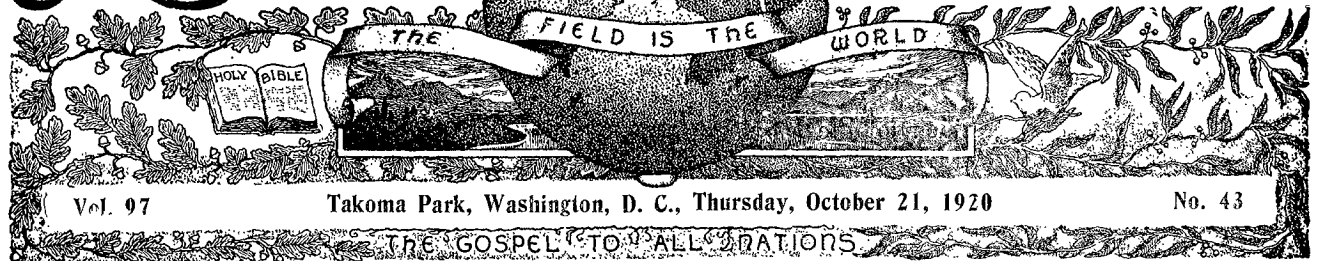


# The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald



Vol. 97

Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., Thursday, October 21, 1920

No. 43

THE GOSPEL TO ALL NATIONS

## THE EVERLASTING GOSPEL

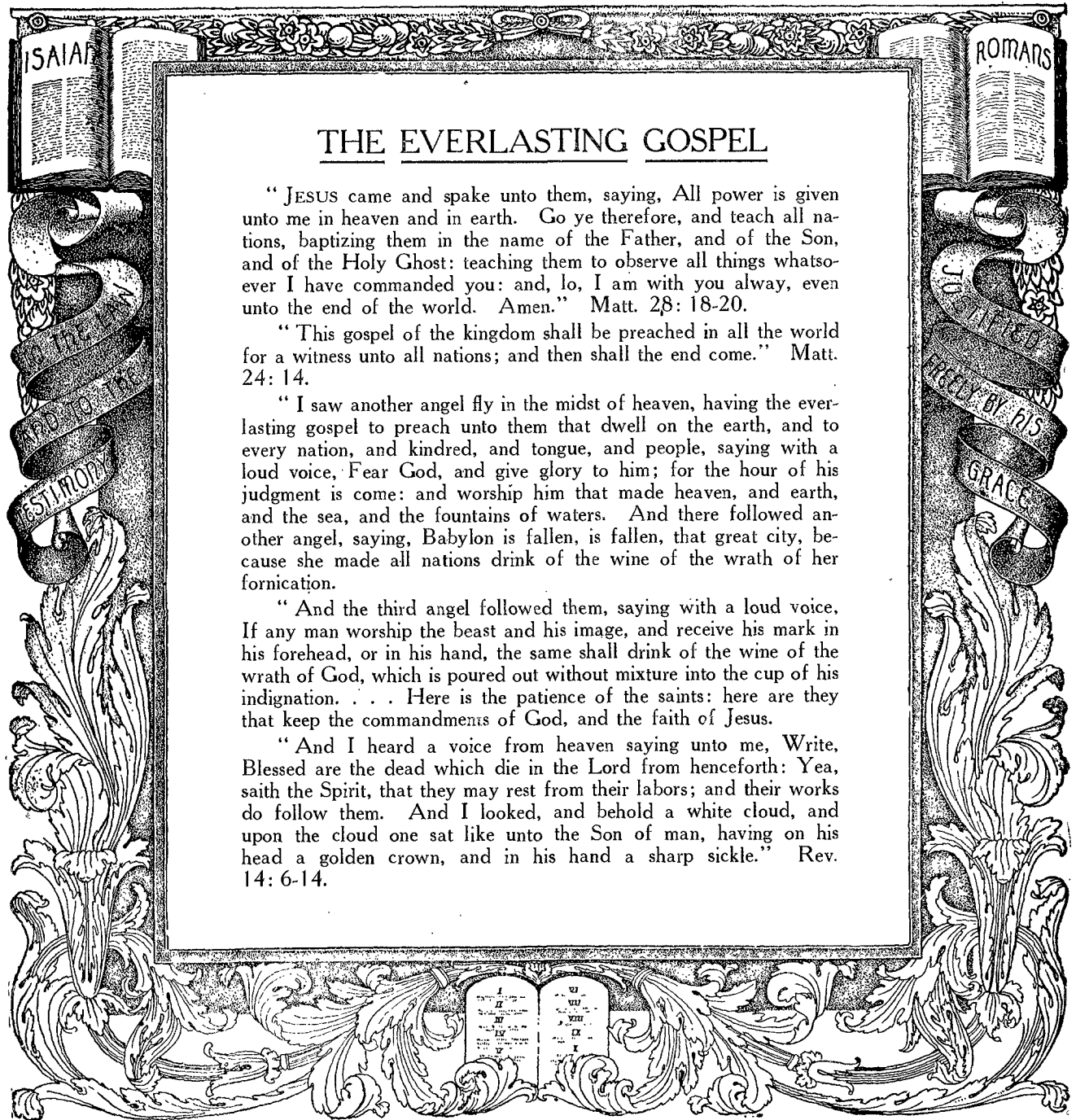
"JESUS came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen." Matt. 28: 18-20.

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

"I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to him; for the hour of his judgment is come: and worship him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters. And there followed another angel, saying, Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great city, because she made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication.

"And the third angel followed them, saying with a loud voice, If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead, or in his hand, the same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation. . . . Here is the patience of the saints: here are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus.

"And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them. And I looked, and behold a white cloud, and upon the cloud one sat like unto the Son of man, having on his head a golden crown, and in his hand a sharp sickle." Rev. 14: 6-14.



# Incidents of European Travel---No. 18

## Conference Meetings in Great Britain

FOLLOWING the European Council at Zürich, Elder A. G. Daniells attended a general meeting in Belgium, and Elders M. E. Kern and L. A. Hansen attended a meeting of the French Conference at Strassburg. We were all again united in labor at the North British Conference, held at Leeds. This conference was formed one year ago by a union of the North England Conference and the Scottish Conference. We were therefore given the pleasure of meeting not only our brethren and sisters from the northern part of England, but a number from Scotland as well.

Elder A. E. Bacon is president of the North British Conference. In his address he reported the membership of the conference as 917, a gain of ninety-seven during the last year. Excellent gains were reported also in literature sales and in offerings to missions. An encouraging increase was shown in the amount of tithe paid.

An especially good work was accomplished last year by this conference in the Harvest Ingathering campaign. An offering of forty-two shillings (almost \$10) per member was secured. This made the North British Conference the banner conference of the world in the Harvest Ingathering campaign. They propose to hold this lead for the present year, as was indicated by the spirit of enthusiasm which characterized the discussion of the question.

The force of conference workers includes seven ordained ministers, three licentiates, and fifteen Bible workers. The Lord has blessed the labors of these men and women as they have gone forth to carry to others the gospel message. The preaching was spiritual rather than doctrinal in character, and met with a hearty response on the part of the warm-hearted brethren and sisters attending the meeting. Practically the same officers were elected for the coming year. These enter upon their work with courage and consecration. We pray the blessing of the Lord to attend their efforts.

From Leeds we journeyed to Worcester to attend the meeting of the Welsh-Midland Conference. This conference was formed one year ago by the union of the Welsh Conference and the Midland Conference. Here also we found an earnest company of believers gathered together. The reports of the conference workers indicated that the Lord had indeed blessed their labors during the last year. There were 142 received into church membership by baptism, giving the conference a net gain of eighty-three. A substantial increase was shown in mission offerings and in tithe funds. This conference possesses twenty-two workers. In addition to these regular laborers, several nurses are now engaged in work among our churches, and with excellent results.

In this conference, as in the North British field, the conference departmental work is well organized. Earnest labor is being put forth for our young people, and earnest, aggressive work is being carried on in the sale of our publications. The election of conference officers resulted in the return of Elder F. A. Spearing as president, and nearly all his associates to the positions they had previously filled.

The South British Conference, the last meeting of the series, was held in the Seventh-day Adventist church on Kennington Road, Lambeth, London. This

is the largest conference in the union. Within its borders are the four institutions of the British field, namely, the British Publishing House, the Stanborough Park Missionary College, and the Stanborough Park and Caterham Sanitariums.

This was the largest meeting which we attended in the British Union. The church was altogether inadequate to accommodate the believers who came in during Sabbath and Sunday, and a large hall was secured for the meeting these two days. The Lord gave power to the preaching of his word, and many received a rich blessing from him. The president of the conference, Elder S. G. Haughey, presented quite a comprehensive report, listing the various steps taken in the development of the work in the English field, and the manner in which God had led in the development of the movement to its present stage of progress.

Practically the same officers were elected in the South British Conference as held the position last year. It was a pleasure to meet again Elder Haughey, whom we have known for years. We feel that the Lord is blessing his labor and that of his associates.

Naturally the work in the British field has progressed somewhat slowly, more slowly than in less conservative countries; but as the result of the efforts of years, a strong foundation has been laid. Little by little the work has been gaining in power until now its influence is being felt more strongly than ever before. We believe that our work in England is on the eve of a great advance. It is gratifying to know that already it has reached such a measure of strength that it has become a base of supplies for the sending forth of workers into the fields beyond. The British Union Conference is operating as mission fields, English West Africa and English East Africa, including what was formerly known as German East Africa. Very recently a company of more than a dozen workers, headed by Elder W. T. Bartlett, was sent to this East African field. Others are in preparation to go a little later.

After speaking through an interpreter all summer,

*(Continued on page 29)*

## The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

THE GENERAL CHURCH PAPER OF THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

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

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# The Advent HOLY BIBLE REVIEW AND HERALD IS THE FIELD OF THE WORLD And Sabbath

"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., OCTOBER 21, 1920

No. 43

## Five Months with Our People in Europe

ARTHUR G. DANIELLS

IN harmony with counsel from the General Conference Committee, a number of brethren left the United States last April to spend the summer in Europe. This company was composed of the following: L. H. Christian, associate vice-president for Europe; A. V. Olson, president of the Latin Union Conference; F. M. Wilcox, editor of the REVIEW AND HERALD; M. E. Kern, secretary of the Missionary Volunteer Department; L. A. Hansen, secretary of the Medical Missionary Department; Steen Rasmussen, secretary of the Educational and Missionary Volunteer Departments in the Scandinavian Union Conference; Mrs. Daniells and the writer.

We sailed from New York the latter part of April, and spent a very busy summer visiting our people in various parts of Europe. "The good hand of the Lord" was with us in all our journeys, which covered ten thousand miles by land and sea. No accident came to any of us. Our large program, covering a period of five months, was carried through in every detail. This made the summer an active one for all of us, but we are profoundly grateful for the opportunities granted us.

It was our happy privilege and great joy to meet nearly all our fellow workers in Europe, and also many thousands of our dear people. They came to our general meetings from Iceland, Lapland, and Finland in the North; Portugal, Algeria, and the Mauritius Island in the South; from the British Isles in the West; and from Greece and Turkey in

the East. After six years of separation caused by the Great War, it was a pleasure beyond the power of words to express thus to meet and join hands once more with the workers throughout this great field. Many I am sure will never forget this experience.

It gave us all great joy to find that nearly all our workers and people who entered this long pe-

riod of conflict are still alive, and true and loyal to the cause of God. A few failed to answer the roll call, most of whom had gone to their short rest to await the call of the Life-giver. Instead of losing faith, hope, and courage during those years of conflict, trial, and sorrow, many gained faith and courage and a solid Christian experience. Here is the testimony given in one of our meetings by a worker whose lot was most difficult and dangerous:

"Before the war came, I had sometimes wondered, while enjoying the privileges and pleasures of the ministry, if the message I was preaching would sustain and keep me if my lot were entirely changed—whether it would be to me personally all that I assured other people it would be to them in their hours of trial and danger. The war brought a greater change in my situation than I had ever imagined could come to me. At times I was brought face to face with death. I did not know that I would live another minute. To my joy and consolation I found that the message I had preached to others was all I needed to sustain and comfort me. It made me as calm, hopeful, and happy in the Lord as I had ever been while in the pulpit preaching. I found that, in hours of the greatest possible stress and peril, I could live what I had preached to others."

Here is another experience related by one of our brethren who was taken from his mission field and interned on an island in the Mediterranean:

"Just before being taken from my wife and child at the beginning of the war, I went to the organ and played a hymn



ELDER AND MRS. L. R. CONRADI  
Our Veteran Vice-President for Europe

of farewell to my family and to the cause of God. Then I wept for Zion, for it seemed in that dark hour that all was lost. Then I left for five years' internment. Many nights I lay down on the bare ground with great sorrow of heart. But when I looked up to the stars and remembered and believed that beyond those stars there dwelt the living God whom this glorious threefold gospel message had revealed to me, my heart was comforted, and my hope in the final triumph of the message was made fresh and strong. And thus I was upheld day by day for five long years. The message proved to be all that I had counted on when I accepted it."

And so we found that God's message is the message of life and power, even "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." Rom. 1:16. It gave our workers and people power to stand true and firm in every possible situation created by that great catastrophe, and it held our churches, conferences, and institutions in about as good condition as they were when the storm broke over Europe. It did not hold them in place by bars and stays, as lifeless blocks of wood and iron are held; but it kept them living, active, powerful bodies, rendering the

heathen. They presented a most earnest plea that they be assigned to some needy part of the world. This plea will be answered as fast as arrangements can be made.

Before and after this meeting we visited some of our large centers in Germany, such as Hamburg, Berlin, and Munich. In these centers we met large numbers of our brethren and sisters. Our Sabbath meeting in Berlin was most inspiring. Four thousand brethren and sisters gathered for the morning service in a great auditorium, called Busch Circus. This was the largest gathering of our people ever held east of the Atlantic. It was a thrilling occasion. Our people were bright, happy, and hopeful, and were rejoicing in the message. At the close of the sermon they stood in a solid body, expressing their desire and determination to stand together in consecrated effort to finish the work committed to them. It was truly a beautiful scene, an illustration of the real status of our cause throughout Europe.

We closed our European program in Great Britain. It was our privilege to attend three local conference sessions in England and to meet our people from both Scotland and Ireland in general meetings. During the six years that had passed since I last met these brethren and sisters in conference sessions, most encouraging progress had been made in that field. Many new faces were noticeable in the meetings, showing that the brethren had been blessed with success in their soul-winning endeavors.

The wide-awake activity manifested in all departments of our cause was most encouraging. The departments are all well organized in Great Britain, secretaries are in charge, and the different branches of work are being pressed forward

with vigor. The Harvest Ingathering plan is being carried out with marvelous zeal and success. Our British brethren have set for themselves a very large goal, much larger in proportion to their membership than the goal fixed by the brethren in the United States, and they are bent on reaching their high mark. Each conference and general meeting we attended conducted a Field Day when funds for missions were solicited, and the members were most successful in their efforts.

Our British institutions—the publishing house, the college, the sanitariums, and the food factory—are all running to their fullest capacity. Nearly all of them are increasing their size and equipment in order to meet the growing demands upon them. They are prospering financially, but they need a larger supply of funds just now than they are able to produce from their earnings.

All this is truly encouraging and it leads one to believe that Great Britain is yet to take a large part in the finishing of this work. The British people have led the world for a century and a half in the translation, printing, and circulation of the Scriptures, and in the promotion of foreign mission enterprises. Our people in Great Britain are alive to the interests of our foreign mission work. They manifest



ELDER AND MRS. G. W. SCHUBERT AND THEIR FAMILY  
Elder Schubert is President of the Central European Union

full measure of service for which they were created.

As the territory we were to cover was large, and the various features of our work which called for attention were numerous, we were compelled to follow an energetic program. We attended workers' institutes, union and local conference sessions, and general meetings in most of the political divisions throughout Europe. We were all able to be present at the first general meeting in the Scandinavian Union Conference, but after that meeting we separated, some going to Sweden, Finland, and Norway, and others to the southern part of Europe.

After visiting the remote parts of the field, we all gathered at Friedensau, Germany, for a workers' institute. Here we met about six hundred workers gathered from the three German union conferences. Our reception was most cordial and cheering. The blessing of the Lord was with us as we studied the situation in Europe, and endeavored to devise the best plans possible for carrying forward the work still to be done.

Among the laborers gathered at Friedensau, were some twenty or thirty experienced missionaries who had been obliged to return from German East Africa. These workers are intensely anxious to go out to some foreign field to join in labor in behalf of the

a great interest in the mission fields of Southern Africa that have been assigned to them. Nearly all the laborers are standing volunteers for these fields, and parents and young people are anxious to do their part in advancing the cause of missions.

Thus in all our travels we found our people true and loyal, and our organizations and institutions efficient and successful in their operations. This filled our hearts with gladness, and brought to us a fuller realization of the marvelous vitality of this movement. To the Lord be all the glory and praise.

\* \* \*

## *Our Medical Work in Europe*

LOUIS A. HANSEN

OUR few months' visit in Europe was sufficient to impress us with the great possibilities before our medical missionary work in that field. The facilities already established are doing a good work, and if fully utilized should be a blessing, not only to our own people, but to hundreds of others. This field presents the same needs as any other part of the world for the benefits offered in our health and medical missionary movement. We are thankful that this phase of our cause has already gained a foothold in several countries of Europe.

Beginning in Scandinavia, where we held our first general meeting of the season, we found a deep interest in health work.

The studies given were heartily received, and the general plans and recommendations were accepted. This was true of all our general meetings throughout the series and in every country. Everywhere we found hearty support of this work, and a willingness to adapt the general plans so far as possible to local conditions and needs.

### **The Scandinavian Union**

The Scandinavian Union Conference leads our European fields in facilities for medical work. Its largest sanitarium is at Skodsborg, Denmark, and consists of a large group of buildings, with four acres of land and a beautiful water front. The staff of workers numbers 250. Patients and guests come from various countries. In the busy season it is impossible to receive all those who apply for accommodations, and many persons awaiting vacancies take quarters in hotels and villas in the vicinity. It is one man's work to look after the rooming of guests. Some rooms are engaged many months in advance.

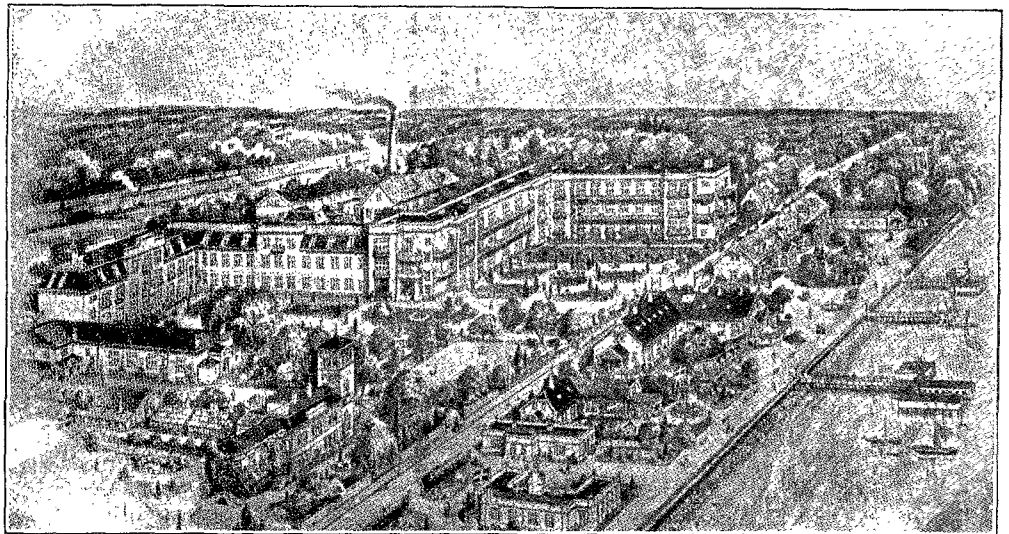
In this union is found also the largest number of city treatment-rooms, twenty-five or more being operated in various cities in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Most of these enterprises are under the private ownership of nurses who have been trained in this field.

The conference officials and the management of the Skodsborg Sanitarium recognized the impor-

tance of turning the strength of the institutional work and of the training facilities into strictly medical missionary lines. Plans were laid for a more definite oversight of the smaller enterprises, in order to help them better to represent our ideals as a people, and to counteract the influence that arises from personal interests.

At a meeting of the Skodsborg Sanitarium workers, there was presented a call to service in connection with the needs of some of the poorer countries suffering from war and famine. Thirty-five or forty workers quickly responded, and many expressed themselves as anxious for just such an opportunity.

The Scandinavian union has the resources with which to do strong medical missionary work in its own field, and to supply workers for other parts of Europe. The recommendations which were adopted, making definite plans in this direction, placed the training work of this union on the same basis as that



The Skodsborg Sanitarium, Denmark

of our medical work elsewhere. Our brethren indicated their purpose to carry out the recommendations as rapidly as possible.

### **The Latin Union**

The general meeting at Geneva showed an unusually large number of nurses in attendance, there being probably from twenty-five to thirty present at almost every meeting. At a meeting announced for nurses and those especially interested in the medical work, one hundred or more were in attendance. This interest is due to the excellent work of the Lake Geneva Sanitarium at Gland, Switzerland, during its twenty or more years of existence. Many nurses have been trained in that institution, and are now in various parts of the field. Although most of them are engaged in private practice, they maintain their interest in the general features of our organized work, and were anxious to attend the session of the union conference. Some of the workers are engaged in Bible work. No treatment-rooms have as yet been established in this union.

At the meeting of medical workers the subject up for special consideration was that of utilizing the nurses more fully in field work. The keenest interest was shown in the plans followed elsewhere in our conference medical work, the training of our church members in Christian help work, and the furthering of our medical missionary interests in



Lake Geneva Sanitarium, Gland, Switzerland

general. Plans were made for the carrying out of some of these methods as rapidly as possible. Dr. Jean Nussbaum was elected medical secretary for the union, and other provision was made for organized work.

A visit to the sanitarium at Gland impresses one that the institution is doing good work, reaching the best class of patients, and turning out an excellent grade of graduate nurses. We are much gratified to learn that seventy persons have accepted the message through the work of this sanitarium. It is the only medical institution of any kind operated by our people within the territory of the Latin Union.

The needs of this field will tax to the utmost the facilities which it possesses. With the development of plans for instructing our church members and for other kinds of field work, every available nurse can be used. Our church members manifested great eagerness to receive instruction. The old and large cities of France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium, together with the outlying mission territory, offer as definite openings for practical medical missionary work as are found anywhere. There is great need of education in the principles of health. Crowded living quarters, lack of sanitation, poverty, and post-war distress create conditions that make health activities of first importance.

Another condition that exists in this field emphasizes the necessity of developing our medical work more strongly. Roman Catholicism is everywhere, and creates barriers difficult to surmount, but offers little opposition to the ministrations of the nurse. We are impressed that in these countries our health work will win us the confidence and appreciation of the people.

#### In Germany

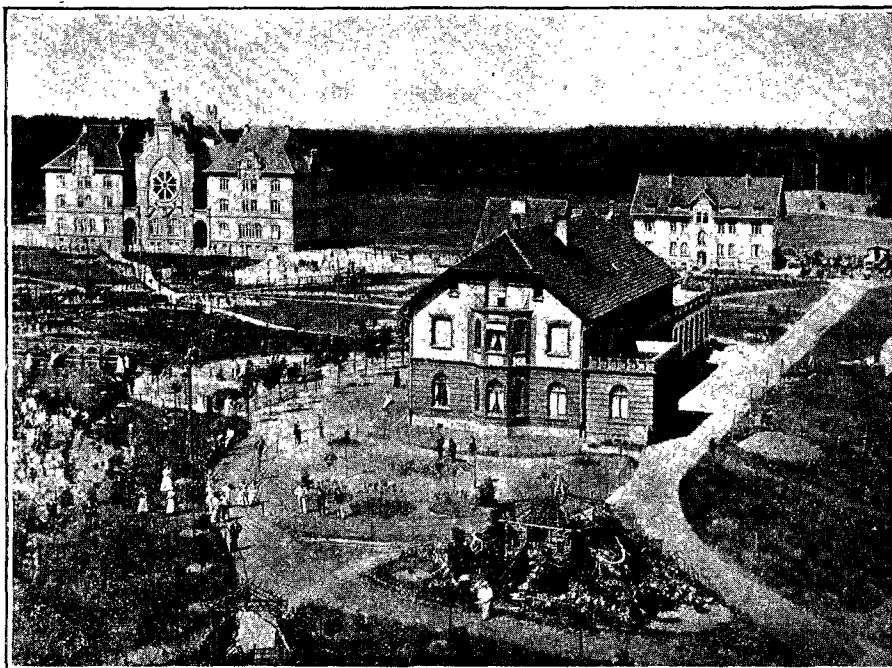
At the Friedensau meeting, where six hundred or more workers were in attendance, a large number of nurses in uniform were present. Medical work is not new in Germany. The Friedensau Sanitarium, while not at present doing all that its capacity would enable it to do, has done a large amount of work. Most of the nurses who have been graduated from its training school, have found employment in connection with nurses' bureaus operated under conference direction in various parts of Central Europe.

use their training, talent, and experience for effective service in God's cause. With tears, some of the nurses expressed their desire to be true missionaries in their work. Many questions were asked regarding methods followed elsewhere. Much interest was shown in our plans for carrying health instruction to our church members and training them in Christian help work. As there are no church schools in Europe at present, the work of the school nurse as carried on in America cannot be followed; but it was felt that it would be possible to carry instruction in home hygiene and healthful living into the family circles of our own people, and that it would help much.

Since the close of the war our brethren in Germany have purchased property for a sanitarium at Zehlendorf, West, one of the best suburbs of Berlin. The property is valuable, consisting of a fine stone building and beautiful grounds. Extensive improvements have been made and a liberal quantity of equipment has been secured. The institution is now one of the best equipped in the vicinity of Berlin. At the time of our visit it had been open only three months, but was already enjoying almost a full-capacity patronage.

Another estate has more recently been secured at Aibling, a popular bathing resort near Munich. This will be converted into a sanitarium, and should prove useful in reaching the people of Munich and the surrounding country.

The brethren in charge of these institutions gave careful consideration to the principles which underlie the development of sanitarium work, and indi-



The Friedensau Sanitarium and School, Friedensau, Germany

At this meeting also we called together the nurses and those especially interested in extending this work, and there was shown an anxiety to

cated their desire to build up these enterprises on the proper basis.

At all our meetings in Germany we saw many young people of good appearance who gave promise of developing into efficient workers. A number expressed their desire for a training for service in the cause. An overwhelming conviction of the need of supplying suitable facilities for the education and training of the young, was borne home to us. We were constantly impressed with the fact that our work in Germany has great resources in its large membership, and that if we could supply training facilities and develop the various departments of missionary endeavor, it would do a great deal toward answering the many calls for help.

If our medical missionary work in this field is properly developed and utilized, the outlook for it is very promising. It will fill a place in the Christian development of our believers, in the home missionary movement, in the relief work that is so much needed now, and in medical evangelistic work.

#### In the British Field

Our brethren in England have given the medical work due consideration in connection with the general development of the cause in that country. The sanitarium at Caterham has been established nearly twenty years, and from it an extended work in making known the principles of health has been conducted. The sanitarium at Watford also helps to promote the interests of our cause. Both of these institutions are overcrowded with patients, and need greater facilities just as soon as they can be provided. The training of nurses is now conducted jointly by the two sanitariums, special attention being given to the missionary phase, and excellent results are seen.

For some time public health instruction has been given by two of our nurses under conference employ and direction. Going from city to city, they have held classes with our members and also with others.



Stanborough Park Sanitarium, Watford, Herts, England

This work is proving highly successful. A health association is maintained, the membership of which includes many not of our faith.

Our health food factory at Watford was for a long time unable to supply the demand for its products. It is producing a good quality of foods, is showing a favorable financial balance, and is exerting a helpful influence. Our health journal finds support among the best class of people, and is doing its share in advancing sound principles.

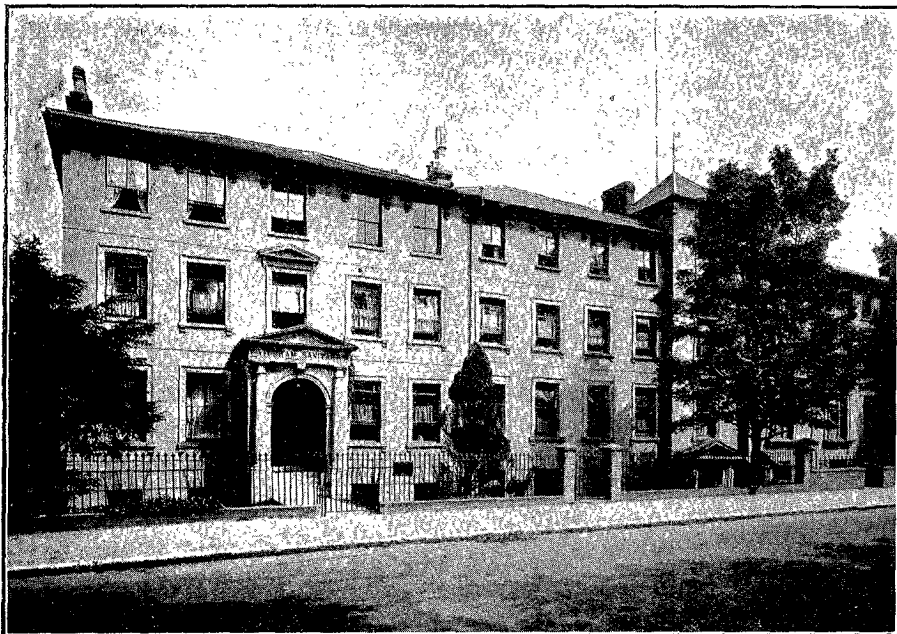
The British Union Conference has a large field in the British Isles, and in addition is bearing burdens in mission work in British East Africa. Its medical facilities are none too large for its needs. The densely populated cities of England, Scotland, and Ireland have scarcely been entered by our medical workers. Everywhere there are open doors. Scotland asks for help, and Ireland, the larger part of which is Catholic, also offers a field for medical workers, who so readily find access to many homes.

#### General Observations

Our visit to Europe greatly widened our view of what the medical department must do, and every country visited, added to the demand for its services. In almost every phase of life that came under our observation we saw something to be done to better health conditions.

Then there were the calls coming from countries we could not visit. In interviews with representatives of the Red Cross and other relief organizations we were told of people suffering for lack of almost every necessity of life. We heard harrowing tales of the distress of almost entire nations, with no promise of early relief.

Among our own people we have places where there are many believers and not even one nurse to give instruction in disease prevention, or to give relief to the sick. The people are subject to disease there as elsewhere, and suffer the same as do others. The blessings of health mean as much to them as to us. They have neighbors who would appreciate information and help. Were they prepared to give it, they could carry instruction to many needy homes and improve many opportunities for physical ministry.



Sanitarium at Caterham, England



Frank Bond and His Family, of Spain, Now on Furlough

Disease conditions in some sections of Europe assume the proportions of plague. There is great fear as to the possible outcome, and efforts are being made to stay the spread of typhus fever and other diseases. But this is not an incident nor a mere occurrence that may soon remove itself; it is a condition that exists throughout large sections, and threatens others, as the result of a long period of deprivation, want, and suffering. The war with its aftermath has undermined the health of the people, and has left many of them without the barest necessities of life.

One has but to come in contact with some of the groups of children who have suffered from years of malnutrition, to recognize the need of practical and sensible education in health. In the countries where there is great scarcity of food, our health instruction should consist not so much in telling persons what they should not use as in showing them how to make the wisest use of what they have. Every indication points to a prolonged period of suffering from exposure, cold, hunger, and pestilences among many of the peoples of Europe. Now, as never before, is there need of instruction in hygiene, sanitation, disease prevention, and home care of the sick.

The want of food, fuel, clothing, and shelter is bad enough, and is sufficient to break the health of the people. But add to this the load of sorrow that many are carrying, the mental anguish and the heart distress of millions, the moral enervation, and the uncertainty that prevails everywhere, and we have a situation in Europe today that presents one of the greatest needs of true medical missionary effort the world has ever seen.

The task of carrying to this vast territory and these millions the blessings of the gospel-medical work, seems beyond our power to accomplish; but we should do all we can. We are responsible for such suffering as we can relieve, and fail to relieve. Though our efforts may seem so inadequate, we must not withhold them. The time is ripe for doing all we can, anywhere and everywhere, and everything we do now will count.

May the Lord give wisdom to our brethren in Europe in using every facility to the best advantage. May he give grace to our brethren and sisters everywhere to respond, to the full extent of their ability, to the calls for help now sounding so loudly.

## Observations at the Workers' Institute and the Latin Union Conference

W. E. HANCOCK

It will be difficult for our brethren in those fields where the laborers are more numerous and the cause stronger, to appreciate all it meant to the workers of the Latin Union Conference to have the privilege of holding a real workers' institute, where for the first time in seven years all the workers of the union, save one, could meet together. From May 28 to June 12 a most profitable institute was held, after which followed six days of union conference sessions.

During the war the most trying and dreadful scourge in human history since the flood, our people were scattered almost as sheep without a shepherd over this immense field, representing six nations, with as many languages, and 120,000,000 population. During part of the time communication between many sections of the field was entirely cut off, and practically all the time it was infrequent and difficult.

As we met in the beautiful city of Geneva, we could hardly realize that it was true. We felt as one does after passing through a nightmare. Were we actually in the city of Calvin? Had we really passed through five years of the most horrible war ever known? Were our workers from Madagascar, North Africa, Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, and Switzerland, indeed assembled in peaceful concord in these times? or was it all a dream?

However, as we met and talked over our experiences during these years of anxiety, separation, and struggle, we soon came to realize that we had not been dreaming, but that the five years just passed were a dreadful reality. The half of the "tale of woe" has not yet been told. But we did not have time to think long about the sad and trying experiences through which the world had passed; for alongside of this story there is another true and a far happier story of God's care for his people and of the triumph of his cause.

The face of the world has been changed. Powerful monarchies have been overturned and mighty rulers driven into exile; new nations have appeared; millions have been slain in battle and many millions more have perished as a direct consequence of the war: but through it all God's cause has prospered. The nations are crippled with debt, and the people are groaning under the crushing burden of war



Choir of Young People of the Latin Union, at the Geneva Meeting



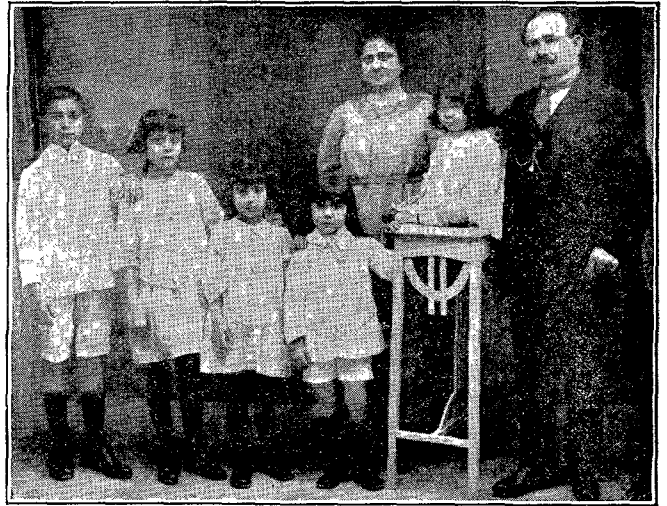
taxes; but God's people and cause were never in a better condition than now. The population of several nations has decreased since the beginning of the year 1915; but during these five years our membership has increased almost 50 per cent. Even in this Latin Union, which has been the chief center of the World War, our membership has substantially increased; and the tithes and offerings have more than doubled, in spite of the fact that some of our workers were absent on account of military duties, and many of our brethren were called into the armies of their respective countries.

The first part of our institute was conducted entirely by the workers of the union, Elders L. P. Tieche, A. Vaucher, Jules Rey, and J. C. Guenin taking the leading part. Toward the end of the second week Elders A. G. Daniells and A. V. Olson arrived, and gave us the help that we had hoped to have from the beginning. A few days later Elders F. M. Wilcox and L. A. Hansen came; and before the close of the meeting Elders L. R. Conradi and L. H. Christian, and Prof. M. E. Kern came.

It would be difficult to express the joy of that band of assembled workers on the arrival of these brethren. The visit for which they had been waiting ever since the signing of the armistice was now a reality. The presence of such veterans of the cause as Elders Daniells and Conradi is a source of inspiration and courage in any assembly of true Adventists. They have both grown whiter during the last seven years of anxiety and stress, but they are still strong physically and spiritually. May God still preserve them in health and vigor for the cause they love, and to which they have already dedicated nearly a half century of their lives.

The help of Elder L. H. Christian was very practical. He comes here from the General Conference as associate vice-president for Europe. His experience in dealing with the problems of the numerous nationalities in America, connected with the Bureau of Home Missions of the General Conference, has especially qualified him to fill the position to which he has been called in Europe. We who labor in the fields where the work is so small and the need so great, were made to feel that we had found in him a real friend who knows how to help. He called us together and made us feel that our problems and difficulties would also be his henceforth, to be solved in a common and united effort.

Professor Kern's talks were a source of inspiration to the eager band of young people assembled



Vicente Garcia, Evangelist in Alicante, Spain, and His Family

at the meeting. He tried to impress upon them a deeper sense of their responsibility to prepare themselves for the great work lying before them. There is no body of young people who have before them a greater incentive for missionary endeavor than have the young people of the Latin Union. There is demand for hundreds of youth to enter the new union school which is to be established just as soon as a suitable location can be found for it, and to prepare themselves for work among the 120,000,000 of this field. We have scope for home and foreign mission work in abundance, and both Catholic and Moslem problems. A Missionary Volunteer Department was duly organized, and Prof. L. L. Caviness was elected secretary. We believe there is a bright future for the young people of this field.

Elder A. V. Olson was unanimously elected president of the union. His warm-hearted smile, his Christian straightforwardness, his practical common sense, and his deep interest in and insight into the needs of the various lines of work, won the confidence of all the workers. He needs in a special way the prayers and the hearty co-operation of every worker and believer in his field; for there is no doubt that from a human standpoint this union is one of the most complicated and difficult of any in the world. God be praised, however, we do not have to look at the difficulties from a human viewpoint in this cause, but from God's viewpoint!

We believe this meeting to be the beginning of a new era for the cause in the Latin Union Conference. The General Conference comes to our aid with men and means in a way that encourages our hearts. The different departments are organized and secretaries appointed for most of them; and best of all, the workers are returning to their post of duty full of courage and determination to work as never before, imbued with power from above for the finishing of the work.

May the imperative need of the cause of truth in this stronghold of Romanism be laid upon the hearts of our people everywhere, and may God's blessing attend the labor here put forth.



Students of Our School in France, Winter of 1919-20

## General Meetings in Jugo-Slavia and Rumania

ARTHUR G. DANIELLS

AT the close of the Latin Union Conference in Geneva, Elder L. H. Christian and the writer visited as many as possible of our people in the Balkan Peninsula. Our first appointment was at Novi-Sadt, Jugo-Slavia. It will be remembered that Jugo-Slavia is the new and enlarged kingdom of old Serbia as arranged by the Peace Council. To Serbia, south of the Danube, has been added a large section of territory extending from the northern boundary of old Serbia to the Adriatic on the west, and far north into what was formerly Austro-Hungarian territory. This has more than doubled the territorial area and the population of the Serbian kingdom. And this new portion is altogether the fairest and best part of Jugo-Slavia.

Novi-Sadt, where our general meeting was held, is an attractive town about eighty miles north of Belgrade. Here are the headquarters of our work in Jugo-Slavia. Here is where Elder R. Schillinger, the superintendent of this field, lives. He has a small book depository, from which he sends out such literature as he is able to produce or secure from abroad. Owing to the difficulty in transmitting telegrams and letters, Brother Schillinger had but a short time in which to notify the brethren and sisters of the date of our visit. But they rallied well and we had an attendance of nearly one hundred. It had been years since these believers were visited by general workers, and it was the first time any of our brethren from America had met with them. They were hungry to hear the message, and to get reports of the progress of the work in all parts of our world field. This made the meeting of more than usual interest. We were especially pleased to meet some of the pastors and university professors of the city. They gave us a cordial reception, and came to many of our services. They bore a good testimony concerning our leaders and believers living in Novi-Sadt.

Although there had been some disaffection among the churches in Jugo-Slavia, we found the great majority united in the message and loyal to the men chosen as leaders in the field. We endeavored to give good counsel and instruction to our brethren and sisters regarding the difficulties troubling them. They manifested a humble, teachable spirit. The Lord greatly blessed us all as we drew near to him and reconsecrated our lives to him and his glorious cause.

The presence and counsel of Elder Guy Dail, and also of Elder P. P. Paulini, president of the Rumanian Union Conference, were of great help to us in our efforts to become acquainted with affairs in this part of the field. Brother Dail had been working several months in the Balkan Peninsula, and this enabled him to give us much information regarding the situation generally and our work in particular.

At the close of the general meeting in Novi-Sadt we went to Belgrade to take the steamer down the Danube to Rumania. While awaiting departure, we held meetings with the brethren and sisters in this city. We found them of good courage in the Lord. These people have endured many hardships during

the war, but they have remained faithful, and are putting forth earnest efforts to give the message to the people in Belgrade. At the general meeting it was decided that Elder Mosnich, a Serbian by birth, should locate in Belgrade to carry on an evangelistic effort, and it is earnestly hoped that a strong church will be established in the capital of Jugo-Slavia.

Before the war, Serbia was a difficult field in which to carry forward our work, but the situation is greatly improved now. We have far more liberty, and many people seem interested in the things of the kingdom. With a larger staff of trained workers and a better supply of literature, which must be immediately provided, more rapid progress should now be made in this field. We surely wish our dear workers and people the fulness of God's blessing in their difficult work in Jugo-Slavia.

### Rumania

We were fortunate in having as traveling companions from Jugo-Slavia to Rumania, Brethren Guy Dail and P. P. Paulini, who were thoroughly acquainted with the country and its customs. The first part of our journey was down the Danube River from Belgrade to Turnu Severin. We were nearly twenty-four hours going this distance. In this part of its course the Danube is a great river, and at places the scenery is beautiful and grand. Along its banks could be seen here and there ruins of towns, bridges, and towers built by the Romans when they were extending their conquests in all directions. From Turnu Severin to Bukharest, the capital of Rumania, we traveled by rail through a very fine section of agricultural country. Extensive fields of ripening grain stretched before us in all directions.

Rumania is the northeastern part of the Balkan Peninsula and its eastern boundary extends to the Black Sea. The Peace Council was surely liberal in its treatment of Rumania. By the addition of Transylvania and Banat on the west, and Bessarabia on the east, Rumania was more than doubled in area and population. And the new territory is very valuable in many respects.

The government of Rumania is a limited monarchy. The religion is that represented by the Orthodox Greek Church. Until recently very little toleration has been shown to any religious teaching that in any degree differed from that of the state religion. Few denominations have been able to make headway in their work in this country.

Our message first found its way into Rumania through the efforts of Michal B. Czechowsky, a Pole. He came to America, where he accepted the truth. Afterward he returned to Europe, where he held meetings in different places, and it seems found his way to Rumania in 1870. Through his preaching a few persons accepted the Sabbath, and they were visited occasionally by our laborers from Switzerland and Germany. However, no permanent, continuous efforts were begun in this field for many years.

From the first our laborers and converts in Rumania have met with bitter opposition and persecution from the priests of the Greek Church. They have been misrepresented, arrested, tried in the courts, imprisoned, and banished. They have been forbidden to hold religious meetings, and have been shut out of public halls where they have endeavored to instruct the people in the truths of God's word. Our publications have been condemned, and their circulation prohibited.

And yet, in the face of all this, the cause has made marvelous headway in Rumania. We now have about two thousand church members in that field. Fifteen hundred of these were in old Rumania when the war began, and about five hundred were added when Transylvania was made a part of Rumania. There are three local conferences and one or two mission fields in this territory. These are now united into the Rumanian Union Conference.

When we learned that it would be possible for Brother L. H. Christian and the writer to visit this field, word was telegraphed to all the workers and many of the churches, calling a general meeting to be held in Bukharest. This meeting was attended by about seven hundred of our people. All our laborers in the union were present. It was the largest and most important meeting we have ever held in Rumania. The authorities freely granted us the privilege of having public gatherings and showed us every courtesy. We secured a good, large hall, which was well filled every day of the conference.

It is not possible to convey by a written report the thrill, the inspiration, and the uplift of this meeting. Our people were rejoiced beyond the power of expression. One evening while Brother Christian was preaching, I sat in the gallery with Brother Paulini. Nearly every believer in that large audience had an open Bible and was following the speaker and making notes of the points presented. As I looked upon that inspiring scene, I said to Brother Paulini, "This is a wonderful sight. This is a miracle of God's grace." "Yes," replied Brother Paulini, "this is the Reformation of the sixteenth century now going on in Rumania." And such it is. Luther never witnessed anything better nor more truly divine than we are seeing in that country. The brethren and sisters in that audience spoke nine different languages—Rumanian, Hungarian, German, Bulgarian, Russian, Ruthenian, Bessarabian, Serbian, and Greek. Our work is carried on in every section of the kingdom.

We had abundant evidence that the grace of God is working great changes in the hearts of these people who are being brought from darkness into his marvelous light. Here is a bit of good testimony borne for our people by Madame Averescu, wife of the prime minister. She is president of a society whose aim is to produce in Rumania as much as possible of what is needed by the army for its comfort and welfare. She arranges for contracts with men

to make and supply various commodities required, and a number of these contracts are made with our brethren.

On one occasion Madame Averescu told one of our people that Seventh-day Adventist contractors always live up to their contracts. She said that written contracts were not needed with Adventists, for they were honest and always did just what they promised. We were glad to have such a testimony from such a source. It is evidence that the message has quickened the conscience of these converts; that it has given them conceptions of higher moral standards. And it shows that a new power has come into their lives, enabling them to obey the conscience, and to live on the higher moral plane revealed to them. This is

just as it should be. Seventh-day Adventists should be known as thoroughly honest and reliable, wherever they live and transact business.

Although we found so much of an encouraging nature, we were made sad almost to the point of depression by the great lack of experienced men and facilities sorely needed to carry forward the work that has been brought to its present stage. The responsible leaders are overburdened with cares and perplexities. Brother Paulini is president, secretary, and treasurer of the union conference. He is also president, secretary, and treasurer of one of the local conferences, and editor of the paper they are endeavoring to circulate. Besides, he is of course responsible for the development of the work in all its branches throughout the field.

Rumania is in dire need of literature. Before the

war their literature was supplied by the Hamburg Publishing House, but this cannot be done now. A small paper and two or three tracts are all that these two thousand believers have for circulation among millions of people. It was decided at the Zürich Council to establish a small printing plant as soon as the money can be secured.

Another pressing need is a training school for the hundreds of their young people who desire to work in the cause. This will be provided as soon as the money can be obtained for the purpose.

The church in Bukharest is in great need of a suitable place of worship. They are in a deplorable condition, and are unable to extricate themselves. There are three hundred members in that city, but they have no place of worship that will hold more than one hundred, and the small places in which they gather are altogether unsuitable. It looks as if they



ELDER AND MRS. P. P. PAULINI AND THEIR CHILDREN  
Elder Paulini is President of the Rumanian Union



Workers in the Rumanian Union, at the Meeting in Bukharest

have gone about as far as they can until they are able to take better care of the members they have, and also to provide a creditable place to which they can invite people who are investigating the truth.

If experienced help can be sent to the field, and the facilities mentioned can be provided, a great advance will surely be made in our work. Until this help shall be given there will be such serious loss that the cause can make but little headway. Brethren Paulini, Demetrescu, Meyers, and other faithful leaders are working hard and struggling against powerful disintegrating conditions. These brethren need our prayers and assistance. Help at this time means much to the Rumanian Union Conference. May it be speedily granted.

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### *Bulgaria*

GUY DAIL

AWAY down in the ever-seething Balkans is the beautiful and interesting country, Bulgaria, the home of the famous attar of roses. The Bulgarians are an ambitious, vigorous, and thrifty people. Their birth rate before the war was greater than that of either Saxony or Belgium.

Solomon said that there is "a time to every purpose under the heaven." Eccl. 3:1. He was right. We can also say that just now is the time to make most earnest efforts to meet the new conditions that have developed since the close of the war. Energetic measures are immediately needed in the proclamation of the third angel's message. The war has taught the Bulgarians the vanity and uncertainty of things temporal, and some are reaching out after those which endure.

While visiting the new and spacious Sofia Cathedral, where a wealth of color and beauty met our eyes at every turn, we found ourselves before the empty throne that had been prepared for the reception of the Russian czar in 1914, when it had been planned to have him present at the dedication. Near the door were two marble slabs, covered with Slavie characters in gold. Brother S. Konstantinoff told us the meaning of these inscriptions — they were expressive of the hearty welcome accorded the czar and of the gratitude of the Bulgarian people to the

ruler of all the Russias for his presence at, and participation in, the dedicatory services. (We must not forget that it was Russia which helped the Bulgarians to free themselves from the Turkish yoke.) The throne and the inscriptions were placed there prior to the dedication, and will remain as a monument of the uncertainty of human fortune; for before the day appointed for the dedication of the cathedral arrived, the war dogs of Europe were let loose, and the czar did not appear; and he never will come to have part in the dedication of the cathedral erected in his honor. Every day the worshiper who visits this great cathedral may be reminded by the empty throne and the two richly engraved marble tablets just mentioned, of the truthfulness of James' words to us in the last days:

"Go to now, ye that say, Today or tomorrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell, and get gain: whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow." James 4: 13, 14.

There is another reason for the awakening among many of the Bulgarian people. God is speaking to them in a very definite way concerning the last days, through the earthquakes that visit their land. Within recent years these earthquakes have done great damage in Sofia, Plevna, and other cities. Many of the best edifices in Sofia are full of cracks. I noticed one church tower almost ready to fall. The next severe shock that comes to this city will probably wreck many of the buildings of the Bulgarian capital, and we may expect to learn of much suffering. I observed the hearers while our native evangelist referred to earthquakes as one of the signs of the nearness of Christ's coming, and his reference to the matter had a telling effect on the audience.

There is another item we should not omit — the attitude of some of the leaders in the Oriental or Bulgarian state church toward the Bible and their demand for its circulation among the masses, that they may have it to study. One of our most determined religious opponents in the orthodox church is doing us and our message a very good turn by his activities in the distribution of the word of God.

A few words as to the present status of our work in the Bulgarian Mission:

While Elder H. Erzberger and I were visiting Bulgaria, last May and June, we found a well-developed

interest among the citizens of Sofia. Brother S. Konstantinoff had been conducting a series of meetings there, and thirty-two had become so deeply convinced of the truth as to offer themselves as candidates for baptism. After spending two weeks with these people, instructing and helping them as best we could, sixteen were accepted by the church committee for baptism, bringing the membership of the Sofia church up to forty-eight. May 29, Elder Erzberger baptized four in the Danube, at Rustchuk. The following Sabbath Brother Konstantinoff and the writer were at Gabrovo,—known as the “Bulgarian Manchester,” because of its many factories,—where we baptized four, one of whom had been waiting more than three years for baptism. It was a great pleasure to celebrate the ordinances of the Lord’s house with these believers, as we had already done with the church in Sofia, and to feel the presence of the Holy Spirit with us.

Last year the fifty-six members of the Bulgarian Mission paid a tithe of 84,392 *leva* (francs), while their donations amounted to 7,060 *leva*. The present membership of the field is eighty.

I wish to refer to one thing that caused me a great deal of pleasure. The elder of the Sofia church, who is the father of Brother S. Konstantinoff, enjoyed an exceptionally prosperous year in 1919 as an ice merchant. He desired to make a special thank offering to the Lord, and engaged a neat hall for our public lectures and church meetings, pledging to meet the expense of rent for a period of three years. This is a very practical manner of showing gratitude for business prosperity. Perhaps some other good brother in some other part of the world may think the example worthy of imitation. If so, I believe he will enjoy the results of his liberality as thoroughly as does our Bulgarian brother.

At the time of the Zürich Council, it was decided to ask Brother A. Thomas to enter Bulgaria, but we do not know as yet whether he will be granted the necessary passports and visas, for Bulgaria’s foreign relations are regulated, not by Bulgarian diplomats, but by the officers of an alien army of occupation.

Perhaps the best way to indicate the needs of this

country, with its more than five million people, is to tell what it does not have:

The Bulgarian Seventh-day Adventist Mission has no publishing, Sabbath school, educational, medical, Missionary Volunteer, or home missionary departments. It does not have a mission superintendent. It does not have one ordained minister, nor even an ordained church elder. It does not have a regular Bible worker nor a colporteur. It does not have any literature. (The Hamburg Publishing House has promised to donate whatever Bulgarian literature it has, as soon as transportation can be secured for it, and for this the brethren in Bulgaria will be very grateful.) There is not one publishing house nor one sanitarium nor one school belonging to our people in the entire country. They are not well equipped even for Sabbath school lessons, although they are not now entirely without lessons, as formerly.

We have great pleasure in telling you that there is, however, one evangelistic worker there, a young licentiate, Brother Stefan Konstantinoff, and he is our only regular worker in all that land. We also have some very fine young people who will one day make good workers, if we can train them. We have a number of intelligent church members, and a good many friends of the message who await baptism.

We now have religious liberty in the whole country, so far as we know, and the truth can be freely proclaimed anywhere, especially by native Bulgarians. We have a church at Rustchuk, one at Sofia, and one at Gabrovo. We have isolated believers at other places, even near Philippopolis.

There is a bright future before our work in Bulgaria, if the men and means can be secured, and the prayers of our people everywhere can be enlisted. There is no greater need anywhere, I think, in proportion to population, than in Bulgaria. I know the brethren there are expecting us to help them secure some of those things which we enjoy so richly in the United States. They commissioned me to speak for them, and to extend to their fellow believers everywhere their sincerest good wishes, and to request an interest in the prayers of God’s people in all the world.



CHURCH MEMBERS AT SOFIA, BULGARIA

## The Zurich Council

ARTHUR G. DANIELLS

At the close of our general meetings on the Continent, our brethren from America again met at the European Council at Zürich, Switzerland, August 5-12. This was an important meeting. Eighteen members of the General Conference Committee were present. There were thirteen representatives from the British Union, forty-two from the three German unions, eleven from the Latin Union, five from Holland, four from Belgium, four from Czecho-Slovakia, two from Rumania, two from Hungary, one from Poland, one from Esthonia, and eight visitors. Thus there were gathered from all parts of the European field 121 workers, most of whom had not met in such a council for six years, and many of whom had never before attended a meeting of that kind. Their presence at the meetings from morning till night, and the deep interest they manifested in all that was considered, testified to their appreciation of the privilege granted them.

The Zürich Council was the second we had held in Europe since the close of the war. The first was held in Copenhagen last November. Both councils were of very great value to the cause in Europe. In these councils careful study was given to the vital problems that we now face in the entire European field. We endeavored to adjust our plans and policies to meet the new situation that has arisen. Many changes, some of which are of great importance, were made.

In order to make our work clear to our brethren who are especially interested in Europe, I will give a brief synopsis of the steps already taken to advance the work in that Continent. The following laborers have been transferred from the United States to Europe: L. H. Christian, one of our vice-presidents, to join Elder L. R. Conradi in general administrative work; A. V. Olson, to take the presidency of the Latin Union Conference; C. E. Knight, to take charge of the Spanish Mission; and Steen Rasmussen, to be secretary of the Educational and Missionary Volunteer Departments in the Scandinavian Union.

Action has been taken for the transfer of the following laborers: L. L. Caviness, to be secretary of the Educational and Missionary Volunteer Departments in the Latin Union Conference; J. F. Simon, to act as secretary of the Missionary Volunteer Department for Europe; an experienced bookman, to act as secretary of the Publishing Department for Europe; N. Z. Town, to spend one year or more in Europe in the interests of the publishing work; a leading school man, to be principal of the Friedensau Training School; O. Schuberth, of the Washington Missionary College, to be principal of the training school to be established in Rumania; J. Huenergardt, of New York City, to be principal of the training school to be established in Hungary.

Important changes have been made in the work and fields of various European laborers: J. C. Raft, transferred from the presidency of the Scandinavian Union Conference to be field secretary of the European field; C. Pederson to be subtreasurer; Jens Olsen, formerly auditor of the Scandinavian Union Conference, to be auditor of the European field; Glen Wakeham, principal of Stanborough Park Missionary College, to be secretary of the Educational Department for Europe; E. Kotz, returned from

German East Africa, to be field secretary for foreign missions; W. C. Ising, returned from Egypt, to be statistical secretary for Europe; and F. Brenwald, to be assistant secretary for the publishing department in Europe.

In addition to these transfers, action has been taken requesting ten other laborers to go from the United States to various parts of Europe for evangelistic work. If all these changes can be carried through as planned, great help will be given to the laborers in Europe who have borne heavy burdens for many years.

Besides this effort to increase the administrative and evangelistic staff of laborers, important measures have been adopted for the enlarging and strengthening of the departments of work already in operation. Here are some of the most important:

1. A good building has been purchased in Berne, the capital of Switzerland, for our European headquarters.

2. Our organizations throughout Europe have united in fixing definite sums to be raised by our believers, on the same general plan that is being carried out in North America.

3. Comprehensive plans have been worked out for gathering, holding, and distributing the general funds in Europe.

4. Plans have been adopted for the efficient development of departmental work in Europe.

5. Definite mission fields have been selected to be operated by Germany. These will be transferred as fast as satisfactory arrangements can be completed for such transfer.

6. Authorization has been given the Latin Union Conference to establish a printing plant and a training school for the needs of that important field.

7. Decision has been made to provide printing plants for Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and other divisions, as promptly as the providence of God enables us to do so.

From this brief outline, it will be seen that earnest effort is being made to act promptly in supplying the needs and improving the opportunities which we find in the new situation in Europe. It is the deep conviction of our leading men in Europe that a new hour has come to that part of the world. It has brought a new vision to the people. It has created new problems to be solved, opened new avenues of service, and given new opportunities for an advance in work. This, they all feel, calls for men with a new, clear, broad vision, to devise and execute the most effective plans for the hastening and finishing of the great work committed to us.

In all this enlarged effort for Europe, with its five hundred millions, our leaders there must have the hearty sympathy and co-operation of our people in North America. Our people in Europe are not now able to bear all these burdens alone. I am sure the sympathy and help of all will be cheerfully given.

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THE European Relief Fund which our American brethren are raising, is a great blessing to our people in the stricken countries. Hearty thanks were expressed by our brethren for this help. They say little of their sufferings, but can tell much in reply to questions. Those in some sections are even now enduring much privation.

## Unusual Public Opportunities

LOUIS A. HANSEN

A MARKED event in the history of our work in Switzerland, was the closing meeting of the Latin Union Conference in Geneva. The meeting was held on Sunday night in Victoria Hall, one of the finest halls in Europe. Our illustration does not show the beautiful colored decorations and many other features that give this auditorium its fame.

Our brethren felt some timidity about securing such a large and ornate hall for our meeting, as they had never before attempted such an effort; but after entering upon it, they did everything they could to make the occasion a success. A choir of seventy-five voices was provided from our near-by churches, and it filled its place on the program very creditably indeed.

institutions of learning. In our audience were a number of professors and other men of thought, learning, and position. When the meeting was over, our brethren said it was "the greatest day of our work in Switzerland."

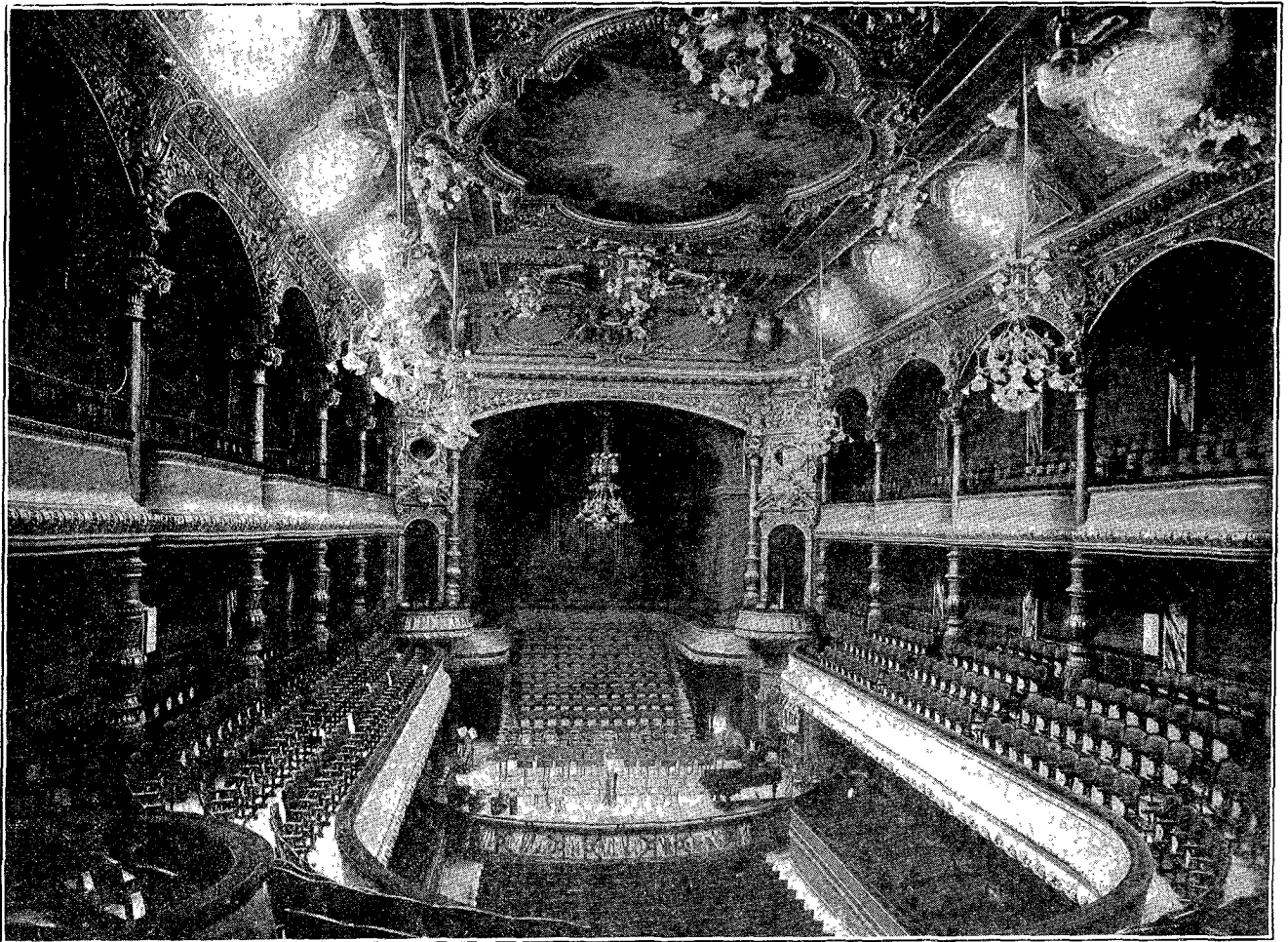
This was only one of many gatherings we held under similar conditions. In practically all the large centers it was necessary to secure the largest auditoriums available, in which to hold our principal meetings.

In Copenhagen a large, centrally situated hall was crowded on the Sabbath and at the night meetings.

In Helsingfors, Finland, the Y. M. C. A. hall was secured for the special night meetings, and it was filled.

In Christiania, Norway, the University Hall, the finest hall obtainable, was used.

In Sweden we had a good hall at Norrköping.



VICTORIA HALL, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND  
Where the Closing Meeting of the Latin Union Was Held

The pastor of the congregation that has used the hall on Sundays for fifteen years, spent his forenoon hour "exposing Adventism" and warning his people against attending our meeting, but in closing he said he supposed undoubtedly many of them would be present that night to be "inoculated with the infectious germs with which the place would be filled." Perhaps his suggestion was partly responsible for the excellent attendance of the evening. It was estimated that fifteen hundred persons were present and heard Elder A. G. Daniells tell of the marvelous progress of the advent message throughout the world.

In many respects Geneva is a world center. It has numerous monuments representing its ideals of liberty and reform. It has universities and other

In Berlin our brethren secured the Busch Circus, one of the largest auditoriums in the city, for a general Sabbath meeting. We have twenty-four churches in or near Berlin, and the attendance from these resulted in the largest meeting of Seventh-day Adventists ever held in Europe. It was estimated that four thousand persons were present. The singing was led by a large chorus.

That vast audience, occupying the main floor and the galleries rising one above another, was one of the most impressive sights we saw in our travels in Europe. Our brethren and sisters came together, not with a spirit of depression and discouragement, but happy, hopeful, and courageous. They had passed through years of privation, sorrow, and peril; but the Lord through his message had strengthened



RUMANIAN BELIEVERS AT T

them, and they had come out of the trying ordeal stronger and with more assurance than they had entered it.

At the close of the morning service the audience was given an opportunity to express their unbounded confidence in the divine origin and final triumph of this movement, and to consecrate themselves to the finishing of the work. It was inspiring to see this great body of people rise and stand shoulder to shoulder in a new covenant of loyalty to their Lord and Master.

On the same day from twenty-five hundred to three thousand of our people met in a large hall in Hamburg; and at Munich four of our churches met together in one of the best halls of that large city, crowding it to its utmost capacity. In Düsseldorf the high school gymnasium auditorium was used.

Our European Council in Zürich occupied one of the auditoriums in Volks Halle, and on special nights and on Sabbath the largest room in the building was too small for our audience. The Alsace-Lorraine Conference met in a beautiful hall in Strassburg.

In Bukharest, Rumania, a remarkable meeting was held in one of the largest halls the city afforded, with an attendance of a thousand or more, about seven hundred of whom were our own people. City officials, university men, and others of high standing were present. Permission to hold the meeting was readily granted by the prefect, a thing which would have been impossible before the war. It was prob-

ably one of the largest Protestant meetings ever held in that country, and was an indication of the spirit of the Reformation, which has taken possession of the people.

In Lyons, France, a good-sized public hall was rented for the French Conference session, and night meetings were held especially for the public.

The brethren in Barcelona, Spain, secured a conveniently located auditorium for the conference held there.

In Leeds, England, our conference was held in a large public hall. The night meetings were well advertised.

In Worcester we occupied the City Hall, with a fair attendance at night.

In London the well-known Memorial Hall near Ludgate Circus was used for our larger meetings.

This makes a good list of large public meetings held in Europe during the season; and should we total the attendance, we should reach an unusual figure in the number of people who had the opportunity to hear of our work and the truth. In view of the restrictions that in the past have prevented the holding of such meetings in a number of these places, it is all the more encouraging to note the opportunity that is now offered of presenting the message to large numbers.

A feature of special interest in this connection is the fact that we have few church buildings of our own in Europe. The brethren have in the past de-





G IN BUKHAREST

voted themselves to securing believers, and means have been expended in evangelistic efforts rather than in securing permanent homes for our congregations. With the acute shortage of houses of every kind, and with the difficulty and prohibitive cost attending building operations, the providing of accommodations for our congregations and for public meetings is a serious problem. We have recently purchased a few suitable places of worship, and efforts are being made to secure others.

There is no trouble about securing audiences; even in Catholic countries many are pressing in to hear the truth. It is evident that now is the opportune time to reach large audiences. Any help that will aid in providing meeting places will be valuable now.

To the average churchgoer in Europe the building is of much importance. This is particularly true of Catholics, with their cathedrals hundreds of years old, built at great cost and with imposing proportions and ornamentations. Permanency naturally becomes a cardinal feature of worship. We are securing many converts from Catholicism. It may readily be understood that these people see a great contrast between our simple, unpretentious meeting places and the impressive cathedrals to which they have been accustomed. When we have no regular place of worship, but must cast about for private homes, lodge rooms, and whatever we can get, a real obstacle is presented.

No plea is made for elegance, display, or grandeur in our church buildings, but only for the buildings themselves. In some places large numbers are accepting the message. They should have the advantage of a church building, where they can meet and be fully trained in missionary work and other church activities. In order both to get more converts and to hold those we get, we must have more church buildings.

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### *The Levant Union Mission*

GUY DAIL

IN 1914 the Levant Union Mission contained the Armenian, Bulgarian, Central Turkish, Cilician, and Grecian mission fields, with a membership of 376. The European War broke up our organization and handicapped our mission operations, but did not in any way lessen the needs of the people in that part of the field. Our eyes have been and will continue to be directed toward the Levant union, because Constantinople, with its strategic position between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, is a prize greatly coveted by the ambitious nations of the Old World.

The Eastern Question is more acute today than at any time in the past. The cessation of general hostilities has not proved to be the end of military operations in Turkey. At the time of our visit to Constantinople last May, we found the whole interior

of Turkey inaccessible to the civilian. The only news which we obtained came from fugitives who had succeeded in escaping from the occupied zone. Reports given by our brethren who escaped to Constantinople from the interior, indicate that no pen is capable of picturing, no tongue able to describe, the actual situation in the interior of Asia Minor and Turkey. Within recent years, Turkey has passed through seven wars, and is now engaged in the eighth. If we remember this and the wholesale exile of thousands upon thousands of the Armenians, it will enable us more fully to comprehend the utter wretchedness of the country and its need of assistance.

We have probably today not more than 280 members in the territory of the Levant Union Mission, eighty of whom are in Bulgaria and two hundred in Greece, Asia Minor, and European Turkey. Our strongest church is in Constantinople, that pearl of cities, beautifully situated on the world-famous Bosphorus and the Golden Horn. Yet many inhabitants of Constantinople are wretched indeed. The frequent fires, often originating with the penniless owners in order to secure insurance, have greatly reduced the housing capacity of the city. The mighty stream of incoming fugitives from Asia Minor and Russia, together with the presence of thousands of English, French, and Italian soldiers, only helps to aggravate the difficulty of providing shelter for the motley mass of humanity seeking to eke out an existence in misery and destitution.

To the newcomer the sight of the large number of pedestrians, with their queer, multi-colored garb, is fascinating in the extreme. But when one becomes somewhat initiated into present-day conditions in Constantinople, his feeling is more likely to be one of constant horror. It is very common for highwaymen and thugs in broad daylight to overpower pedestrians on the streets of the city and rob them of their belongings. I saw one young woman who had been persuaded by a well-dressed young man to accompany him on a supposed errand of mercy and who had then been robbed by him of 250 Turkish pounds she was carrying. He made his attack in the open street in the middle of the day, seizing the pouch in which she carried the money and making good his escape. The matter was brought to the attention of the Turkish police, who made minute inquiries regarding the personal appearance of the robber, and asked for a description of the pouch and its contents, and then said: "Oh, we know that man. We will find him. There are many men engaged in that sort of thing."

Brother H. Erzberger, formerly of Syria, was removed to Constantinople during the war to take the place made vacant by Brother E. E. Frauchiger's transfer to Czecho-Slovakia. We found him and his wife of good courage, although they had both passed through very serious illness. We were glad to see, at mission headquarters in Roumeli Hissar, Sister D. Keanides, the secretary-treasurer of the field, A. M. Buzgherian, and several promising young men who are in training for the work. We did not have the pleasure of meeting others of our evangelical workers.

Our publishing plant in Constantinople has been doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, and the colporteurs were of very good courage. The Constantinople church itself is now meet-

ing week by week just across the street from the American embassy, and about seventy-five were present at the Sabbath meeting we attended. There has been a healthy growth in the Constantinople church during the war, and we were happily surprised to see their place of meeting.

At the Zürich Council the field was reorganized. The territory is about the same as at the beginning of the war, with Brother J. Wolfgarten in charge as union mission field superintendent. He plans to have the headquarters removed to Athens, and calls for a number of additional helpers. Brother R. S. Greaves, formerly of that field, but later of Sierra Leone and England, was invited to return temporarily to Constantinople, in view of the absence of Brother and Sister Erzberger and Sister Keanides on furlough in Switzerland.

In the Levant Union we need publications in the Greek, Turkish, Bulgarian, and Armenian languages. We need a school provided with teachers and equipment for the training of workers. We need donations to assist us in caring for those left widows and orphans by the terrible Armenian massacres. This field has been, and will ever continue to be, one of the most interesting as well as one of the most difficult of mission fields. We have not yet solved the Mohammedan problem, and therefore bright young men whom God in his providence may choose to assist in solving this great question, should go to the Levant, master the Turkish language, and give themselves heart and soul to the proclamation of our message to the Moslems. There is indeed a new era dawning for Turkey and for the Moslem world, for the people there, as well as in other parts of the great harvest field, are turning from the past and looking with hopeful eyes toward the future.

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### *Experiences in Turkey*

H. ERZBERGER

OFTEN we hear of the terrible sufferings and hardships which the Christian population in Armenia and elsewhere, including our brethren in Turkey, had to endure during the late war. But in spite of all this misery, there are instances of mercy which give comforting evidence that the Lord has miraculously delivered many of these poor sufferers. I should like to relate one of the experiences testifying to the wonderful providence of God, as reported to me by an eyewitness.

As you doubtless know, many of the Armenians of the interior were compelled to leave their homes in exchange for the dreary desert. One day in a few hours 9,000 Armenians in Erzerum were driven from their homes and started toward Aleppo. Usually this journey takes two or three weeks by carriage or on horseback. Men and women, old and young, had to travel the distance on foot over unknown paths and mountains, without any provision of food, clothing, or money but what little they could snatch before leaving. Many times they were examined by their escorts, and any article of value was taken from them. If they dared to resist such examinations, they were cruelly whipped. Many swallowed their money as the only way to keep it. By reason of the long journey, many wore out their shoes, and their feet became lacerated and swollen. Without any consideration, even sick or pregnant women were obliged to keep pace with the rest of

the company. Children were born on the way, and the mothers were not allowed even a few hours' rest after the birth.

The exiles were often exposed to the attacks of the wild Kurds, who also searched them closely and took anything they could find, even in many instances the clothing they wore. Sometimes young girls were taken away.

One day, just as they reached the top of a mountain, the company was suddenly attacked by a band of savage Kurds. What this meant they knew too well. Exhausted and in despair, they fell on their knees and cried to the Lord of heaven. Many made vows to lead a new and godly life. A terrible earthquake followed their prayers, which caused such consternation among the Kurds that through fear they ran away, many leaving their weapons behind. Without being molested the Armenians continued on their way, but still through such terrible hardships that when, after three months, they reached Aleppo, only 300 remained of the 9,000.

Among those who had vowed to lead a better life, only a few remained faithful to their promise. One young man of those who wished sincerely to know the will of God, was sent from Aleppo to the vicinity of Konieh, where he found some people reading the Bible. They were some of our people who also were in exile. He soon saw a difference between their lives and those of others, and he became interested. Soon he began to study and read the Bible for himself.

After the signing of the armistice he came to Constantinople and attended our meetings for a while. One day he surprised us by expressing a wish to be baptized. Once when I talked with him alone, he confessed that his heart was filled with hatred and desire for revenge because of the loss of many of his relatives, and that it was very hard for him to overcome this feeling.

But when the mild spirit of Jesus took hold of him, he could not but give up his former bitterness, and for Christ's sake have pity and forgiveness for his enemies. I could see his joy when he had won the victory. Some time later it was my pleasure to baptize him with other believers in the Marmora Sea.

Soon afterward this young man was surprised by the coming of his sister and her child and his two younger brothers from exile near Mosul. As they were from Erzerum too, they had succeeded in tracing him to Constantinople. In a short time the sister became interested in the truth, and the last time I saw her, she and her two brothers expressed a wish to be baptized. The hope in Jesus and the promise of his soon-coming kingdom is filling these broken hearts with new hope. May the promise of Isaiah 61: 1, 2 find its fulfilment through this message in many other lives.

Another incident among many that might be related, shows God's gracious providence in individual experiences:

Among the many visitors at our meetings was a young Armenian who for nine years had been a sailor in the Turkish navy, having been four years in service before the outbreak of the Great War. He belonged to one of our oldest Adventist families in Turkey, but had not yet given his heart to the Lord, thinking that doing so would lessen his chance for getting on in the world. His life in the military service seemed to make him still more indifferent. When his parents, with all his brothers and sisters, were sent into the misery of exile, his heart was filled with bitterness and hatred. While it was our common wish that he might find peace and rest in the One who has taken all our burdens upon himself, it looked as if he only grew more hardened.

But at one Sabbath meeting, when I asked who was willing to give his heart to the Saviour, I was greatly and gladly surprised to see him rise. His joy was our joy, especially when we saw his zeal and earnestness. The change in him was so evident that he himself wondered at it. He succeeded in getting the Sabbath free while in service. His new life of obedience and faithfulness caused his superiors to respect him, for the Moslem is not less mindful than others of the sincerity of a real Christian life. They make a great difference between idol-worshipping Christians and those who serve God in spirit and in truth. They used to call one of our brethren a "Christian Moslem."

About six months after the baptism of this young man, the Great War came to an end. By the conditions of the armistice, Ottoman subjects who were Christians were released immediately from service, and in this way he gained his freedom. At the same time the exiled ones could return, but he learned from friends that, with the exception of his little sister, all his relatives had died. He was now anxious

to find this sister. From the relief funds which our brethren in America and Europe had put at our disposal, we could help him. So he set out one day in the direction of Aleppo, and we had no news from him till one evening, a long time afterward, he arrived in Constantinople with his sister. She was now twelve years old. All over her face, arms, and hands she was tattooed like an Arab girl. The Arabs did this with all the Armenian girls to make them like their own. After many inquiries and a long search he had found a trace of her east of Aleppo. There she was serving an Arab as a shepherd girl. For six years she had not seen her brother, and she had been in exile since she was seven years old. Her parents had been forced to go farther into the desert, and in order to save her from starvation and greater misery, they had sold her to an Arab, as many others had done with their daughters, that her life at least might be spared. There day by day, in burning sun as well as in rain and cold, clothed with only a rough shirt, she cared for the sheep and goats.



ALEXANDIA KEANIDES  
Nurse in Constantinople During the War, on  
Furlough in Switzerland

In order to obtain her release the young man had to give proof that she was his sister. Fortunately, he had with him an old photograph of himself, and somebody was sent with it to her in the field. On seeing the picture of her brother, she exclaimed at once, "*Hatha Achoui!*" ("This is my brother!") After this the owner did not attempt to keep her. He realized that the government would compel him to release her if he did not voluntarily do so, because the Allied powers were strictly watching the execution of the armistice clause providing for the immediate return of all stolen or purchased Christian children.

His first care was to dress his sister properly, after which he joyfully and triumphantly brought her away with him. But then, as he often complained to me afterward, the hardest work with her began. Among savage people, without any care, she had become quite a wild girl. To be free and to have a good brother meant to her to satisfy all her fancies.

Having no school of our own, we had to help the brother pay the tuition for his sister in another school. By and by her wild manners disappeared. Shortly before I left for Europe, this brother had to come to Constantinople on account of his work, because his country was menaced by new political troubles. He brought his sister with him. He could not find a proper school for her, and had to put her in an orphanage. She secured permission to see him on Sabbath afternoon of every third week. Once her brother succeeded in bringing her to our morning service, and she then expressed a wish to be baptized. Besides the influence of God's Spirit, this success is to be attributed to the faithful, loving work of her brother. This wish of hers to be one of God's people filled my heart with thanks and joy. May God hold her to the full realization of her wish.

Our care and earnest prayer is that other children may be brought to have this aim also. There are poor widows to whom we give regularly certain financial help for the needs of their families, but who are not able to give their growing children the necessary training for their future lives. There is an urgent need of providing a Christian education for these young people in order to save the remnant of the past, and to lay a good foundation for the future. To train these young people for true, God-fearing lives, to prepare them for any good work here and to help them form characters acceptable for eternity, is our solemn duty.

We are glad for the faithful participation of so many of our members in this work. May the Lord grant that out of the seed of tears and sorrow many a sheaf may be gathered for his glory. Ps. 126:5, 6.

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### *Austria in War*

J. WOLFGARTEN

On the last Sabbath in May, 1914, our Sabbath meeting was visited by two officers of the police. My wife had to leave the meeting with our child nine years of age, because children within school age were not permitted to visit meetings of religious bodies which are not recognized by the state. Brethren who had forgotten their invitation cards also had to leave the meeting. Finally the meeting itself was dissolved, and all had to leave the room. I, with

some of the brethren, had to go to the police office, where we were closely examined for several hours. At our meeting on the next Sabbath we were not troubled.

Four weeks and one day after that, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was killed. Four weeks later we were in the midst of the greatest war of the world's history. Very soon we found that we were really in a besieged fortress, and week by week our liberties were further restricted.

In October, 1916, Count Stuergh, the Austrian premier, was murdered. Four weeks later the old emperor died, and with him old Austria came to an end. The next two years were years of agony. The young emperor Charles tried to save what could be saved of the disintegrating government. He wanted to end the war on the day of his accession to the throne, but German and Austrian militarism prevented.

The system of cards for the division of the food supplies became more stringent until there were weeks in which the city could not distribute bread and meal. The struggle became more and more intense. The mortality ran very high, often from five to ten times higher than in times of peace. No wonder, for the people stood before the food supply shops all night long to be the first to be served, as only a small part of the population could receive 100-200 grams of wheat and other foods. People persevered in storm and all kinds of weather; some lay on the pavement, and others brought with them their cushions and stools. This exposure opened the way for many diseases.

Trains bearing food were suddenly attacked and robbed. The countrymen who did not deliver enough food were at night deprived of their animals, and many a countryman who came to save his animals lost his life. The bread was often so bad that it could not be eaten. Prices became exorbitant, and many things could be obtained only by underhand means. Persons who had no communication with the country suffered much. The women took their linen and their garments to the peasants in exchange for food, because the farmers would not accept money, of which they had enough. The peasants liked to get garments, because clothes were becoming scarce. Sale of paper garments was begun; newborn children were wrapped in these garments, and dead children were buried in them. Precious objects of the household and treasures were exchanged for victuals. We ourselves parted with hundreds of our books for food.

Sometimes I visited the hospital for the insane. Dozens of men sprang up from their beds and came to me begging for bread, but I could not give them anything. Among these ill persons there was a man who eagerly read the Bible and "*Steps to Christ*," which I had brought him. He was not insane. The letters we received from him bore witness to this. I believe he found the way to Christ, and I regretted that I could not continue my visits.

The poor and the old in the asylums of the city suffered intensely. The old were left to die—two of our sisters suffered this fate. Soup—always water soup—served in cold rooms was often their only nourishment.

But the work of our Lord went forward. Many were won to Christ; yet progress was slow because many of our workers were called to do national service.

In October, 1918, the conflict came to an end, and our anxious questions were answered. Now we have full freedom for our meetings, and there are many openings for the canvassing work.

The Austrian state lies a broken wreck, but God's people stand as a monument of his grace. In like manner the people of God will find a refuge during the troubles which still threaten the world, concerning which we read in Isaiah.

*Athens, Greece, June, 1920.*

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## ***The Young People the Hope of Europe***

MILTON E. KERN

As one travels through the ruined cities and over battle-torn fields of Europe and sees the results of political and social revolution wherever he goes; as he comes to appreciate how utterly changed is the social, political, and economic life of the people in nearly every part of the Continent, it is borne in upon him that reconstruction will be the most urgent business of Europe for some time to come.

Although there are many who predict that from the ruins of the Europe that was, a new and better Europe will arise, there are also thoughtful men who discern in the aftermath of the war only the elements of further disintegration and ruin.

Whatever the future may hold in store, one thing is particularly evident,—that battle-torn, sorrow-stricken, tax-burdened Europe needs Christ above all else. Europe with her shattered moral standards, her hatreds, her perplexities, her sorrow and distress, needs the knowledge of a crucified, risen, and soon-coming Saviour.

As we traveled from country to country during the summer, and saw the great need, and also the eagerness to hear the truths for this time, as well as the new freedom to proclaim the message, we asked ourselves this question again and again, What can be done to carry quickly to all Europe God's great message for today?

The church in America can do something in supplying workers and means for the strengthening of the work in this reconstruction period. We can give to Europe the benefit of any experience gained in this homeland that can be adapted to that field, and we can send some new laborers; but it is evident that the great bulk of workers for the European field must be selected and trained on the ground. This means that the hope of our cause in Europe rests very largely in our European young people.

The word of the spirit of prophecy, that "much has been lost to the cause of God by a lack of attention to the young," is as true of Europe as of other countries. The leaders now realize this, and are making a determined effort to organize a Missionary Volunteer department as an effective means of holding and training their young people.

Another striking statement is also true of Europe: "We have an army of youth today who can do much if they are properly directed and encouraged." While it seems not to have been the custom for our young people to attend the general meetings in Europe as they attend our camp-meetings in America, yet the number who were present enabled me to realize that there is a great army of our youth on the Continent, and that they will readily respond to any efforts put forth in their behalf.

In addition to the few young people's meetings held in connection with our institute and union conference at Copenhagen, I met frequently with the large company of young people gathered at our Skodsborg Sanitarium, a few miles north of the city. There are more than two hundred helpers in this institution, including those engaged in the different departments of the work and the nurses in training. It has never been my privilege to speak to a body of more responsive young people than those at Skodsborg. Desire for personal salvation, determination to be used of God in soul-winning service, and willingness to answer the call of God for workers to go anywhere, are marked characteristics of the young people there. I shall not soon forget many instances such as, when a young boy lingered at the close of the meeting to speak to me, although we could converse only through an interpreter, to tell me of his decision to surrender all; and how some of the young women gave themselves without reserve to the Master, and began their service by organizing prayer bands. It was the same all through the Scandinavian union. In Sweden, Finland, and Norway we found groups of young people hungry for the word of life and happy to be used in Christian service for others.

During the Latin Union Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, we had young people's meetings daily with a group of as fine young people as I have seen anywhere, and they seemed especially to appreciate the fact that plans were being made for the development of the Missionary Volunteer work in Europe. If the church will lay hold upon these young people, carefully instruct them in the Christian way, organize them for Christian service where they are, and make adequate provision for their education, we shall soon see a stronger corps of workers in South-western Europe.

That the organization of our young people in Europe is a great blessing and results in increased missionary activity, has been abundantly demonstrated. The German unions have appointed Missionary Volunteer secretaries, and are making vigorous efforts for the development of this work. The progressive results of this special effort are seen on every hand. Last year the West German Union Missionary Volunteer financial goal was 2,000 marks, and they raised 1,100 marks the first quarter. This year the goal has been set for 10,000 marks, with every prospect of reaching it; and this in spite of the distressing financial difficulties in the country. One society of twenty members, with a leader only eighteen years old, sold 900 marks' worth of papers during the first quarter of this year. They had set their goal for 1,000 marks' worth for the year, but raised it to 3,000 marks, and had reached half of that by the month of May. It is difficult for the Hamburg Publishing House to issue papers rapidly enough to meet the demand.

In German Switzerland one society of fifteen members often has twenty visitors present at their meetings, among whom are persons not of our faith.

The British Union Conference has taken up the Missionary Volunteer work with great earnestness and with very gratifying results. A young ordained minister gives his time as union secretary of the Missionary Volunteer and the Sabbath school departments. Missionary Volunteer secretaries for local conferences and missions have been appointed. An edition of the Morning Watch Calendar is pub-

lished in England, and has a very wide circulation. Many of the British young people are pursuing studies for the Standard of Attainment. During the South British Conference session, we conducted evening meetings with the Stanborough Park Missionary College students. There were as many as two hundred present each evening. It surely makes one feel hopeful for the work in Great Britain and in British mission territory, to see the earnestness and devotion of these young people who are enjoying the privileges of a Christian education and are receiving a preparation for the work.

Wherever the Missionary Volunteer work has been organized in Europe, it has proved to be not only a powerful influence for holding the young people in the church, but also a strong factor in extending our evangelical work. Away over in Novi-Sadt, Jugoslavia, once a part of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, there is a flourishing Missionary Volun-



Midnight Sun in Lapland

teer Society, and its Sunday afternoon meeting is our principal evangelistic effort in that city. Several have accepted the truth through the work of these young people. The same is true of the two Missionary Volunteer Societies in Bukharest, Rumania. These young people, who have been saved from the world and from Catholic superstition, are doing what they can to save others. The Seventh-day Adventist youth of Southwestern Europe are calling to us to come over and help them perfect their plans for organized missionary activity, and to bring to them the spiritual and cultural benefits of the Missionary Volunteer Movement.

A new day has dawned in Europe. This is the psychological moment for a strong effort to present the third angel's message in that field, which will in turn become a yet stronger base of supplies for carrying the message to all parts of the world. The needs of the hour demand the full strength of the whole church. The work calls for every young man and woman who can be trained for service.

This training must begin at home. There must be a mighty effort put forth to lay hold of the boys and girls, the young men and women, and to fix their ideals and mold their life purposes for the Master's work. To do this, strong evangelical and educational work must be done for them, and they must be organized for service in the churches where they are. Attention must be given to the selection and preparation of literature for the young people to read. This is a tremendous undertaking in polyglot Europe, but it must be done. Other phases of the Missionary Volunteer work that have proved to be so helpful

to our youth, must be introduced and adapted to the needs of Europe.

For the accomplishment of these objects, we are sending to Europe a General Conference assistant Missionary Volunteer secretary. This secretary will join with the Missionary Volunteer leaders in the various union conferences in a mighty effort to enlist and train the recruits of the church in Europe for the greatest advance since the beginning of our work there in 1874; for we believe that in a very true sense the young people are the hope of Europe.

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## British Union Conference Mission Fields

MALCOLM N. CAMPBELL

THE mission fields under the direction of the British Union Conference are Egypt, British East Africa,—including what was formerly German East Africa, now comprised under the general name of the Kenya Colony,—and Belgian East Africa.

Our work has been established for many years in Egypt, a field which is strongly Mohammedan. Until very recently the work has gone slowly, but a change has come since the war, and in towns where formerly our workers could scarcely gather a corporal's guard to hear them, the people now come in crowds, and accept the truth in considerable numbers. Brother George Keough is in charge of this field. He has but one European helper, Brother McGeachy, who went there from Scotland a few months ago. In addition to these two, there are three or four native workers in that important field. Companies of Sabbath keepers are now to be found along almost the whole length of the Nile. We desire to open medical work in Cairo as soon as a suitable physician can be found to take charge of it. We are greatly encouraged over the prospects of our work in the land of the Pharaohs.

In British East Africa we maintain seven mission stations. These are all in the Kavirondo district, on the eastern shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza, south of the bay of Kavirondo. During the war we were unable to send recruits to this section, but the brethren who were there remained faithfully at their post during all that troublous period. In June of this year we were able to send our first contingent of missionaries to relieve them. Elder W. T. Bartlett, former editor of *Present Truth* in England, has been given charge of this important field. He took with him a company of twelve, and we expect to send another company of equal number next January.

We are about to make the experiment of sending women teachers to that field. Other mission boards are doing this, and report success. Women can be especially useful in conducting schools for girls, thus bringing converted young women into our constituency, and solving one of the serious problems of our mission work. Through the instrumentality of our school work among boys, a large number of natives have given their hearts to God and have become connected with the message. But as there are no Christian young women to be companions for them, they frequently marry heathen young women, who often use their influence to drag their Christian husbands back into heathenism again.

We are glad to say that through the efforts of our brethren who have been in Belgian East Africa in

former years, a strong work has been established, and hundreds of the natives are being baptized into the Christian faith. Through our school work we plan to develop competent native workers who will carry the message to other sections of the African field.



Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hokland, Scandinavian Union Missionaries in Lapland

Experiences in this field have brought to us the strong conviction that the door to missionary opportunity here will ere-long be closed, and what we do must be done quickly.

A dollar expended in mission fields today, will in all probability accomplish more than ten dollars five years hence. If there ever was a time when the people of God should arise and sacrifice on a large scale for foreign mission work, this is the time.

Before the war we had a number of mission stations in German East Africa. As soon as the war began, the missionaries were interned by the British authorities, and since that time these stations have been without European workers. We have learned of late, however, that the native believers have worked on faithfully, that the work has been progressing, and that a large number of natives are now awaiting baptism. This will be administered as soon as permission is secured to enter that field again.

A part of German East Africa was assigned to Belgium by the Treaty of Versailles. This territory begins about the middle of the southern shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza, running in a southwesterly direction to the north of Lake Tanganyika. In this field Brother D. E. Delhove and Brother Henri Monnier already have a thriving work in operation. More help is on the way to relieve these brethren.

On the West Coast, mission operations are carried on in Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Nigeria. Brother L. F. Langford has general charge of the West African mission fields. We have sent a number of recruits to these fields during the last year, and a company of six more will be on their way in January. At Waterloo, Sierra Leone, an industrial school for boys has been in operation for a number of years, and a school for girls has just been built.

Reports from each of these fields are very encouraging. The Spirit of God is evidently operating on the hearts of the natives, and bringing them into the truth in large numbers. It is the plan of the writer to visit this field early in 1921, and the Egyptian and East African fields later in the same year.

The bearing of a definite responsibility for these mission fields has given a great impetus to the work in the British Union Conference. Our people are responding generously to the appeals for mission funds. This accounts in large measure for the fact that the British Union stood the highest in the denomination in their Harvest Ingathering quota per capita last year. The reports showed \$8.44 for each member. It has also brought a genuine interest in missions into our college. A large proportion of the students in attendance have the mission fields in view. While the African fields are by no means

easy places in which to labor, yet this is not proving at all discouraging to our young people. They are offering themselves freely to God. Just now, while the doors of opportunity stand wide open, let the rank and file of our people provide the necessary means for a strong missionary advance.

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## The Educational Work in Europe

MILTON E. KERN

"NEVER was any previous generation called to meet issues so momentous; never before were young men and young women confronted by perils so great as confront them today."

How true these words from the spirit of prophecy are seen to be as we view them in the light of current issues and events in Europe and in the world.

Many remedies are proposed for the healing of a distracted world, but there can be no real remedy that does not take into account the imminence of Christ's return, and that does not offer him as the one positive redemptive factor in human life. The advent message is God's answer to the needs of the world today. The revelator saw an "angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth." Rev. 14:6. This "everlasting gospel" includes God's last message of mercy to the human race before the great cataclysm through which "the kingdoms of this world . . . become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ." Rev. 11:15.

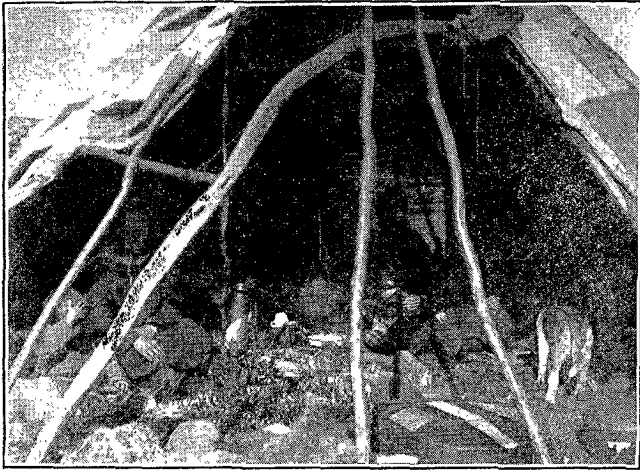
The burden of carrying this message rests very largely upon the young people of the Advent Movement. "The Lord has appointed the youth to be his helping hand." God is calling for the strength and zeal of young manhood and womanhood to hasten this gospel of the kingdom to every part of the world.

It is the duty of the church, therefore, to make every possible effort to enlist and train its young people for this work. These efforts should begin very early. The children and young people should be led to Christ, and should be organized for Christian service. Thus their life purposes become fixed, they taste the joy of soul-winning service, and the desire for a definite preparation for the Lord's work is created and strengthened.

The church must provide also for the education of its youth. A system of Christian schools has been ordained of God, by means of which the young people of the church may develop Christian character and receive definite preparation for specific lines of Christian work. The influences and teachings in the schools of the world, and the great need of well-trained workers for every department of the work



Laplanders Among Whom J. J. Hokland Held Meetings



Interior of Tent Where the Lapland Meetings Were Held

of the church, demand that all our young people should receive the benefits of an education in our own schools.

This is one of the great problems of our European work today. There are about 50,000 Seventh-day Adventists in Europe, and among these a great army of young people. The special attention now being given to these young people in the field, will surely cause a far larger number of them to dedicate themselves to the Lord's work than has been the case in the past. This, in itself, will call for larger facilities for Christian education and the training of workers. One of my deepest impressions concerning the needs of the cause in Europe is that the present educational facilities are entirely inadequate to meet the demands of this new period which we have reached.

In Scandinavia, with a constituency of 5,500, we have a small school at Naerum, Denmark, for the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway; and another at Nyhyttan, Sweden, for the Swedish people. These schools have accomplished much for the cause, but it is recognized that the facilities must be increased and the educational work greatly strengthened. At the Scandinavian Union Conference session it was decided to send to America several young men for special training in the principles and methods of Christian education, in order that they may help to strengthen the educational work of that union. A beginning has been made in church school work in Scandinavia, with excellent results.

In Friedensau, Germany, we have a central school for the training of Christian workers, which has been a great blessing to our work in Europe. We have workers in nearly every part of the European field, who received their training at Friedensau. This school was closed for a time during the war; and nearly all the continental countries outside of Germany are still cut off from its benefits.

It has seemed impossible in the past to have church schools in Germany because of the attitude of the government toward such schools. Even now, since the overthrow of the monarchy, there is a question as to whether it is practicable for the church to establish primary schools. But there seems to be no hindrance whatever to the establishment of secondary schools.

The Friedensau school receives only those who definitely purpose to prepare for Christian work; hence in Germany, with 22,000 Seventh-day Adventists, there is no school where our young people can receive the benefits of a general Christian education. When we think of the hundreds of young men and women who, in the past, have entered our schools uncon-

verted and have come out consecrated workers, it must be apparent to all that one of the greatest needs of our work in Germany is Christian schools. As I met groups of our young people in different places, I longed for the day to come when, in harmony with the instruction given us in the Testimonies, all of them could have the privilege of a Christian education. A boy whose very eyes told of his consecrated ambition, besought me to help him get into our English school. But that is scarcely possible now. That boy, and hundreds of other fine boys and girls in Central Europe, should have the privilege of obtaining an education under Christian teachers of their own nationality, who will train them for God and for his work. May the Lord put it into the hearts of his people in America to extend a helping hand, at this critical time, to the church in Europe.

Think of the hundreds of Sabbath keepers in Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, and Turkey, with not a single school for the education of their children or for the training of workers. Those young people who have been saved from conditions as dark as the Middle Ages, have not even the privilege of such public schools as we have. Shall not we in these more favored lands come to their rescue?

Our leaders feel that one of the very first things to do for Southeastern Europe is to establish schools. We are endeavoring to make provisions for educational leadership. We must have teachers and we must have money. There is a new national spirit in Europe today. We cannot send these young people to a Central European school. They must be trained in their own countries. It is a problem of stupendous proportions; but when God points out a need, he is always willing to help his people meet it. And to my mind, there is no greater outstanding need in our whole cause today than that of educational facilities for Europe. They must be quickly provided. If they are, we shall soon see our cause going forward more rapidly there, and Europe will join hands with America in furnishing a base of supplies for carrying this message into all the world.

The Latin union, with its 120,000,000 French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italians to whom this message must be given, has struggled on for years without proper educational facilities. As I looked at the four small rented rooms, in Nîmes, France, where the school was conducted last year, I marveled at the courage of the leaders in trying to have a school in such a place, and I pitied their situation. The union committee has been looking for a school site all summer. We looked at property for sale in Avignon, famous in papal history, and at several buildings around Paris and elsewhere, but have found nothing suitable within our reach financially. Again the school has been opened in quarters entirely inadequate. Again the brethren have had to tell most of the young people that they cannot come. This condition cannot long continue.

In England we have a good educational work in progress. It was started in rented quarters in London, years ago, by Prof. H. R. Salisbury. Now we have a college plant on a fine old English estate near Watford, a country place, but within easy reach of London's millions. A new addition to the school building is about completed, but it is still impossible to receive all the young people who wish to come. Other facilities must be provided as money can be secured. And soon we must have some schools of



intermediate grade established in Great Britain, in which to give the younger students training nearer home, and thus relieve congestion at the college. The progress and results of the educational work in England give us courage to go forward with the great educational problems on the Continent.

All Europe is pulsating with new ideas. Thousands are looking for the spiritual help they have failed to find under the old conditions. Now is our day of opportunity there. The great need and the wonderful opportunities, as well as the urgency of our message, demand that we make vigorous efforts to prosecute the work now. The greatest need is for workers. They must be developed, for the most part, on the ground. Our young people are the raw material from which these workers must be fashioned. Our schools are the workshops for turning out the finished product.

Our duty is clear. Let us pray! let us plan! let us give!

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### *Our Day of Opportunity in Europe*

ARTHUR G. DANIELLS

BEYOND all question, the present is our day of opportunity in Europe. Never before in the whole history of Europe has there been a situation so favorable for the proclamation of the gospel as that which exists today. It is far more favorable in many respects than in either the apostolic age or that of the great Reformation of the sixteenth century. The providence of God has surely been shaping European affairs ever since the beginning of the Reformation, four hundred years ago. We cannot believe that the situation will ever be more propitious, and it is our profound conviction that it will not remain very long as propitious as it is just now. Some of the advantageous conditions now prevailing are the following:

1. Today the Bible is printed and freely circulated in all the languages of Europe. This is the textbook of the gospel. It is the authority that must be given to people for the gospel message delivered to them. As they have that Holy Book, and possess a degree of confidence in it, our appeal to it and our exposition of its teachings will have weight with them. Never before has the Bible held the place among the European races that it holds today.

2. Protestantism has been proving its worth, and has been growing in the estimation of the people of Europe ever since the beginning of the Reformation. Its influence among the masses is very great. Large numbers of people in countries that have for centuries been dominated by the Roman and Greek churches, are now quite willing to listen to the Protestant exposition of the Scriptures.

3. The printing press has wrought a marvelous change in the minds of the European races during the last four hundred years. Through this medium new ideas have gained entrance into minds once filled with superstition and tightly closed to all else. Now they are challenging these superstitions, and many are rejecting them as worthless and are adopting better and more rational views.

4. The intermingling of peoples holding various views and opinions has done much during the last century to free them from their old racial, pre-conceived notions. By this association they have

become accustomed to listen to new views, and to consider, without prejudice or passion, theories radically different from their old beliefs.

5. Today the people of Europe are enjoying a measure of liberty, both civil and religious, they have never known before. They are impatient of undue restraint, whether exercised by state or church. They protest openly and defiantly against oppression from any source whatsoever. They feel the refreshing breath of liberty and freedom. And it is all real. They are free, and they are asserting their freedom in religion and politics, and in industrial and social affairs.

6. This is a time of rapid changes. It seems impossible for the present situation in Europe to remain as it is for a long time. Restlessness, agitation, revolution, are seen everywhere. Everything indicates change. The present is the hour of opportunity. What is not done now, if ever done in the future, will have to be done under very difficult conditions.

In presenting these favorable conditions it is not intended to convey the idea that all the people of Europe are in a receptive attitude; that they are ready to listen to the gospel message. They are not. The masses are far from assuming such an attitude. But these are the general conditions prevailing throughout the Continent. Among the masses there is a small minority who are looking beyond all the conditions they see around them, for help, deliverance, and safety. They have an inward conviction that there is a Supreme Being in the universe who can help them. They are religiously inclined. They are attracted by religious questions and are drawn to religious gatherings. It is in behalf of this religiously inclined minority that the church of Christ should put forth its supreme efforts without any delay. This is the challenge of the hour. And it is not theory only. Experience most abundantly supports the claim. The testimony of our workers in Europe is unanimous in this matter. Large audiences are easily secured to hear the message, publications sell more readily than ever before, and the receptive class obey more promptly than at any former time in our experience.

As far as those on the ground are able to understand the situation, all that is required on the part of the church to enable them to reap an abundant harvest is workers and facilities. These, under the converting and guiding power of the Holy Spirit, will speedily finish the work. But experienced workers and adequate facilities are sorely needed. This



How Our Workers Travel in Lapland

great need constitutes the European problem of Seventh-day Adventists. And the problems of Europe rank with our most serious and important problems in all the world. They do not shut out other heavy demands pressing upon us.

Before the war our believers in Europe were endeavoring to carry forward the entire work in Europe without assistance from the Foreign Mission Board at Washington. They were doing a great work. Every church raised up in Europe became a resource for workers and means to help carry forward the work. In this respect Europe is quite a different field from large parts of Asia and Africa. In every part of Europe the people are self-reliant. They have public schools, and in many countries attendance is compulsory. The people have earning power. When they embrace our message, they are in a position to join quickly the ranks of workers and contributors. Thus every convert becomes a valuable asset in the supreme effort we are making to reach a lost world.

And it is most important that we build up the cause in lands where the believers can join in giving the cause strong support. It is upon this class that we depend for workers and means to advance in countries where the people can do little, comparatively, to support the movement. Neither class should be neglected. There must be well-balanced efforts



German Colporteurs

throughout the world. Asia and Africa are now calling for many workers and large appropriations. They are not calling for more than they need and should have, but unless we increase our resources for giving, we shall be unable to meet the growing needs of these extensive fields. Thus there are many urgent reasons why we should without any delay press forward with our work in Europe.

Of course this will mean heavier burdens and greater sacrifice. But shall we shrink from the undertaking? We must not. The cause is the Lord's. The world also is his. All its resources are his, and he can turn them in any direction that he sees fit. He is helping his people wonderfully in these times. By his divine leading, large sums are now flowing into our treasury from sources whence, a few years ago, we received nothing. But this stream does not flow to us without our co-operation. We recognize the great needs of the mission fields. We exercise faith and put forth earnest efforts to secure the funds, and the Lord of the harvest gives success.

The great changes wrought by the war in Europe have opened broad avenues for a quick work. The situation is such that our conferences in that field cannot meet the demands. Help must be given from North America if we meet the challenge of the new

situation. We shall render that help, I am sure. By so doing our cause will surely make a quick, strong advance in that important field. Oh, this must be done! There must be no failure at this critical hour!

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## The European Situation

### A Summary of Impressions Regarding Our Work in Europe

FRANCIS M. WILCOX

IN recent numbers of the REVIEW we have expressed some of our convictions regarding the European situation as relates particularly to our own church work. These convictions were deepened as our visit in that field extended through the summer. In this special European number we desire to summarize some of these convictions which have been borne in upon us by the conditions which we found. We have been deeply impressed with —

1. *The Progress of the Message.*—Our first missionary, Elder J. N. Andrews, entered upon definite, organized work in Europe in the year 1874, forty-six years ago. As one now views the progress made by this movement, he can well exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" Strong, aggressive organizations have been formed in nearly all the leading European countries. Union conferences now exist in Scandinavia, Great Britain, Germany, Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Russia, and Latin Europe, with mission fields in the Balkans and the Levant. Publishing houses, schools, and sanitariums have been established.

2. *The Unity of the Believers.*—The believers in this movement are one in faith and purpose the world over. They are actuated by the same blessed hope. The same purpose stirs their souls. They are enlisted in the same righteous cause. They sing the same songs, believe the same doctrines, pray with the same spirit and devotion. One may be among believers of an unknown tongue, but he senses a spirit of oneness and companionship which makes him feel at home even among strangers. We were impressed with this as we met an old sister in the heart of Germany. She began to talk to us in her native language, thinking we understood her. We could only shake our heads and say, "Nein, nein." She then smiled and pointed upward, indicating that while we could not understand each other, we were both children of the same Father.

3. *The Preservation of Our Work.*—This has been particularly manifest during the recent years of strife and commotion. We confess that we went to Europe last spring with much concern and many forebodings. We expected to find the work broken up and the believers scattered. We feared that our church organizations were disrupted. In place of this we found our churches intact, our conferences still functioning, and our institutions in active operation. Our work has passed through many vicissitudes. At times it has seemed that the deep waters of trial and tribulation would overwhelm our labor-

ers. They have been brought into strait places, where their only hope was in God; but this has led them to cry mightily to him for succor and aid, and he has not disappointed them.

It is true that our membership, in common with that of other churches, has suffered. Some of our noble youth are sleeping the silent sleep of death in consequence of war's fearful carnage. Some of our workers sealed their testimony with their blood in the service which they sought to render to God and humanity in relieving the distressed and caring for the sick and dying. There are many grieving hearts among our members in consequence of the wounds thus inflicted.

But our people have been sustained by a splendid fortitude, a triumphant faith, a cheering hope. While others have been unable to see beyond the horizon of human vision and understand the meaning of the events coming on the earth, our brethren have realized the significance of these things; and dark and gloomy as the outlook has at times appeared, they have recognized the situation as but the harbinger of a brighter day to be ushered in by the coming of the Master. This has sustained them in the hour of stress and storm, and has kept them true to the third angel's message. Many related instances of truly marvelous deliverance in hours of threatened death. God has had a care for his work and for his children in Europe during the period of the Great War.

4. *The Great Unwarned Field.*—One cannot traverse the densely populated countries of the Old World without keenly realizing that while much has been accomplished in carrying the message to the millions of Europe, a great work remains to be done. In the European field are large cities, equal to any in the New World, in which the message has gained but a slight foothold. Years ago the burden of carrying the warning message to the great cities of the world was urged upon the church by the spirit of prophecy. In response to this appeal a splendid beginning has been made in many American cities. This same work must be done in the cities of Europe. London, Paris, Barcelona, Rome, Berlin, Christiania, Copenhagen, Vienna, and hundreds of other great centers of population must be stirred mightily with the proclamation of the advent message.

When one sees the great concourses of people and realizes the many ways in which Satan is seeking to engross their time and thought, he wonders by what means their attention can be arrested, and how they can be brought to realize the solemnity of the present hour. No human means will avail to turn their attention from the things of this world to the things of eternity. There is only one power by which the message can be carried to Europe's unwarned millions, and that is by the power of the Holy Spirit. We thank God for this power promised to his church. He does not ask his people to go to warfare in their own strength. He commissions them to carry the gospel message to every kindred, tongue, and people, and the promise is, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." In this promise is the

hope of the evangelization of the great European field in coming days.

5. *Broken Barriers and Open Doors.*—God can cause even the wrath of man to praise him. Unquestionably throughout the history of the human family he has wrought some good out of what would many times appear as unmitigated disaster. The heathen may rage and the people imagine vain things, the kings of the earth may stand up and the rulers gather themselves together against the Lord and against his Christ, but they can do only that which God has determined beforehand should be done. (See Acts 4:25-28.) Thus we believe that the terrible war of the last five years is not without some compensating features. Many of the barriers which had opposed the progress of the gospel message have been broken down. Kingly autocracy has been laid in the dust. Old class distinctions have been obliterated. Thousands are enjoying a respite from government oppression,—a freedom which they have never known before. The gospel is preached in Europe today with a freedom which has never before existed; this is particularly true in Germany, Russia, Austria, and the Balkan States.

Our workers in Europe contrast the condition now, when they may preach without hindrance, without police surveillance, and even without asking permis-



Moravian Church, Kremsier, Moravia  
Joseph Papelka and His Family Are Marked X

sion, with pre-war days, when it was necessary not only to obtain permission to hold a religious gathering, but to refrain from opening their gatherings with prayer or song. We can regard these changed conditions in no other light than the overruling providence of God in breaking down barriers and opening doors so that the message of the soon-coming Saviour may go without let or hindrance.

6. *The Spirit of Inquiry and Investigation.*—This spirit exists in Europe to fully as great an extent as in America. Thousands are pondering the meaning of the events which are taking place in the world. They are asking, "What do these things mean? What does the future hold for us? Is there any source of light which will reveal to us where we are on the highway of life, or in the order of God's providences?" In the past they have trusted to creed and tradition for hope and comfort. These failed them in the hour of their distress, and thousands cried out from the depth of wretchedness, "No man cared for my soul." They are now reaching out after a new vision of God. Wandering in darkness, they are seeking for light from sources where no light can be found. Thousands have been sobered by great and overwhelming sorrow, and are longing

for the solace and comfort which only Christ can impart.

7. *Unparalleled Opportunities.*—These open doors, this spirit of inquiry, these grieving hearts, afford unparalleled opportunities to the church of Christ. This is the psychological moment for the preaching of the gospel message in the great European field. It is the most favorable hour which has existed since the days of Luther. The minds of thousands are resting under a conviction that something great and decisive is soon to take place. Church men are seriously discussing how the church of Christ can adapt itself to the situation which now exists, and what message the church has for the present need. Alas, the great popular Christian church has no special message to offer. Meaningless ceremony, elaborate ritualism, dead forms, will not satisfy that keen sense of longing in the hearts of men. The one remedy for earth's ills, the one hope of mankind, is the coming of the Life-giver, the advent of the Prince of Peace. This message is the "meat in due season" belonging to the church of Christ at the present hour, and this message the Seventh-day Adventist Church is commissioned to give to the world.

8. *Our Solemn Responsibility.*—The very fact that we have been intrusted with the gospel message for this day and generation, thrusts upon us in this hour of unparalleled opportunity a great responsibility. What response shall we give to the thousands who are reaching out their hands to us for help? Shall we take to them the bread of life? or shall we sit in silent, selfish content, enjoying the blessings of a free gospel, while others are longing for light and liberty? It was for this very hour that God has brought this people to the place they occupy. They cannot disregard the responsibility which rests upon them, nor lightly set it aside. The present opportunity, if allowed to pass, will be gone forever. The appeal to us is for the performance of present duty to meet present demands.

9. *The Burden Too Great for Europe.*—While our work in Europe during the disastrous war has experienced the special help and protection of God, while our organizations are still intact and our people have a heart to work and to lift to the utmost of their ability, their power is limited. Thousands have been rendered penniless. Thousands are working under such handicaps as we have never known in America. The depreciation of national currency in many countries will sadly cripple for some time the efforts of our brethren. The bulk of our membership in Europe is found in the three German unions. The German mark, normally worth about twenty-four cents in American currency, is now worth only about three cents. Wages in Germany, as elsewhere, have not kept pace with the increase in the cost of living, and the discrepancy is out of all proportion to similar conditions in the United States. For instance, we bought in Frankfurt, Germany, a little purse made of pigskin. We paid for this purse thirty marks, costing us with American exchange less than one dollar. This could be purchased by the ordinary American mechanic for one hour of labor. It would require five hours of work on the part of a German mechanic to make this purchase. This illustrates the situation existing in other European countries also.

Our European brethren have the spirit of genuine sacrifice. They are placing their all on the altar of

God's service, willing to spend and be spent for him. And it is to be hoped that there will be such a revival in the economic and commercial life of Europe as will enable our churches there to do far more in the future than they can do at the present time. But until new conditions are brought about, our work in Europe must receive fostering aid from America.

10. *Europe's Call to America.*—Our work in Europe is making definite calls upon us at the present time. We have endeavored to feature these in the reports of general meetings which we have attended. Two great, specific demands have repeatedly impressed themselves upon our minds: (a) the demand for increased facilities, and (b) the demand for an increased number of workers.

The demand for facilities involves the strengthening of the institutions which already exist, and the establishment of a number of small printing plants in countries without this means of gospel propaganda. The demand also involves the establishment of schools whereby the thousands of young men and women in Europe may receive a preparation for the work of God. In the past the Hamburg Publishing House has done commendable work in supplying literature in many of the tongues of Central and Eastern Europe. It can no longer carry on this work, on account of the prejudices which have arisen because of the war situation. National feeling will not allow the reception of this literature in many fields. There must be established a number of small publishing centers in order that this work may be carried forward; and no more fruitful way of prosecuting the message can possibly be found.

The people of Europe are a reading people. In every center we visited, we found well-stocked bookstores, and news stands containing a large variety of papers and magazines. We watched with interest the thousands flocking to these supply houses for literature. Our own denominational literature has had an excellent sale. We have demonstrated that in Europe as in America our books can be sold by subscription, and papers and tracts can be sold from door to door. The great lack is a literature for wider distribution. This must be provided.

Temporary help must be supplied to Europe by laborers drawn from the American field, but with the proper education of the thousands of young believers in Europe, the necessity of importing foreign workers will soon be obviated. But this necessitates the establishment of training schools. What our schools have done for America they will do for Europe. There is not a conference in the American field but owes a large debt of gratitude to our colleges for the help they have afforded in training young men and women for active Christian service. Indeed, the very large proportion of our American workers have received in some measure their preparation for service in our own schools. The establishment of such schools is vital to the future of our work in Europe. It is vital to the salvation of our youth. If we have nothing to place before our boys and girls in Europe, then inevitably they must turn to worldly pursuits. Hundreds have done this, as in America, and are lost forever to this movement. The future strength of the church should not be thus undermined. Training facilities should be provided for our European youth. These training centers will not only supply workers for the European field, but will in turn make that field a base of sup-

plies from which will go forth thousands of laborers to fields beyond.

*11. America's Willingness to Respond.*—We are comforted by the deep and earnest conviction that our people in America will respond to these new demands made upon their benevolence. We know, from what they have done in the past, that they will do this, and we know it also from the spirit of devotion and consecration which now characterizes the work in the homeland. Never has Europe appealed to us in vain. When our Scandinavian Publishing House was threatened with disaster in the trying days of its early experience, and it seemed necessary to close its doors because of its great burden of indebtedness, the ready response of our American brethren averted the threatened catastrophe. This institution was placed upon a sure foundation, and under the blessing of God has been the means of doing a great and effective work in literature distribution in Northern Europe. Our brethren in Scandinavia have remembered with loving gratitude this aid so gladly rendered. Because of this aid, and of help in other ways, our work in Scandinavia has in turn become a blessing and a base of supplies in furnishing men and money for the work in regions beyond.

Europe as a whole now needs similar help, and similar results will follow in coming years because of aid rendered in this hour. We know the needed help will be forthcoming. We know that our churches in America and throughout the world will arise to meet the new and greater demands which God's overruling providence is placing before them. In this response, freely and generously given, will be found the joy of fellowship and service with our missionary Lord and Master.

*12. Heaven's Willingness to Help.*—God has prepared the way for the message. He is opening hundreds of doors for its entrance. He stands as ready today as in the apostolic period, to baptize the messengers for service. We have been impressed with this in the general gatherings which we have attended during the last few months. We have found heaven as near to our people in Europe as to our people in America. God's blessing has been as manifestly felt in our assemblies. Those present have witnessed mightily to the blessing of the Spirit. His providence has gone before us in that field and opened the way. It beckons us forward.

The prophet declares that in the last days God will pour out of his Spirit "upon all flesh." This is being done at the present time. Heaven is making its last supreme effort for the salvation of the human family. The Spirit is working upon the hearts of men by awakening a spirit of inquiry. It is making them dissatisfied with the things of this world. God's overruling power has dethroned kings and changed the order of governments, in order that his message might go. All this constitutes a call to us, a promise of divine aid if we will but arise and do the work to which God has appointed us.

## Incidents of European Travel

(Continued from page 2)

it was a pleasure to be able to speak once more to our brethren in their own language, and to make heart-to-heart appeals to them. The Lord has a loyal people in the British field. He has greatly

blessed the labors of Elder M. N. Campbell, president of the union, and we appreciate the earnest, progressive spirit which characterized all the meetings which we attended.

Following the meetings in England, we made necessary preparations to take our boat for America, sailing from Liverpool September 15. Crossing from Liverpool to Dublin, we had the pleasure of meeting with the little church in this metropolis of the Emerald Isle. Elder S. Joyce has charge of the work in this city. The Lord is blessing his labors.

Sabbath forenoon the entire street car service of the city was halted for two hours to permit the train men to attend mass for the Lord Mayor of Cork. This prevented a number of our brethren from attending the Sabbath services. We were gratified, at the Sunday evening service, to meet a goodly number of our brethren, as well as a number of their neighbors who are interested in studying the living questions for this time.

While we were meeting with the church in Dublin, Elder Kern held meetings with the church in Belfast, and Elder and Mrs. Daniells with the believers in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Scotland. Elder Hansen divided his time between the churches in Dublin and Belfast. Thus closed our labors in the British Union and in the European Division.

The same company that sailed from New York for Copenhagen, April 25, sailed from Liverpool on the "Celtic," reaching New York September 25, exactly five months from the time we left home. Our passage was uneventful, and we returned thankful to God for his preserving mercy and for the many blessings which we had enjoyed in meeting with our brethren and sisters in the various conferences in Europe.

F. M. W.

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## Observations in Europe

A NOTICEABLE thing in nearly all our meetings was the close attention given by our people to the discourses, and the interest they showed in turning to the texts quoted. Many notebooks and pencils were in evidence, and they were freely used. The people always showed reverence for the house of God. Our brethren in Great Britain have the custom of sitting quietly in meditation for a few moments after the benediction. After evening meetings, they usually sing, while sitting, the following:

"Lord, keep us safe this night,  
Secure from all our fears;  
May angels guard us while we sleep,  
Till morning light appears.  
Amen."

The scarcity of dwellings presents to our European workers a serious problem. In some countries the police department requires notification when a house is to be vacated, and informs home seekers of the vacancy. Sometimes hundreds of applications are on file. Preference is given to citizens, and it is practically impossible for others to find homes. In some instances, foreigners are put out of rented property in order to provide accommodations for the citizens. What this situation means to our workers who are transferred from one field to another, can scarcely be imagined. It is more than a matter of inconvenience; it is one of great difficulty, and at times of hindrance to our work. L. A. HANSEN,

## Home Missionary Department

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

### SPECIAL PRAYER

Sunset Vespers, Sabbath, October 23: Work of the Bureau of Home Missions

PRAYERFUL interest is requested in behalf of the work of the Bureau of Home Missions. Possibly a more definite way of stating the request would be to ask for prayer that each may know and do his part in making the work of the Bureau of Home Missions effective in the widest possible sphere.

In the providence of God the bureau has been established to furnish literature in every language represented by the thirty million foreigners who have come to our shores. It is estimated that twenty-five million of these foreigners are unable to read or write English. Literature in their own language provides an avenue of close contact with these people at once, and through the ministry of the printed page and the sympathetic attitude of the Christian worker, the third angel's message can quickly find its way to the heart and cause these strangers in a strange land to exclaim,

"How cheering is the Christian's hope,  
While toiling here below!  
It buoys us up while passing through  
This wilderness of woe."

Harvest Ingathering papers are issued this year in fifteen different languages. Have you made use of your share of these 267,000 papers?

May God's richest blessing rest upon the Bureau of Home Missions, at Brookfield, Ill., and may the Spirit of the Lord lay the burden of the salvation of the multitudes from distant shores upon each who unites in prayer at this time.

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### WHAT A LITTLE SEAPORT CHURCH IS DOING

ONE of our smallest churches is situated in a seaport town. During the last quarter, its few members visited eighty vessels, leaving 1,228 papers and magazines and 260 tracts for the passengers and crews. The missionary leader reports that through this ministry of the printed page four persons are deeply interested in the message.

The members of this little church gave \$42 to missions on the last thirteenth Sabbath. They have just sent a large box of clothing to the children on one of our little school farms in the South. Two of the sisters in this church are doing excellent work with our small books. These few but earnest believers are simply embracing the opportunities for service in their little town, and results are following.

We need not go far to find similar opportunities. "Many are waiting to be personally addressed. In the very neighborhood, the town where we live, there is work for us to do as missionaries for Christ. If we are Christians, this work will be our delight." May this kind of delight be yours and mine.

ERNEST LLOYD.

## Appointments and Notices

### REQUESTS FOR PRAYER

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

A sister in Missouri asks prayer for healing.

From Long Island comes this request: "I ask your prayers in behalf of a sister who is gradually losing her sight; also for another sincere believer that she may be healed of a very troublesome affliction."

An afflicted sister in the State of Washington desires prayer for healing.

An invalid brother in Pennsylvania asks prayer that his eyesight may be restored, so that in his helpless condition he may be able to read.

\* \* \*

### PUBLICATIONS WANTED

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

Mrs. Victor Thompson, R. F. D. 2, Box 271, Jacksonville, Fla.

S. B. Taft, U. S. Agency, Whiteriver, Ariz., will appreciate Bibles for use in his work among the Indian schools. He also makes appeal for the Little Friend and Instructor (clubs preferred) for use in this same work.

## OBITUARIES

**Young.**—David L. Young was born in Middletown, Pa., March 8, 1854, and died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 17, 1919. He united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church shortly before his death, and fell asleep in full assurance of eternal life.  
A. N. Durrant.

**Van Tassell.**—Bertha Merritt Van Tassell was born in Glendale, Calif., June 7, 1918, and died Sept. 16, 1920. We do not know why her lovely little life was cut short, but we believe that she will be restored to her mother's arms at the coming of the Life-giver.  
R. W. Munson.

**Christy.**—Clara Bell Knapp was born near Bloomfield, Iowa, Aug. 14, 1859. She was married to J. F. Christy in 1897. For six years she was connected with the Battle Creek Sanitarium, from which institution she was graduated as a medical missionary nurse. During her twenty-nine years' experience in the third angel's message her trust in God never faltered, and she fell asleep at Ridgefield, Wash., Sept. 18, 1920, with the bright hope of a part in the first resurrection. She is survived by her husband, a daughter, two sisters, three brothers, and an aged mother.  
F. F. Oster.

**Grace.**—George W. Grace was born in Hastings, Mich., Dec. 10, 1861, and died Sept. 1, 1920. He accepted the third angel's message more than a score of years ago, and fell asleep in the blessed hope of a soon-coming Saviour. He is survived by a wife and several grown children.  
C. F. Folkenberg.

**Thomas.**—Charles C. Thomas was born at Erie, Pa., Dec. 18, 1884, and died at Hubbard, Ohio, May 12, 1920. He was a young man of sterling qualities, and at the time of his death he was a faithful member of the Seventh-day Adventist church at Youngstown, Ohio. His parents, one sister, and four brothers survive.  
W. J. Vene.

**Stoner.**—Vinta LeRoy Stoner was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1883, and died in Beaumont, Tex., Sept. 8, 1920. He was baptized at the age of fourteen, and remained a faithful Seventh-day Adventist until his death. He was patient through years of suffering. He is survived by his parents, one sister, and a brother.  
H. M. Kelley.

**Walsworth.**—Mrs. Ellen E. Walsworth fell asleep at the home of her niece in Watertown, N. Y., July 15, 1920, aged seventy-two years. To the day of her death she was an earnest member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, having accepted the message in 1862. A mother in Israel has indeed fallen, but the many friends who mourn are comforted by the blessed hope of a soon-coming Saviour.  
Harriet S. Damon.

**Craig.**—Mrs. Caroline T. Craig died at Los Angeles, Calif., July 31, 1920, aged eighty years. She accepted the third angel's message in the first tent effort ever conducted by D. M. Canright, and for well over half a century never wavered in her service to the Master. By her death another link binding us to the early days of the message is severed. She is survived by her husband, three daughters, and one son.  
B. E. Fullmer.

**Hoyt.**—Martha Jane Zook was born near Peru, Ind., in May, 1843. In early womanhood she was married to Thomas Tharp. Being left a widow in 1885, she later married George N. Hoyt of Emporia, Kans. Her death occurred at her home in St. Joseph, Ill., Aug. 27, 1919. Six of her eight children survive. Some forty years ago the deceased identified herself with the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and died triumphant in the faith. \* \* \*

**Neptune.**—Henry Neptune was born in Marion County, West Virginia, March 29, 1850, and died at Mount Vernon, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1920. He spent most of his life in his native State, where he accepted the third angel's message in 1899. His marriage to Miss Emma C. Prickett occurred in 1886, who, with their two daughters and a sister, is left to mourn. He suffered much, but truly manifested "the patience of the saints," and the end came peacefully.  
N. S. Ashton.

**Quinn.**—Ida Fearn was born in New York City, April 16, 1856. She was married to Mr. Quinn in early womanhood, and became the mother of nine children, eight of whom survive. In 1905 she united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and from that time until her death, which occurred at the home of her daughter in Glendale, Calif., Sept. 13, 1920, remained faithful to the truth. She was a woman of prayer, and was ready to answer the summons which came with little warning.  
R. W. Munson.

**Holden.**—Charles Oyer Holden was born in Ashford Township, New York, Nov. 22, 1850. He was married in 1870 to Melissa U. Burroughs, and to them were born three children, Dr. W. B. Holden, of Portland, Oreg.; J. A. Holden, of Chicago, Ill.; and G. R. Holden, of Hamilton, Ohio. His second wife was Katherine Rhodes, and to them was born a daughter, Worthie Rebecca Luss. Brother Holden embraced the third angel's message in 1880, and remained faithful to the end of his life. He fell asleep at his home in West Valley, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1920. His wife and four children are left to mourn, but look forward to a reunion at the coming of the Life-giver.  
A. E. Sanderson.

**Henderson.**—Helen Lena Henderson was born in Union City, Ind., Dec. 26, 1894, and died in Denver, Colo., July 14, 1920. She was baptized by the writer and united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church about five years ago. She is survived by her husband, two small children, her mother, three brothers, and one sister.  
G. W. Anglebarger.

**Knighton.**—Georgia Boyd Knighton was born in Nebraska in the year 1882, and died suddenly at Rosburg, Wash., Sept. 4, 1920. Eight years ago she united with the Seventh-day Adventist church at Raymond, Wash., remaining faithful to the end of her life. She is survived by her husband, a daughter, two sons, eight sisters, and five brothers.  
G. E. Johnson.

**McCoskey.**—Mary Cowen was born at Farmersburg, Ind., March 16, 1859. In 1878 she was married to W. A. McCoskey. The light of the third angel's message came to her in 1885, and she remained a firm believer in its principles until her death. The sorrowing relatives are comforted by the hope of meeting her on the resurrection morning.  
E. F. Ferris.

**Harmon.**—Lydia E. Adams was born Dec. 11, 1837. She was married to Joel M. Harmon in 1853, and became the mother of eight children, most of whom survive to mourn her death which occurred Sept. 10, 1920. Thirty-five years ago she accepted the third angel's message. In her last illness she found great comfort in prayer and song, and fell asleep with a bright hope of meeting the soon-coming Saviour.  
E. F. Ferris.

**Arey.**—Eliza Clough Terry was born at Sandown, N. H., Nov. 10, 1827. She was married to Isaiah H. Arey in 1847. Two sons and two daughters were born to them, and these mourn her death, which occurred Sept. 5, 1920, at the home of her daughter who lives in Chicago, Ill. The deceased had reached the age of ninety-two years, and was a faithful member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, having accepted the third angel's message in 1887. She sleeps in Jesus.  
Z. S. Arey.

**Stone.**—Mrs. Joanna Stone was born in Pendleton, Ind., Dec. 14, 1840. She was married to Mr. John L. Stone at Emporia, Kans., in the sixties. Thirty years ago she accepted the third angel's message, and remained a member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church until the close of her life. She fell asleep in Denver, Colo., Aug. 25, 1920, survived by the daughter with whom she had made her home since the death of her husband.  
G. W. Anglebarger.

**Holbrook.**—Mrs. Lillie Belle Holbrook, wife of the late Judge C. C. Holbrook, was born in LaMasilla, N. Mex., Nov. 25, 1864, and died in Alamosa, Colo., Sept. 8, 1920. In 1894 she accepted the third angel's message, and united with the Alamosa church. Her husband joined one year later, and together they worked for the cause they loved. Sister Holbrook was left a widow in 1914. Two daughters and one son mourn their loss.  
G. W. Anglebarger.

**Etson.**—Mrs. Elizabeth Etson died in her sixty-eighth year at her home in Charlotte, Mich. Three children are left to mourn. She fell asleep in hope of a part in the first resurrection, having been an earnest member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church for more than thirty years.  
J. F. Piper.

**Green.**—Ruth Elizabeth Green was born in San Antonio, Tex., and died in the city of Guatemala, Central America, Sept. 20, 1920, aged six years. Little Ruth loved Jesus, and we laid her away in the assurance that she will have a part in the first resurrection.  
E. W. Thurber.

**Graves.**—James C. Graves died in Sherbrook, Quebec, Sept. 24, 1920, in his seventy-fifth year. He accepted the third angel's message twenty years ago. His wife, three sons, and two daughters mourn, but not without hope.  
F. C. Webster.

**Webster.**—Mrs. Charles A. Webster was born in Oakland County, Michigan, fifty-nine years ago. Her death occurred in Augusta, Ga., Sept. 13, 1920. Her husband, daughter, and aged father are left to mourn.  
Clara G. Foster.

**Afflack.**—James K. P. Afflack was born in Illinois, March 14, 1850, and died in Denver, Colo., June 13, 1920. Three sisters survive. Brother Afflack accepted the third angel's message during his last illness, and we believe that he sleeps in Jesus.  
G. W. Anglebarger.

**Ripley.**—Mary E. Lovelace Ripley was born in Corning, N. Y., in 1846. The family moved to Michigan when she was a child, and there she grew to womanhood and was married to Warren G. Ripley. Her death occurred Sept. 1, 1920. She is survived by her husband and three children.  
J. M. Willbur.

**Carter.**—Leota May Carter was born near Barnesville, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1899, and died at Barberton, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1920. She was a member of the Seventh-day Adventist church at Zanesville, Ohio. Her parents, three brothers, and three sisters mourn, but are cheered by the hope of meeting her again when partings shall be no more.  
J. J. Marietta.

**Trautman.**—Jennie Hoyer was born in Monterey, Mich., March 24, 1856. She was married to George Trautman April 22, 1879. She was for many years a firm believer in the principles of the advent faith, and was a member of the Otsego (Mich.) church at the time of her death, which occurred at the home of her daughter Sept. 17, 1920. She is survived by a daughter and one son.  
F. E. Pierce.

**Chase.**—Corinna C. Stowell was born in North Paris, Maine, Oct. 24, 1834. With her father's family she was among those who experienced the great disappointment in 1844. She was married to Peter F. Chase shortly before the Civil War, and after his death in 1912 she lived a lonely life, having no children, and no relatives near her. She died at Monroe, Wis., Aug. 19, 1920. A niece cared for her during her last illness. To the end of her life she was a firm believer in the third angel's message. An aged brother and sister survive, the last of a large and long-lived family.  
Ella Stowell Barr.

# Seventh-day Adventist Wall Calendar

## for 1921

THE 15,000 edition of the 1920 Home Missionary Wall Calendar was quickly exhausted in filling orders, and words of appreciation of the Calendar have been received from all parts of the world.

The 1921 Calendar is a great improvement over that of last year, and early orders indicate a much larger circulation this year.

The value and attractiveness of the 1921 Home Missionary Wall Calendar are indicated in the following specifications:

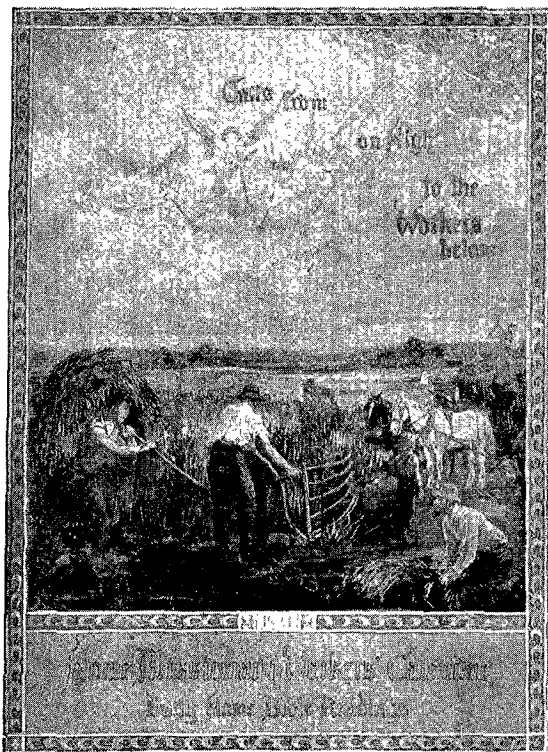
1. In size, the calendar is 12 x 18 inches.
2. The cover is printed in three colors.
3. Inside cuts are printed in two colors.
4. Sabbaths are indicated in large type, with red ink, in the proper place at the end of each week.
5. Home Missionary Day for each month is indicated in special type, printed in red ink.
6. Special church offerings and programs throughout the year are indicated by prominent notation on the proper dates.
7. Midweek Prayer and Missionary Meeting is indicated by outline type in black ink.
8. The Sunset Table is applicable throughout North America.
9. The Daily Home Bible Readings familiarize Seventh-day Adventists with the doctrines of the Bible and bring to friends and relatives a knowledge of these saving truths.

Place your ORDER EARLY, through your tract society.  
Price, 35 cents, postpaid.

YOU WILL NEED—One for your own home. Some for your friends. Supplies for your neighbors.

An Ideal Gift for Christmas or the New Year

REVIEW & HERALD PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION  
Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.





WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 21, 1920

EDITOR FRANCIS McLELLAN WILCOX

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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.

WORD comes to us from Mexico of the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Callicott in Mexico City. Brother Callicott has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the Mexican Mission.

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ELDER AND MRS. VUILLEUMIER and their family were booked to sail on October 20 from New York for France. Elder Vuilleumier has accepted the call of the European Division to return to Europe to engage in the French editorial work. The Eastern Canadian Union has released him from the French department of Oshawa College to respond to this call.

\* \*

DR. J. EARL GARDNER, of the College of Medical Evangelists, has responded to the call for a physician in Malaysia, and with Mrs. Gardner, will sail from New York for England October 20. After Dr. Gardner has taken the examinations in England necessary for a physician to qualify for practice in British countries, they will proceed to Singapore, Straits Settlements.

\* \*

WE were glad last week to greet in Washington Brother Jens Olsen, just arrived from Copenhagen, Denmark. Brother Olsen is auditor of the Scandinavian Union Conference, but has accepted the call to the auditorship of the European Division. He will attend the auditors' convention at Indianapolis, which precedes the Council, and plans to spend a short time in the study of methods in this country before taking up his new duties in Europe.

\* \*

WE learn of the arrival in this country of Elder and Mrs. B. P. Hoffman, of Japan, who have been advised to return in order to give Mrs. Hoffman the benefit of the counsel of medical specialists. It is a brave battle that some of our workers in the mission fields fight to avoid having to return for special care. For several years Sister Hoffman has fought this fight, returning only under orders. We expect that Elder Hoffman, who is superintendent of the Japan Union Mission, will attend the Autumn Council.

WE learn of the arrival in Canada of Elder J. Curdy and his family, of France, to take charge of the French department of the Oshawa College. Elder Curdy is one of our veteran laborers in the French field, and we welcome him to the force of workers in Eastern Canada. The Oshawa College must be a strong factor in developing French workers for Canada and for the French-speaking fields over-seas.

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THE Autumn Council of the General Conference Committee opened in Indianapolis, Ind., October 20. It was preceded by several departmental conventions, which began October 15. The Publishing, Missionary Volunteer, and Educational Departments have been holding conventions, while the auditors have also been meeting for counsel.

The Autumn Council will be attended by members of the General Conference Committee, and doubtless by most of the presidents of conferences in this country. Several members of the committee will also be present from Europe, and it will be a great privilege, as well as an advantage to the work over there, for these brethren to come in personal touch again with associates on this side, after the long separation caused by the war.

Those attending from Europe will be Elders L. R. Conradi and L. H. Christian, vice-presidents; J. C. Raft, field secretary; H. F. Schuberth, president of the East German Union Conference; M. N. Campbell, president of the British Union; G. W. Schubert, president of the Central European Union; A. V. Olsen, president of the Latin Union; and Paul Drinhaus, president of the West German Union.

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## OUR WORK IN EAST AFRICA

BROTHER E. KOTZ, who before the war spent a number of years in earnest labor in East Africa, sends us a letter which he had just received from Brother M. Ponig, telling of the work in that field. Brother Ponig says:

"Hearty thanks for the *Adventboten* [our mission paper] which you have sent me. Last Sabbath our Christians here held their quarterly meeting, celebrated the Lord's Supper, and had baptism. Daniel Mwenda, Filipo Sekisago, Yesaya Fue, and Petero Mlungwana, native teachers whom we sent to the Victoria Nyanza field in 1913, wrote last May that Petero in Ntuzu has eleven candidates who wish to be baptized as soon as possible. Yesaya in Kanadi has ten, Daniel in Itilima has eight, and Filipo in Magala has eighteen, making altogether forty-seven ready for baptism. They only wait for an ordained worker from Paré to perform the rite. Some of them have waited already six years! Now Hezekiel Kibwana and Petero Sebuge, two of our teachers in Paré, will make a trip to the lake. . . .

"I shall try to sell the cotton which still lies in Kihurio. When will a new brother come here? If there is no more cabin-place to be had, he will surely be willing to content himself with a third-class ticket. Will the New Testament in Chasu soon be printed, and shall we get the songbooks? Please do not stop writing to me."

To these good words from Brother Ponig, Brother Kotz adds:

"I have just received this letter from Brother Ponig, and my heart is full of thanks to our heavenly Father, who has not left alone our colored brethren and sisters, but has strengthened their hearts in these trying times. Think of those forty-seven converts whom our first native Paré missionaries have been able to instruct, and how good it is that we have some ordained workers left, who are able to baptize them now! Really I feel very much encouraged by seeing how the Lord is working through these humble native brethren at a time when the work seemed to be entirely hindered. The Lord is true to his promise.

"We have had fine meetings in Nürnberg, and are now here at Stuttgart. In the North Bavarian field we laid the needs of our mission work before our people, and in half an hour they signed for about fourteen thousand marks to be paid in 1921. There is a great interest in missions, even among the people outside our own faith. When I gave my lecture about our missions in Africa, in one of the largest halls in Nürnberg, it was crowded and hundreds stood, many even outside the doors. I am glad to be here with Brother G. W. Schubert, who does his best to inspire the people, and who is always hunting for new ways to set special goals before them."

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## A WORD FROM ICELAND

IT is with great pleasure that we read in the REVIEW AND HERALD of the work in different parts of the world. The brethren in the churches of this northernmost island of the Atlantic are as warm-hearted as those in warmer zones, in spite of glaciers and the furious storms which rage here at times. We are trying to bring the third angel's message to the people of this island, and our members here are anxious to see it go with great speed. But there is one phase of the movement that the inhabitants of Iceland know little about as yet, and that is our sanitarium work, although we have treatment-rooms here in Reykjavik, and some of the best citizens of the town visit them. As a beginning toward enlarging this work and making it better known throughout the country, we plan to publish a medical number of our paper and to distribute it over the island.

Our work here is progressing. Many are turning toward the light, and tithes and offerings are rapidly increasing. We hope soon to become self-supporting. We are all in good health, and are looking forward to the "Well done" when the period of labor is ended.

O. J. OLSEN.

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## DEATH OF ELDER G. F. HAFNER

WORD was sent to Clinton, Mo., that Elder G. F. Haffner died October 1 in College Place, Wash. The cause of his death was not given. Elder Haffner was a former member of the General Conference Committee, and was for thirteen years in charge of the German Department in North America. We hope to write particulars later. May God comfort his wife and children.

J. T. BOETTCHER.