San Martin, Calif. Though suffering intensely during her last sickness, she remained true to her baptismal vows, and sleeps in Jesus. Her husband, two daughters, her parents, one brother, and one sister survive. Mrs. Frank R. Dull.

Wilcox.—Lala Wilcox was born Aug. 25, 1883, and died at Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., June 22, 1920. She was baptized at the age of eleven, with her twin sister, Lela, and grew to womanhood in Battle Creek, Mich., moving with the family to Washington when the Review and Herald and General Conference offices were transferred. More recently she worked at the Washington Missionary College and at the Washington Sanitarium. Physically frail, she was strong in faith and character, and her life was an inspiration to all, as one of those who "out of weakness were made strong." She was known in her last illness to the sanitarium guests who were unacquainted with her name, as "the patient who smiles." In full hope she died. She is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wilcox, her sister Lela, her brother Waldo and his family, and her brother Fenton. Services were conducted in the Takoma Park church by Elders B. F. Machlan, H. H. Votaw, B. F. Bryan, W. T. Knox, and the writer. W. A. Spicer.



WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 12, 1920

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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 & Herald, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

SAILING from New York August 7 on the S. S. "Philadelphia" were the following workers: Elder and Mrs. J. C. Stevens, their son Harold and daughter Grace, of the Greater New York Conference; and Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Pond and daughter, of Southern California. Brother Stevens responds to the call to England to engage in evangelistic work in London and other cities; and Brother Pond will engage in mission school work, probably on the Kongo border, in Africa.

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ELDER A. G. DANIELLS writes of the growth of the work in Rumania. There are now 2,000 believers in that field. A general meeting was held at Bukharest, at which 700 were in attendance. Writing of the meeting, Brother Daniels says:

"We hired a large hall and held meetings all day and well into the night for about four days. The brethren there had never had such an occasion before, and I cannot tell you the joy these privileges brought to them. They have returned to their homes with new courage, and with a fuller consecration of all to the Lord and to his cause. In the Sabbath school on Sabbath morning the offering amounted to about 5,000 lei, and in the afternoon they made an offering to missions of 10,000 lei. The tithe now paid in the union amounts to about 125,000 lei a quarter, or a total of 500,000 lei for the year. This income more than supports the staff of workers now in the field. In addition to the tithe, the churches are contributing to foreign mission. The lei is nearly equal in value to a franc, or twenty cents."

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RESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERSHIP

"For that the leaders took the lead in Israel, for that the people offered themselves willingly, bless ye Jehovah." Judges 5: 2, A. R. V.

"Jehoiada was the leader of the house of Aaron; and with him were three thousand and seven hundred." 1 Chron. 12: 27, A. R. V.

"David consulted with the captains of thousands and of hundreds, even with every leader." 1 Chron. 13: 1, A. R. V.

From these and other statements found in the Scriptures we learn that ancient Israel had divinely appointed leaders. We also learn the office of a leader—the amount of responsibility to be borne by him; "The leaders took the lead in Israel." The business of a leader is to lead, to go before, to set the pace. In one of these instances the results of their so doing was that "the people offered themselves willingly." What was true of ancient Israel is true today, "for whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning" Rom. 15: 4.

Consequently God today holds the leaders chiefly responsible for the development of his work and for plans for the finishing of it on the earth. We are nearing the end; and as the eventful day approaches, bringing the world to the sunset of human probation, it is certainly incumbent upon us all to sense fully the times and discharge the responsibility which grows more serious and weighty as the days go by.

There is a very striking similarity between conditions brought to view in the text quoted from Judges, and the situation in our work today. I refer to the goal set at the Autumn Council in Boulder, Colo., last October, for financing our foreign mission endeavor for 1920. The leaders of our work in North America were called to that Council. The needs from the mission fields were placed before us through their various budgets and representatives. After the leaders had taken the question under prayerful consideration, they voted, after making a few minor adjustments, to grant the requests made by the fields; but in order to make the vote effective and the funds possible, it was found necessary to increase the offerings per capita from 25 cents a week to 50 cents a week, and in this the "leaders took the lead." The vote was practically unanimous, and the goal was set. The leaders then took the matter to the people who compose the membership of our churches and the constituency of our conferences, and the writer has not heard of a single believer, church, conference, or union that offered an objection to the amount; on the contrary, they adopted it by vote and commended the leaders for their faith and courage in setting the advanced pace for the mission work abroad. Thus the new goal was duly launched, the leaders taking the lead and the people offering themselves willingly.

The action of the Council was communicated to the mission fields, and the hearts of the missionaries were greatly encouraged. The leaders in these fields, filled with renewed enthusiasm, entered upon the enlarged program contemplated in their budget, and the results are in most cases very gratifying.

But today we are at the "halfway station" for the year. Six months of 1920 are in the past, and as we view the report of remittances for this part of the year, we see a shortage of \$420,809.61, and every union conference and every local conference, except three, has contributed to this deficit, until but little more than two thirds of the stipulated amount for the half year has been received by the mission treasurer. Consequently, I feel impressed to make an appeal to our people, especially to the leaders, through the columns of the REVIEW AND HERALD, to urge that the

present plight of our mission funds and the consequent condition of our General Conference treasury be taken to heart. Do not look upon this article as the result of a bit of pastime, but look upon it as it is—an appeal born of a real and present need, the revelation of a situation that cannot continue without God's work being hindered, and the cause of our Master suffering loss.

I believe that if all our leading brethren in union and local conference employ, and every church elder and officer, would grip this situation at once with a determination to make up the present deficit and to see that month by month the full quota is remitted from church to conference and on through the regular channels, the full program planned at Boulder would be made available to the mission treasury. I tell you, my brethren, it is greatly needed in sending remittances to the distant fields just now, and will be until the close of the year.

It has been said by some one, "Defeat is often a spur to victory." May this not be true in our case? Not that we are defeated, for we are not. But may not our alarming shortage and our supreme need at this hour be the means of creating such a movement in missionary endeavor and such liberality in giving as will bring a complete victory to every conference in its chosen and assumed goal for the support of our message in its circuit around the world? That no deficit may be seen in them, nor further embarrassment felt by the General Conference treasury, is my earnest prayer.

CHARLES THOMPSON.

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EUROPEAN RELIEF FUND

Donations Received to Aug. 2, 1920

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| Previously reported | \$24,657.62 |
| Matt J. Allen | 5.00 |
| Alfred Brown | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Mary Mohr | 5.00 |
| Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Brandt | 5.00 |
| Mrs. M. E. French | 20.00 |
| Greater New York Conference | 146.03 |
| Northern New England Conference | 2.00 |
| Southern New England Conference | 5.00 |
| Kansas Conference | 10.85 |
| Nebraska Conference | 7.82 |
| Eastern Pennsylvania Conference | 8.82 |
| Ohio Conference | 24.00 |
| District of Columbia Conference | 5.00 |
| Mrs. L. B. Mason | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Lizzie Henry | 5.00 |
| North Dakota Conference | 1.00 |
| South Dakota Conference | 3.00 |
| Central California Conference | 9.60 |
| Southern California Conference | 17.50 |
| Carolina Conference | 1.00 |
| Cumberland Conference | 1.00 |
| Oklahoma Conference | 5.00 |
| Texico Conference | 11.00 |
| British Columbia Conference | 5.00 |
| Manitoba Conference | 2.00 |
| Southern Idaho Conference | 20.00 |
| College Place (Wash.) German ch. | 5.00 |
| Wilcox (Wash.) German church | 40.00 |
| Ontario Conference | 17.00 |
| East Michigan Conference | 2.27 |
| Illinois Conference | 8.00 |
| Indiana Conference | 5.00 |
| North Michigan Conference | 5.00 |
| South Wisconsin Conference | 3.63 |
| Tennessee River Conference | 5.00 |
| Total | \$25,076.14 |