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The Quadrennial Report of Inter-America

E. E. Andross

(Given at the recent General Conference)

A great truth was announced by the historian J. A. Wylie when he said:

"The church is the center round which all the affairs of the world revolve. It is here that the key of all politics is to be found. The continuance and advance of this society is a first principle with Him who sits on the right hand of power, who is at once King of the church and King of the universe; and, therefore, from His lofty seat He directs the march of armies, the issue of battles, the deliberation of cabinets, the decision of kings, and the fate of nations, so as best to further this one paramount end of His government. Here, then, is the world's center; not in a throne that may be standing today, and in the dust tomorrow, but in a society—a kingdom—destined to outlast all the kingdoms of earth, to endure and flourish throughout all the ages of time."—*The History of Protestantism*, By J. A. Wylie, Vol. 2, p. 137

Our experience in the various countries of the Inter-American Division, especially during the past two or three years, has deeply impressed this wonderful truth on our minds. Four years ago the Inter-American Division was scarcely known by our people; but today conditions have changed so materially in this field of opportunity that it is hardly necessary for me to call attention to its location. Inter-America is now among the great divisions of the world's harvest field. The Spirit of God has once more moved upon the face of the waters and the desert is beginning to rejoice and blossom as the rose. With more profound reverence, with deeper gratitude of heart, and with greater ear-

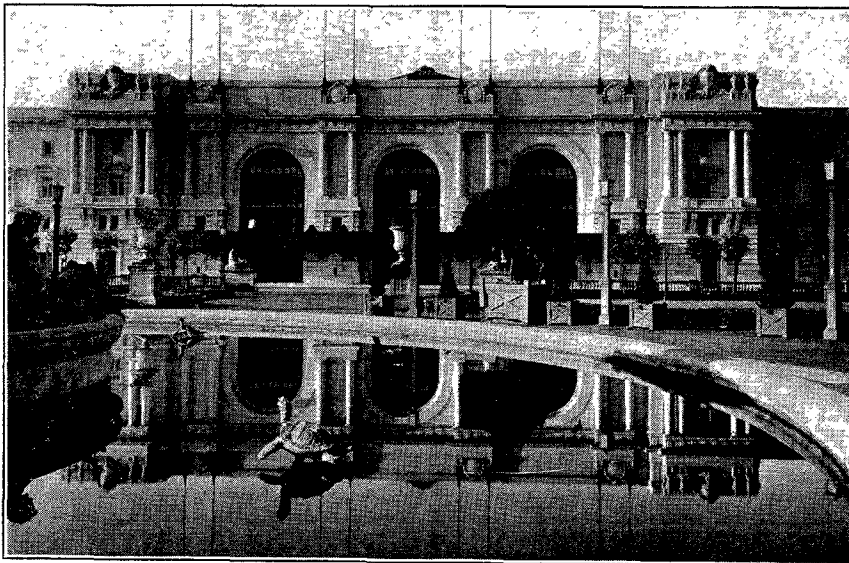
nestness and zeal our workers have pressed forward in God's opening providences, conscious of the fact that they were treading in the very footprints of their Leader, who had prepared the way before them, who had opened not only national doors, but also doors into multitudes of individual hearts. Through the passing years impassable barriers were erected—walls slowly but surely became impregnable, and enclosed the nations on every side, making approach to them with any other teaching than that which enslaved them, humanly impossible. With amazement, however, in recent years we have seen with our own eyes these barriers removed, and these walls crumble into dust.

The changes that have come, opening doors of entrance to fields that were formerly closed to the messengers of the gospel, were accomplished in a miraculous way. God has wrought with the specific

object of enlarging His kingdom by preparing the way for the carrying of the last message of mercy to peoples who have sat in great darkness. While men are being moved to throw off the shackles of political bondage, there is at the same time a great longing being created in thousands of hearts for emancipation from spiritual bondage. No one who is familiar with the working of the Divine Spirit can fail to recognize the hand of God in the mighty movement that is strikingly apparent in some of the larger fields in our division. He who upholds the universe, who directs the orderly course of innumerable worlds by His plenteous strength and mighty power, is today ordering the battle in this last supreme crisis of the ages. It is the greatest joy of our lives to witness the working of infinite power, under the control of infinite love, all directed to accomplish the salvation of every honestly

deceived and helplessly enslaved soul that is struggling toward the light. To be an instrument for the accomplishment of such a glorious work as this, to listen to the exultant strains of thanksgiving ascending from the lips of those who have been redeemed from such bondage, is of infinitely greater value than all the perishable riches of this sinful, dying world.

Perhaps no part of the world has suffered more for the past four hundred years from



Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, California, where the General Conference was held. It was also held in this building in 1918 and 1922.

clerical rule than have most of the countries within the territory of this division. At last, however, the day of deliverance has dawned, thousands are ready to welcome the coming of the messengers of light and peace and hope.

The development of our work during the quadrennial period has made necessary some changes in conference and mission lines. We now have one union conference and four union missions. In these five unions there are five organized local conferences and twenty-five missions. There are 338 churches with a membership of 14,602. During the four-year period we have baptized 6,844, within 463 of as many as were listed in the membership of the division at the time of its organization. Seventy-three new churches have been organized and the net gain in membership is 4,773.

During the quadrennial period we have undertaken in a positive way work for about a score of tribes of aboriginal Indians where we were not previously represented. Though our work for these Indians is still in its initial stage, we have much to encourage us to believe that with aggressive and sustained effort during another four years—if the Lord tarries that long—many thousands from these pagan tribes will joyfully swell the ranks of God's waiting people. During the last quadrennial period we have added about twelve Indian languages in which the Message is now proclaimed.

For the first time a worker is now located in the city of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. This adds one more field to the list of new territories entered during the quadrennial period.

In the past four years we have received from the field \$472,915.16 in tithe. This shows a gain over the previous period of \$129,810.59 or 37.83%. The mission offerings were \$313,012.44, showing a gain of \$99,350.83 or 46.50%. For this period the mission offerings, not including the home mission offerings, were 66.19% of the tithe, while if we include \$62,982.54 contributed for home work the percentage of the offerings to the tithe is 79.51%. The total amount raised in the division during the four-year period was \$848,910.14. This represents a gain of \$242,971.97 or 40.10% over the previous period. Of the total amount of money expended in the division in 1925 for all lines of work, including institutional as well as evangelical, 41.64% of the whole was raised in this field. Four years later, in 1929, 43.42% of the whole was raised within our territory. If we include only our evangelistic work of the total amount expended in 1925, 45.30% was raised in the field; while in 1929, 48.27% was raised in the division. Of every \$100.00 expended for evangelical work \$48.27 was raised by our believers in this division in 1929, while \$51.73 came from the

General Conference. When we consider the fact that more than 75% of our constituency are living in extreme poverty, such as is scarcely known in more favored lands, we can understand better the great devotion to this cause existing in the hearts of our dear people, prompting them to give so freely to sustain this great movement that to them is more precious than life.

Workers

We thank God for the splendid force of workers we now have in our field, some of whom have been sent from the homeland, but by far the larger number have been recruited in the field from among our native constituency. In our force of workers we have eighty-one ordained ministers, fifty-two licensed ministers, 210 licensed missionaries and 130 colporteurs, a total of 472, showing an increase of 122 on our pay-roll and five in the list of self-supporting colporteurs. Compared to the vast territory these workers have to cover, and the many millions to whom they must minister, this is a very small number. The disparity of numbers is far greater in this instance than that existing between Gideon's 300 and the numberless host of the children of the East. But like that noble band of old, our band of workers know no weariness, no discouragement, no respite from labor, and no defeat. Their eyes are fixed upon the goal set before them, and with absolute confidence in all the doctrines that have from the beginning of our history distinguished us as a separate people, with unbounded enthusiasm kindled from their undying faith in the early triumph of this great movement, they have dedicated all their powers to the one supreme task of making ready a people prepared for the Lord. It is a great joy to work with such a noble band in such a glorious cause.

Home Missionary Department

But this company of workers constituted and non-commissioned—that are leading and non-commissioned—that are leading a far greater company of true, loyal, consecrated believers whose hearts are fired with holy zeal for God, and who, day and night, are unwearyingly toiling on to bring this Message, that has done so much for them, to their friends and neighbors. Out of our church membership of 14,602 for 1929, 8,207 are listed as reporting members, 2,833 as doing Bible work, and 2,808 as engaged in literature work. Their report for 1929 is as follows:

361,741	Missionary visits
180,013	Bible studies
7,388	Signers to the temperance pledge
211,406	Hours of Christian help work
66,342	Treatments given
457,377	Papers and tracts distributed
7,931	Subscriptions to periodicals obtained
40,961	Books distributed.

With such a vast amount of work done by our lay believers it is not surprising that new lights are being kindled all over the field. Such reports as the following are coming to us continually from practically every part of our territory:

"The whole city is stirred by our Message. Lawyers and doctors, who before were staunch Catholics, are now reading their Bibles and inquiring into our doctrines." Again:

"We have several cities sown with our literature and now ready for evangelistic efforts which we hope to hold during this year. Our courage is good, our opportunities are many, and the whole country is being stirred by our Message."

We have no great preachers, but we do have a host of genuine Seventh-day Adventists who are truly expecting the return of their Saviour very soon, and with holy zeal are carrying the torch of truth into the dark places to light the pathway of the lost back to their Father's house. Two other experiences will be of interest in this connection, and will help to explain the cause of the phenomenal growth in many parts of our division.

"In Gonaives our church members labored for many years to increase their membership. It seemed that all their efforts combined with those of a good worker were fruitless. One night they assembled to have a special prayer-meeting, asking the Lord to bless their missionary efforts and to open before them the way to soul-winning. After a good season of prayer the deacon went up and announced that he was going to leave the town and make his home in a near-by village. As soon as he was established, he erected an altar to the Lord. To his family worship he invited his neighbors. For several months he did not see any change among his neighbors and not even among his relatives, but he kept on praying and sowing the divine seed. After some time, he met on the street a man who had just lost a child and had another one very ill. Our brother began to talk to the man about the love and power of Jesus. The man accepted the Saviour and gave himself wholly to Him.

"There were then two men carrying the light to that populous district. The new brother communicated his faith to a man enslaved to the devil, who was about ready to commit suicide. That poor man ruined by Satan accepted the peace offered by the Lord and brought the new light to his family. In spite of persecutions his younger brother and a few neighbors became interested. Sometime later a man possessed by an evil spirit, which threw him many times in the river while frothing under severe convulsions, was led to the deacon. In his presence the poor man fell in a trance, seized by one of these spells. Our brother called three times on the name of Jesus and the evil spirit left that man, and he published the fact to about thirty persons. All of them accepted the glorious message of deliverance and spread the news all over the country.

"We now have a church of sixty-six members in that place, and over 140 believers. All of them had once been servants of the devil and had lost practically everything in making sacrifices to him. They all thank God with tears for the great deliverance He has brought to their community and are praising the Lord and singing our hymns."

"Sister Ernestina Moreno is one of our lay-members in Venezuela. At the general meeting held in Caracas in 1927, she listened to the reports of our workers and she became sad because she was not able to give a report herself. So, she made a silent vow to the Lord, saying that she was prepared to undergo any sacrifice

if only He would allow her to return to the next general meeting with a good report.

"She went from Caracas to a small town called Arroa where she set up a little seamstress shop and began to work in a humble way among her neighbors. Ernestina has had no educational advantages, she is a poor woman and her earnings are very little; but with all these handicaps to fight against, she pursued faithfully her aim of winning souls for Jesus. Soon a little Sabbath school was established and although untutored, she undertook to conduct Sunday night meetings.

"At our general meeting at Caracas this year she related with trembling voice—trembling with joy—her experiences and reported seven candidates for baptism, a good Sabbath school, and about twenty-six attending her Sunday night meetings. She said in closing her report, 'I have no ambition to be great, all I wish is to have a little place in God's vineyard. The Lord has supplied all my needs during these years and I have lacked nothing.'"

Our Force Depleted by Death

After having spent a number of years in very faithful and efficient service, some of our workers have been called to rest. Pastor Peon of Haiti and Pastor Moulton of Santo Domingo fell at their post of duty. Sister Borrowdale, mother of Pastor L. J. Borrowdale, fell asleep in Jesus at the home of her son in Porto Rico. In addition to these, we have lost Sister Odom, the wife of Leo Odom, our Field Missionary Secretary of Porto Rico; Sister Reid, wife of the Field Missionary Secretary of Jamaica; Sister Riley, wife of Pastor Riley of Guiana; and Sister Wiseman, the wife of Pastor Wiseman of Trinidad. In the death of each of these workers the cause of truth has sustained a distinct loss. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved, but rejoice in the promise, "I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death." We thank God that even while the workmen fall, the work moves steadily forward to an early and glorious triumph.

Our Literature Work

From the very beginning of our work in this field to the present the printed page, and the consecrated messengers bearing these silent messages to the people have taken a very prominent part in the work. In nearly all, if not quite every field, they have pioneered the way, and our evangelists have gladly followed in the lighted path they have made.

We are printing our literature now in English, Spanish, and French, but are using the printed page in a number of other languages. The sale of our literature for the quadrennial period amounted to \$683,255.40, making a gain of \$169,952.20 or 33.11% over the previous period. Our Spanish paper, *El Centinela*, has reached a monthly circulation of about 25,000. Its growth has been sustained with a constant upward tendency. It is making many friends for the truth.

While we are profoundly grateful to God for the efforts of the small army of faithful and very self-sacrificing colpor-

teurs whose labors are being greatly blessed with fruit we are very confident that we have seen only the beginning of what will soon develop into a mighty movement in the sowing of the seeds of truth till every soul will have the opportunity of making an intelligent decision for God.

Scores of companies of believers are springing up all over our field having had no other help than that which they received through personal contact with the colporteur, and the message of the printed page. And this good work is not all done by our regular colporteurs. Hundreds of our people are systematically engaged in the distribution of literature. Thus the Message is swelling into the "loud cry."

Educational Work

Very good work is being done in training the youth in this field for active and efficient service for their Saviour in the six training schools now being conducted, three for the English, two for the Spanish, and one for the French. These schools are not large, and for the most part are poorly equipped for the work they are to do; but notwithstanding all these handicaps they are doing a marvelous work in the development of strong Christian characters in our young people, in stimulating the growth of their mental and physical powers and in fitting them for efficient service for their people. "The more simple the education of our workers the more will be accomplished. Work will be done in the simplicity of true godliness, and the old, old times will be back when, under the Holy Spirit's guidance, thousands were converted in a day."

We do not despise or undervalue proper equipment for our schools, but we know that this is not the prime requisite for efficient work. The constant presence in our classrooms of the greatest Teacher the world ever knew is supremely essential; and where He dwells in the school, with or without the equipment we all so much desire, the highest possible attainments may be reached.

For a number of years an ever-increasingly urgent call had been lodged with us for a training school in the East Caribbean Union. In 1926 we purchased an estate of 264 acres situated eleven miles from Port of Spain, Trinidad. This has proved to be a very desirable location. We now have a fairly well-equipped school with about seventy students in attendance. Already several students have been placed in the work and are rendering very acceptable service. The future gives promise of a splendid work being accomplished through this institution.

Another school has been started in the Central American Union at San Jose, Costa Rica, for the training of our Spanish-speaking young people in the

southern part of the division. It is being conducted in rented quarters, but we hope to secure a permanent location for it soon.

It is recognized that our schools are the most important institutions in the world, hence they should be provided with every facility necessary for successful work in training our youth for efficient service. In no department of our work, however, are our needs greater than in this one, but we rejoice that a new day has dawned in the arrival of Professor W. L. Adams to lead out in this work in Inter-America. With efficient leadership, sympathetic cooperation, and substantial assistance from the General Conference for building up this work, we are confidently expecting the accomplishment of far greater things in the future than have been possible in the past.

Sabbath School Work

During the quadrennial period covered by this report, 207 new Sabbath schools have been organized, and 7,093 members added. On December 31, 1929, there were 631 Sabbath schools with a membership of 20,262. The fact that we have 293 more Sabbath schools than we have churches, and 5,660 more Sabbath school members than we have church members, practically every one of whom is a potential member of the church, is splendid testimony to the value of the work of this department, also a powerful testimony to the virility and inherent power of the movement.

During the years 1926-1929 through the Sabbath schools of Inter-America, \$170,877.16 were contributed for missions. In the third quarter of 1929 the Colombia-Venezuela Union raised 35.3 cents per week per member. This was the highest per capita Sabbath school offering reported by any union in the world in the *Sabbath School Worker* for that quarter. It was the only foreign union to win a North American pennant.

The schools are making excellent progress in the quality of work done as indicated by the increasing number of Honor Cards issued. In 1926 there were 8,424 received, in 1929, 12,889; and for the four year period, 1926-1929, 40,618.

The Sabbath school is very dear to the hearts of our people. With many it is the first form of organization with which they became acquainted. They either receive their first impressions of the truth through attending the Sabbath school, or after having accepted the faith through other means they are confirmed in the Message by daily study of the Bible and in class study as outlined in the Sabbath school lessons. Although in many instances they may be wholly without evangelistic or pastoral help, yet largely through the medium of this department of our church work become staunch Seventh-day Adventists,

and strong supporters of this cause. I have never witnessed greater financial sacrifices for our mission work than that which we behold. To a large degree this spirit is created, nurtured, and promoted through the Sabbath schools. In fact the Sabbath school is building up our believers in every way. Says one mission superintendent: "The great problem of illiteracy has been solved by the Sabbath school. In nearly every church some officers are assembling their unfortunate, illiterate Sabbath school members at five o'clock in the morning in their homes to study with them the Sabbath school lesson; and they often take a whole hour for this study."

Missionary Volunteer Work

Our young people constitute the real strength of this movement. They may need guidance of riper years, but for strong aggressive work on all the front lines we are dependent upon young men and women of high moral powers, "whose hearts are nerved with holy fervor." We must have young people of "strong purpose, who are not easily moved, who can lay down every selfish interest, and give all for the cross and the crown." In this crisis hour of God's work we must have those "who are loyal to a sense of right and duty, whose moral integrity is firm, and whose energy is equal to the opening providence of God. Such qualifications as these are of more value than untold wealth invested in the work and cause of God."

The Missionary Volunteer Department was called into existence by divine direction with the specific object of assisting in the development in our young people of just such noble qualities of heart and mind. It is with great satisfaction that we review the reports of progress that have been made along these lines as revealed in the work accomplished by the department the past four years.

At the close of 1929 there were 324 societies with a membership of 5,716. During the quadrennial period 86 new societies were organized and 1,231 members added. With an average membership of 5,100 for the four years, there were reported:

348,943 Missionary visits
165,287 Bible readings given
268,884 Hours of Christian help work
441,400 Papers and tracts distributed
40,677 Letters written

As indicated by the last report available the membership of the young people's societies of Inter-America stood fifth in the list among the divisions of the world, while in the percentage of reporting members, and the number of Bible readings or cottage meetings held it stood at the head. In twelve out of thirty-six items reported our young people stood second. Of such a record we

believe we can justly be proud. The spirit in our young people that makes possible such a report largely accounts for the phenomenal growth of our work. A few experiences illustrating their devotion, their zeal and enthusiasm in missionary lines will be of interest:

"In our little Limbe church, about 250 members strong, there are two young girls who took the decision to go to a place about an hour's walk from there, to start a new work. Every week-end found them in a little house of that place, presenting the Message to the neighbors. They found a good soil and soon a company of about thirty was organized. Just recently the first fruits, seven of them, have been baptized. After the baptismal ceremony, which the whole village attended, nearly half of the population expressed their desire to accept the Message these two girls had brought to them. We have organized there a strong Sabbath school, and we should soon have a little church building to accommodate those who attend the meetings."

"Sara Elena Acosta, a child of the Llanos, for a time attended our school in Camaguan. After that she moved to San Fernando where we had no pastor. She established herself there as a self-supporting missionary, earning her maintenance through the sale of *El Centinela*. In the mornings she used to teach school and in the afternoons she visited. She conducted the Sabbath school, preached on Sabbath and on Sunday night, looked after the offerings and did fine work as a self-supporting pastor of the little church in San Fernando. At the present time she is working in Villa de Cura where we have a church of about twenty believers."

Medical Work

It is with keen disappointment that we are unable to report marked progress in the medical work. It seems to be languishing with a severe attack of sleeping sickness, and sad to say, no physician is at hand to render needed help.

We are not unmindful of the splendid work that a few self-supporting physicians are doing in Mexico and Nicaragua; or of the wholesome and far-reaching influence exerted by a number of our workers whose training enables them to render efficient service in medical lines. For this help we are profoundly grateful, and are sure that a rich reward awaits the unselfish toilers in their efforts to answer some of the many urgent calls for relief from suffering, and in many cases, from premature death. We can offer no flattering prospects of worldly gain as the immediate fruitage of an extensive medical practice, no paradise in which a palatial home may be erected; instead we urgently invite consecrated physicians who hold in supreme regard this precious message of salvation, to share with our evangelistic laborers the excessive hardships, the unwearying labors, the cheerful sacrifice of all that the world holds dear, that they may bring to suffering, dying souls the hope of renewal of life now, and eternal life in the kingdom of glory.

No people in the world endure more intense suffering because of ignorance of the simplest laws of life; no country is ravished with more death-dealing

germs, or with more loathsome diseases; but few countries have less skilled medical help in combating these untoward conditions. Millions of people in this division live and die beyond the reach of any skilled medical help.

If a great need, with the opportunity of supplying that need, constitutes an urgent call from God, such a call from Inter-America is today sounding in the ears of sons and daughters of godly parents whose highest ambition for their children is that they may find the place God has for them in a life of sacrificial service in this Message.

Ours is the only division in the world, with the possible exception of the Russian, that does not have located within its borders even one of the eighty-one sanitariums, and treatment rooms with which God so graciously blessed this people and the world. Can it be that we are unworthy of such a blessing, or have we been overlooked? With all the medical attention provided for the people of North America shall another be added to the fifteen sanitariums already provided there, or are we next on the list?

Our young people of Inter-America have no place to which they can go for instruction in the healing art, and yet there is no field where such help is more urgently needed. The need for a training school for nurses, both for our English and Spanish youth, is impossible to over-estimate. Shall we wait in vain?

Indian Work

Our Indian problem in Inter-America is still unsolved though the fruit already gathered is a prophecy of great things for the immediate future. A very strategic point is now occupied in the heart of the million and a quarter of the ancient Quiché Indians of Guatemala. A growing interest is manifested among them, but because of a lack of help a future report must relate the story of their conquest.

Mission work established among the Mosquito Indians on the East Coast of Nicaragua is yielding fruit. A church has been organized and a successful school is in operation. The interest among the Indians is growing.

By a very direct providence the Lord led in establishing a mission among two large tribes of Indians—the Guaymís, and the Savaneros in the Republic of Panama. These Indians have been regarded as savages. It is not considered safe for any white man to go into their territory. Our mission is under the supervision of one of our native workers who has won the hearts of the leading chiefs of each tribe. More than once, however, the lives of him and family have been miraculously preserved. After a year's residence among them, fifty or more families are keeping the Sabbath. They have a banner Sabbath

school. The outlook is most encouraging.

After a little more than two years labor for the Indians of the Mt. Roraima Mission, known among us as the "Davis" Indians, the unprecedented hardships encountered and the unwearied toil bestowed upon them is yielding a rich harvest of fruit. The latest report from Brother Cott reads as follows: "Our Sabbath keepers in this field now number over 500. Will you pray that we may double this number by the end of the present year?"

Recently Pastor Elliott, the president of the East Caribbean Union, spent some time visiting among the Indians of that district. In reporting his findings he said: "There are from two to three thousand Indians living in comparatively easy reach of Roraima. This entire field is open to us, and now is the time for us to take possession of the entire plateau for God and this Message." But to do so will require a substantial increase in our regular appropriations. We must have at least one additional foreign family and one or two more native missionaries.

Passing now to the extreme western part of our division, we find in Mexico several hundred of the ancient Maya and Aztec stock besides many from other tribes of Indians who are genuine Seventh-day Adventists. The truth is making remarkable progress among them. This progress seems to be limited only by the number of laborers we can support.

Open Doors

One of the greatest miracles of missions is the wonderful way in which God is opening doors before us for the entrance of the gospel in its purity into every land. Till very recently doors that were closed and barred are now swinging wide open into every field in our division. This miracle seems to us to be far greater than that wrought by the angel who led Peter forth from the Roman prison to freedom. From within these open doors and from thousands of lips comes the plaintive but urgent appeal—"Come over and help us." As I have personally listened to these appeals repeated scores and hundreds of times, but have been unable to respond to but a comparatively few, my heart has been deeply moved. I now place back upon this conference the burden of sending more help to thousands who might be saved now, but if not must die without hope and without God. How insipid are all earth's pleasure, how valueless its wealth, how repulsive its glory compared to the deeper and lasting joys of bringing eternal salvation to men and women infinitely more precious than gold, and to present them faultless before the presence of His ineffable glory.

Our Needs

We need at least one well-equipped school for the training of our Spanish-speaking young people. This need is so imperative that I feel constrained to urge its importance upon the delegates of this conference. To delay the supplying of this need will mean great loss to our work. We have a large number of bright, consecrated young people who should have an opportunity of receiving a training in such a school, that from among these students we may select workers to carry the Message to their people. We are doing the best we can with the meager equipment we have; but this is entirely inadequate to meet our growing demands.

We need a sanitarium and a training school for nurses. We need a number of small medical centers in different countries. Destitute of the "right arm of the Message," we can not believe this appeal will long be unanswered.

At the dawn of the Reformation there was the outpouring of a new life from God which spread over all Europe. Possessing creative power it penetrated the hearts of thousands renewing the life. By its omnipotent but noiseless energy it vivified and regenerated society. A bitter contest followed. Aided by the newly formed order of the Jesuits with the deadly weapon of the Inquisition, popery in southern Europe finally succeeded in strangling this new life from heaven. From the very same country that gave birth to the founder of the order of the Jesuits—Ignatius de Loyola—and that launched the Inquisition, armed with the catechism and the sword, the legions of papal night, like a pall of great darkness, spread over Latin America. For four hundred years these fair lands have been held under chains of darkness.

Hearts that beat as true as were ever found in human breasts are today scattered all through the rich valleys, the picturesque mountains, and over the broad, fertile plains of Inter-America. They long for light, for grace, for the Holy Spirit. With tear-dimmed eyes with aching hearts they are pleading for deliverance from bondage. On the very verge of the kingdom they are waiting only to be gathered in.

While it is right that the lands that enjoyed the inestimable blessings of the Reformation should be given the opportunity of hearing the last invitation of mercy, can it be possible that the God of infinite love will pass by these lands that till now have been denied the privilege of beholding one single ray of light from the throne? Will our merciful and faithful High Priest close His work at the mercy-seat before the messenger of the gospel shall have found every honest heart in these hitherto closed lands? I

fancy I hear the mighty chorus of voices in answer saying: NO! A THOUSAND TIMES NO!! But to reach all of these people with the advent Message we must have more help. The gratitude of our people for the help already received is inexpressible, but the help extended has created a situation calling for additional help that cannot be denied.

With this appeal in behalf of one of the most needy fields in all the world, where the arm of God has already been made bare in preparation for a mighty work, I lay the burden upon the hearts of the delegates to this great conference. My pen seems palsied as I attempt to give even faint expression to the desperate needs of a people at our very door, a people whose mute but eloquent appeal has been stilled by the din and noise of our intense activities in a protracted effort to supply the needs of those afar. We do not ask for one penny that should go to other fields, all that we ask is the patient, sympathetic, prayerful consideration of our real needs, by a people who truly believe the coming of our Saviour to be right at the door.

ANTILLIAN UNION MISSION

Genaro Sanchez 11, Vibora, Habana, Cuba

A. R. OGDEN *Superintendent*
N. L. TAYLOR *Secy. Treas.*

JAMAICA STILL LIVES

We have many evidences that the Lord is going before us in this beautiful island. A short time ago we had a baptism of twenty-one candidates, and the next Sabbath a new baptismal class of thirty-seven was organized in the same church.

Recently a group of our young Missionary Volunteers held open air meetings in a certain part of the island. The leader of the group was a young lady who was baptized only about a year ago. She organized a Sunday school for the children. The interest grew until there were so many in attendance that she had to call for help. The leader of the Missionary Volunteer society responded and others accompanied him to help in the singing. He now writes that forty-five have taken their stand for the truth.

We are in the midst of the Big Week campaign. Our people have changed the word *big* to *biggest* and they are responding nobly to make the work fit the word. Rains come down and hinder their plans but when the rains stop they work harder than ever. If that is to be the effect of the wet season, we will pray for more rain, with some of the "latter rain" added.

Yesterday a dear old sister, ninety-three years of age, with bent form, and feeble gait, stepped into my home for

rest and food. We knew she was out for a purpose, for every Sabbath morning, while the hymn is being sung at Sabbath school, she slowly glides down the aisle, drops her penny into the Investment Fund box, and returns to her seat, smiling and happy. She is known as "Granny Oliver," and over the wrinkles that tell of a long life of struggle there is seen the halo of peace in God, and joy in His service. "Where have you been, Granny?" we asked. "Out selling Big Week books," she replied. "How many have you sold?" Her face lighted up with a smile and her eyes twinkled with joy, as she replied, "five." Yet she is afflicted with much pain, and sorrows continually compass her path.

We had a splendid attendance at the dedication of our new church building at Belfield. Pastor H. Fletcher and the church members there erected the building, and much of the money was contributed by friendly neighbors who are not members. It is quite different from any church building we have, with its two castle-like towers, and rooms for the visiting ministers. It is almost hidden among the thriving banana plantations, yet it stands near the main road. The church and yard were crowded, and the audience was deeply interested in the service. This is only a sample of how Jamaican people interest themselves in our work when we give them an opportunity.

We need about twenty more such buildings, besides temporary meeting places for the small companies that are springing up everywhere in response to the missionary effort of our laity. We solicit your earnest prayers for the work here.

HERBERT J. EDMED.

Kingston, Jamaica.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION MISSION

Apartado 1059, San José, Costa Rica

W. E. BAXTER - - - - - Superintendent
A. P. CHRISTIANSEN - - - - - Secy.-Treas.

THE WORK IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The work in Central America is onward. Each field shows a steady and substantial growth but we are sadly in need of more workers to answer the ever increasing calls that continually come to us. While Catholicism is the accepted religion of the masses, yet a transition stage is setting in and many are turning away from the Catholic church and seeking something different and, sad to say, many among the best classes are being drawn away by Theosophy and Spiritualism. However, the present situation opens the way for the giving of the last great Message with greater success than in times past and we should be ready to step in and reap a rich harvest of souls, for the fields are truly white and ready to harvest.

Work among the Indian population is being carried forward in the republics of Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala. The Indians are naturally timid and shy and it requires time to win their confidence and gain an entrance into their hearts and lives; but Brother and Sister Boehne, who have labored for some months for the Indians about the Solola Mission in Guatemala, have lately met with some gratifying experience as a result of their faithful efforts through the use of the "entering wedge"—the medical work. I quote from a recent letter from Brother Boehne:

"Some months ago a sick woman walked several miles with her young child to see if we could help her. Mrs. Boehne prepared to give her hydrotherapy treatments. I wrung out the fomentations in our kitchen and passed them to my wife to apply. The woman was pleased with what we did for her. Many of her neighbors have come with their ailments also, among whom was the alcalde, a leading man employed by the government; a teacher in the village; and their wives.

"Brother and Sister Lima, our Indian workers, found a man practically dying. They began at once to help him. Brother Lima went up the mountain path every day to give him treatments and take suitable food to him that Sister Lima had prepared. The man recovered and seems to realize that it is through the ministrations of Seventh-day Adventists workers that he is now alive. One Sabbath morning he came to visit us. At the usual hour we began our little Sabbath school although few were present. Two Indian neighbors had come in who could not understand either English or Spanish, so Mr. Parr, the man who had been healed, translated my Bible study from Spanish into pure Cachi-que, and both the hearers and the translator seemed to enjoy it very much. To Mrs. Boehne and me it seemed remarkable because here we had a real Indian meeting, the study being translated into the Indian language by one of their own people."

The Central American Academy, located at San Jose, Costa Rica, has now completed three school years and five earnest young people have graduated from this school. Two of these are from Panama, one from Nicaragua, one from Venezuela and one from Colombia. The first graduate, Clementina Concepcion, is teaching a church school in Panama. The four who graduated recently have entered directly into the work of giving the Message. This school, under the direction of Professor W. H. Wine-land fills a long-felt need in the Latin American fields. Thus far it has functioned in rented quarters and we have not been able to accommodate many, but we hope soon to purchase a permanent home for the school and equip it to serve the many Spanish young people from the various republics who desire to attend and fit themselves for service in the Lord's work. Our training school for the English young people on the Canal Zone, under the able leadership of Professor and Mrs. C. L. Stone, has also done excellent work.

The Lord has richly blessed in our field where evangelistic efforts have been

conducted. They have yielded a good harvest. Efforts have been held in each of the six republics of Central America and the colony of British Honduras, thus increasing the membership by a net gain of 600 during the past three years, despite the fact that during this time we have been revising our membership lists. Shortly before going to the General Conference Pastor Lusk and the writer conducted a very successful series of meetings in San Salvador city. Thirty-six signed the covenant to keep all of God's commandments. The meetings were attended by a better class of people than heretofore. One of the most encouraging features of our experience was the way the newspapers received and printed reports of the sermons, which often occupied from one and one-half to two columns of space. Nearly every sermon was reported, and they were published just as written, some appearing in as many as four of the daily papers. The Lord wonderfully blessed Brother Lusk in writing these reports which we believe presented the truth in as clear a manner as it has ever appeared in the newspapers of the United States. This is marvelous when we consider that Salvador is a purely Catholic country. Those papers are circulated through the entire republic and we have reason to believe that people everywhere were favorably impressed with the truths presented. The way is opening as never before for the giving of the Message in Salvador and now is the time to step in and reap the harvest there. Brother Hasbun, the secretary-treasurer of that mission, has just written that twenty-two are keeping the Sabbath and rejoicing in the truth and many others are arranging to do so soon. He believes this marks a new era for the work in Salvador.

When once the people of Latin America decide to obey the teachings of the Scriptures they are staunch, loyal believers, willing to endure hardships and opposition and to stand firm in the hour of temptation and trial.

Twenty-five miles from the city of San Salvador lives a faithful sister who is obliged to walk six miles every Sabbath morning to attend Sabbath school and in the afternoon she trudges back over the six miles to her home. She is always in her place on time at Sabbath school except on Thirteenth Sabbath when she attends Sabbath school and quarterly meeting in San Salvador, coming in on Friday and remaining over until Sunday. She walk the entire distance of twenty-five miles each way.

Not long ago one of our brethren in Guatemala was offered the position of secretary to the mayor of the town near which he lived. He thanked the officials for the offer and told him he could not accept it unless they would give him

the Sabbath free. Thus we see how determined our brother was to seek first the kingdom of God. One Sabbath morning shortly after Brother and Sister Howard began work in Nicaragua, a woman dropped into their Sabbath school who greeted them cordially as brother and sister and our missionaries responded in the same manner. That very Sabbath the visitor took her stand for the truth and was baptized a few months later. Before these missionaries went to Nicaragua this sister had a dream that impressed her greatly. She said she saw some strangers come into the country who began to hold meetings on the Sabbath, and that when she attended with others these strangers greeted her as sister, thus this sister's heart was prepared by a dream to accept the Message.

It was my privilege recently to assist in organizing a little church of ten members in Jalapa, Guatemala. We left fifteen others preparing for baptism. This little company had secured a lot and erected a neat, substantial little church building on it at their own expense, which will seat 150 persons or more. The church was dedicated free from debt the same day and the members are calling for a worker to come and hold a series of meetings there.

The Central American Union Mission has been organized only since the beginning of 1927. In order to properly conduct the work four new missions have been organized, making in all six missions and one conference, and the Central American Academy has been established, thus greatly strengthening our work and placing it on a more stable basis. For the two years just prior to the organization of this union, 1925-1926, the tithe in these fields amounted to \$44,135.91, while for the past two years 1928-1929, it has amounted to \$61,179.32. The offerings to missions for the same period were \$26,949.07 and \$45,477.02 respectively, thus showing a gain of \$17,043.41 in tithe, and of \$18,527.96 in mission offerings. All the other funds show a corresponding increase.

W. E. BAXTER.

San Jose, Costa Rica.

IN THE HAUNTS OF PIRATES

Blood-curdling stories of "Morgan's raids and depredations" were poured into my ears as our little sailboat heaved over the rolling swells of the Caribbean toward the islands of San Andres and Old Providence, about 250 miles from the Isthmus of Panama.

I was too seaisick to ask many questions, but as our schooner wallowed its way along toward dry land, my thoughts turned more than once to this terrible pirate whose activities are told to this day by the mute walls of sacked cities and ruined cathedrals along the coast of Central America.

It is said that the island of Old Providence was one of the favorite haunts of this pirate. Judging from his appearance as revealed by a rock formation at the northwest extremity of the island, called "Morgan's Head," he was not a man one would like to meet.

But times have changed. Morgan's heyday of pillage and plunder has passed. The famous pirate is mouldering in the dust. His golden treasures so cruelly filched from defenseless cities are now cankered. His comrades in plunder are no more. A peaceful quietness now prevails where once the roar of cannons and the shouts of pirates rent the air. Nothing remains on these beautiful islands to indicate that this was once the rendezvous of robbers.

Today the several thousand inhabitants of the islands are peaceful, law-abiding people. I spent a most pleasant month on the two islands in company with Brother S. T. Archbold, during which time we visited our three churches there, holding meetings every night. Large crowds attended the meetings, and at the close I had the privilege of baptizing seven precious souls in the blue waters of the Caribbean Sea.

So the Message goes forward, winning human hearts wherever it is preached, whether in the haunts of pirates, or in the strongholds of heathenism, or in the pleasure-mad cities of the plain. Calls for help are constantly ringing in our ears. We need more workers. Surely

realize that they "will be punished with the loss of their heavenly treasure unless they repent."—"Testimonies," Vol. IX, p. 250.

The tithe is the Lord's. We do not dare to meddle with it. "How much owest thou to my Lord?" May God help us to be faithful stewards, so that His blessing may rest upon us instead of His withering curse. N. W. DUNN.

Balboa, Canal Zone.

A NEW SABBATH SCHOOL IN THE PANAMA CONFERENCE

Only a few months old and we do not know whether to classify it English or Spanish. Beginning with three chairs, it has grown to six long benches. Three months ago Pastor A. A. Grizzle visited Trinidad River, a settlement located about thirty miles across the lake from Gatun, Canal Zone, to baptize three believers. He reported the beginning of a Sabbath school of nine English members.

April 28, Pastor Grizzle returned from another visit to Trinidad River, wearing a happy smile, and bearing in his pockets over \$40.00 tithe and offerings, and the first report from this new school to the Conference office. The attendance of this little school has now been increased by twenty-seven Spanish visitors.

All we can say is, "What hath God wrought!" Be they English or Spanish,



"Home Sweet Home" to Brother and Sister Cott when they were at Acurima.

the hour has come when the church should arise and shake herself from the dust of indifference with regard to lost humanity! "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest."

And as this prayer is answered let every Christian faithfully render to the Lord His own in tithes and offerings that there may be sufficient funds in the treasury to support the work. Let those who are withholding from the Lord

we can only pray the Lord to bless and multiply them in this life-giving truth. What has caused this great interest? Surely not the skill of man, for this handful of English believers can only speak a few words of Spanish; but as they meet together every Sabbath to worship God according to His commandments, the power of His Spirit seems to have drawn these yearning Spanish people until the little school has become a magnet of attraction, and six long

benches have been made to accommodate the visitors.

A week or two ago when Brother Vega happened to include Trinidad River in his visit, our English members asked him to conduct the meeting in Spanish for the benefit of their spiritually hungry Spanish visitors. We were glad Brother Martinez could accompany Pastor Grizzle on his last visit, and also help in breaking the Bread of Life to those seeking the truth.

The story of how these English believers accepted the truth is one of interest also, and perhaps the next time we write about Trinidad River we will start at the very beginning.

Does your prayer list contain the item, "new members"? VIOLA E. COOKE.
Cristobal, Canal Zone.

EFFORT IN PANAMA CITY

As I review the six weeks that were spent in the tent effort in Panama City I clearly see that the Lord has greatly blessed our efforts and a deep feeling of gratitude fills my heart. The meetings were well attended from the very beginning and the interest was kept up all during the series.

The various points of the Message were clearly presented night after night and as a result twenty-seven have signed the covenant and are now on our visiting list.

The influence of the meetings was felt by a large number and we feel sure that many others will take their stand for the truth after they have studied it more fully.

All the brethren feel that the Lord has been very good, and that He has greatly blessed us in the giving of His Message for this time.

A. A. GRIZZLE.

Ancon, Canal Zone.

COLOMBIA-VENEZUELA UNION MISSION

Apartado 313, Cali, Colombia

H. E. BAASCH - - - - - *Superintendent*
J. B. ROSS - - - - - *Secy. Treas.*

VISITING A NEW SCHOOL

About the middle of April we had the pleasure of visiting a little group of believers in Barranca Bermeja. We were very happy to see Brother Alfonso Bolivar, a faithful young man from our Medellin church, who a few months before, had gone to this country in search of work. We also met Brother Ramon Vasquez and his family. They had been anticipating a visit from Mr. Trummer, and was anxious to be baptized and be counted among God's people.

Sabbath morning we held a little Sabbath school in the open kitchen, out in the back part of the house. This seemed to be the only place where we could meet in quietness and freedom to sing our

hymns, and to study God's Word. There were twenty present and no one seemed to mind the smoke from the open wood fire, but they were all eager listeners. From the time we sang our first song, and humbly invited the Lord's presence, we felt that His promises were being fulfilled to us.

By way of a secretary's report, Brother Bolivar was asked to relate what they had done on other Sabbaths. It was a very touching story that he gave. He told how lonesome he felt the very first Sabbath he found himself away from his beloved church and Sabbath school in Medellin. But he took His Bible and some reading matter and walked to a quiet place out of town. He did not remain alone very long, however, for every person that chanced to pass that way would receive a friendly greeting from him and a leaflet to read. Some would linger to ask questions and would hear for the first time the strange story of Christ's soon coming to earth to gather a people who had kept His commandments and were prepared to meet Him. The following Sabbath this experience was repeated. By this time some were so interested that they visited him in his little room in the evening hours. One man from a distant town happened to come in touch with Brother Bolivar in this peculiar way. He was very anxious to learn all he could before returning to his home and long after the others had left he stayed and asked questions. When he arose to leave he told our brother he believed what he had heard was the truth, and promised to obey the light he had received.

Soon Brother Bolivar moved down the river, to Barranca Bermeja. On the Sabbaths he would meet with a few he had interested in the Message in a quiet place outside the village where their Sabbath school would be unmo- lested. Now there are seven who meet with them regularly.

On Sunday morning Brother Vasquez and his wife were baptized, and in the afternoon we all gathered again in the same place where the Sabbath school was held to celebrate the Lord's supper.

Monday morning we had word that a boat would soon be leaving for the coast. We bade adieu to our dear friends and hastened aboard. As our boat was moving away from the bright banks of the river, and our brethren were waving farewell to us, our hearts were full of gratitude to God for the little group of loyal Adventists we were leaving behind and for the work accomplished by a sincere and consecrated young man. MRS. E. M. TRUMMER.

Medellin Colombia.

"If you allow yourself to rest satisfied with present attainments, however respectable they may be, your mental garments will soon look threadbare."

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE

Fifty years of service with thirty in foreign mission work, is the record of Pastor D. C. Babcock, who sailed from Curacao, Dutch West Indies, for the States, May 4, 1930.

Pastor Babcock's long record of foreign mission work began in 1900 when he was sent to British Guiana as superintendent of the mission there. Previous to this he had served three years as president of the Virginia conference and six years as president of the West Virginia Conference.

After five years in British Guiana Pastor Babcock and his wife went to West Africa. They pioneered the work in Sierra Leone and in Nigeria. Because of an attack of sleeping sickness in 1917 Brother Babcock was forced to leave that field. After treatments in the Tropical School of Medicine in London, five months in the sanitarium in Watford, England, and a winter in the mountains of West Virginia, Pastor Babcock felt that he had regained his health sufficiently to undertake mission work again.

In 1919 he went to the Virgin Islands where he spent five years. From there he was transferred to British Guiana. Failing health compelled him to leave this field after two years and take up the work in Curacao where there was little traveling to do. Here he labored for three years.

In February of this year he suffered a recurrence of stomach trouble which necessitated his return to the United States.

It was with great reluctance that Brother and Sister Babcock laid down their work in Curacao. The people for whom they have worked were loath to let them go. They expressed with tears their appreciation of the work Brother and Sister Babcock have done among them.

It is Brother Babcock's plan to make his home in Arlington, Virginia.

J. C. TURNER.

Curacao, D. W. I.

EAST CARIBBEAN UNION CONFERENCE

Box 221, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad

W. R. ELLIOTT - - - - - *President*
M. D. HOWARD - - - - - *Secy. Treas.*

EAST CARIBBEAN UNION REPORT FOR 1929

The blessing of God attend the work in the East Caribbean Union during the past year and we are able to report progress in nearly every part of the field. During the year 416 persons were baptized and added to the churches. Of this number 18 were in the French Islands, 52 in Guiana, 90 in the Leeward Islands, and 256 in the South Caribbean Conference. We closed the year with 78 churches and a membership of 3,775.

Our tithe for the year amounted to \$52,262.83—a gain over the previous year of \$2,028.49. Most of this gain was in the South Caribbean Conference, though the Leeward Islands also made a gain in tithe.

Our offerings to missions show a gain over the offerings of the year before, although in our Harvest Ingathering we fell just a little short of the amount raised the year before. The amount raised in the Harvest Ingathering Campaign was \$5,438.39, and our Sabbath school offerings were \$7,518.66—a gain of \$676.43 over the year before. Our total offerings to home and foreign work, including \$724.00 raised for the maintenance of our church schools amounted to 20,541.04. Adding this to our tithe gives us a grand total raised for all purposes of \$45,803.87. This is an excellent showing when we consider the poverty of the people.

The French Island Mission is now organized, and Pastor H. H. Dexter is there in charge of the work. Interests are springing up in many places, and there are good prospects that the work in that field will grow.

The organization of the French Island Mission left the Leeward Islands Conference with a population of only about 125,000. To remedy this situation the South Caribbean Conference gave up the islands of St. Lucia and Barbados, and these were added to the Leeward Islands Conference. This addition to their field gives them about 225,000 more people to work for, and adds about 400 to their total membership. We trust this change will prove beneficial.

Last year shows a loss in tithe in the Guiana Conference over that of the year before, and the offerings for missions are very low. There was a loss in Sabbath school offerings, and almost no books have been sold there for several years. We are able, however, to report 52 baptized for the year. Recently, Brother Blackman was asked by the committee to try to enlist our people in the sale of books, and he is meeting with some success. We hope to make a better showing in this department of the work this year. We are planning to begin work in Dutch Guiana this year.

The South Caribbean Conference is prospering. It made a good showing in all departments of its work last year. Many books were sold in that field, new churches raised up, and the work throughout the field strengthened.

The Caribbean Training College did very good work last year, and we were able to operate within our income. We have about 75 students there, and could have as many more if we had room for them. We are now working on the west wing of the boys' dormitory, and when this is ready we can care for several additional boys. The sawmill, the wood shop, the electric light plant, the print-

ing plant, the telephone exchange are all now in operation, and furnish employment to many of our students. The bakery is not yet in, but we hope to have it up and in operation soon. We also hope to have the dispensary in this year.

The workers in the East Caribbean Union are all of good courage, and look for the speedy triumph of the Message, and the coming of our Lord. A spirit of love and harmony seems to prevail throughout the field.

W. R. ELLIOTT.

Port of Spain, Trinidad.

**REPORT OF THE WORK AT
MT. RORAIMA**

Mt. Roraima Mission is located in the Republic of Venezuela, and at present all our work is being done for the Arecuna Indians. There are about forty Indian villages with a population of about 2,500, located within five days walk of the Mt. Roraima Mission. While I was on the plateau I met Dr. Fernandez Pena, who told us that there were about 2,000 Arecuna Indians living ten days west of the mission, but some of our Indians told us that they had moved many days farther west. However, this may not be true, for I found that information furnished by the Indians is often very unreliable.

While I was on the plateau I met several chiefs—Isaac, Andre, Shambi, Moses, Paula, Joakim, Aaron, Schoolmaster, and Ramong. All these chiefs are friend-

When we reached Mt. Roraima, on October 28 of last year, the Roraima Mission was the only mission we were operating in that field; but before I left there we sent Brother Steele over to Acurima to open a school; and to begin meetings. Lately, word has come that Brother and Sister Gonsalves have gone over to Lauba, and are now operating a mission there, and that Brother Cott has organized a mission at Iabaru. With these we are now operating four missions in that field, and Brother Cott writes that they now have 500 Sabbath keepers.

I found the route from Georgetown to the mission both difficult and costly. For this reason I came out through Venezuela in the hope that I might find a better and cheaper trail. The total cost of my trip from Mt. Roraima to Port of Spain through Venezuela was only about half of what it would have cost me to return to Georgetown. Boats ply regularly between Port of Spain and Bolivar; and there is a well organized line of trucks handling freight and passengers between Bolivar and Tumeremo and Eldorado, and from Eldorado there is a line of boats carrying freight and passengers to Carabobo gold mines within one day of the limit of navigation on the river. These boats will carry freight for us to the head of the river, and then it is only two and one-half days' walk to the village of Luaba, —our first mission station. If we open this route, we should place a motor-driv-



Crossing a swift stream near Mount Roraima. Brother and Sister Cott are often compelled to cross rivers like this in order to minister to the sick around them.

ly, and seven of them are Sabbath keepers. Paula is under Catholic influence, but is friendly to us, and it is my opinion that he can be won to the truth.

For some reason the Catholics have abandoned the field, though they have a contract with the Venezuelan government to open schools for the Indians. Now is the time for us to take possession of the plateau, for we have the good will of the Indians.

en canoe on the Cuyuni River to run between Eldorado and the head of the river, and we should build a storehouse at the head of the river to protect our goods. With a motor-driven canoe on this river we will be in five days of Tumeremo where there are good stores, and a telegraph station.

Tumeremo has a population of about 5,000. Over the Georgetown route it costs sixteen cents a pound for freight

to Chinapowu, and from that point it takes twenty days at least for the Indians to bring supplies up to the mission. On the route through Venezuela freight will cost us about fourteen cents a pound to the head of the river, and then it only requires five days for the Indians to make the trip down for our goods and return to the mission. This will be much cheaper.

It is my opinion that the Boa Vista route should be investigated again and if it is found possible to drive a truck in from that point, one should be bought and the road opened from Boa Vista. A truck could easily make the trip to Boa Vista and return in four days, whereas it now takes from twenty to twenty-four and if we could operate a truck, bringing our supplies from Boa Vista, instead of bringing everything in on the backs of Indians as we are now doing. In case it is found impossible

About 500 Carib Indians live on the upper Barama River in northwest Guiana. These Indians are without help, and are anxious for us to open a mission for them. Many of these Indians speak good English, and work for them would not be expensive or difficult. Their chief told me that they would clear the land, and build a mission house and church if we would locate a missionary, in their midst. He made this pitiful plea, "You know we cannot live like cannibals." This field is open, the Indians want us, and if it is possible we should place a man and his wife there at once. All traveling could be done with a motor boat, and all supplies brought in on this boat from Morawhanna. Missionaries located in this field should be graduate nurses. All work in this field would be in the English language.

W. R. ELLIOTT.
Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Although there is a railroad running between the two places, these members did not wish to spend the money for their fare, so walked all the way, which is a three days' journey going and returning. But the joy they received in company with those of like faith was worth all the effort put forth. Surely, God has a reward laid up for these dear people.

When this story was brought to our attention, the question came to my mind, Would we do as much? Even where we have all the modern conveniences it is sometimes hard to be on time to Sabbath school. We can learn a valuable lesson from these faithful members.

We are happy in the work that we have been called to do, and it is our desire to be ready to meet our Lord when He comes in the clouds.

MRS. F. L. E. ULMER.
Vera cruz, Mexico.

With Our Departments

ASSIGNMENTS FROM "THE SOUL-WINNING SABBATH SCHOOL"

Chapter 21: "Missionary Giving"

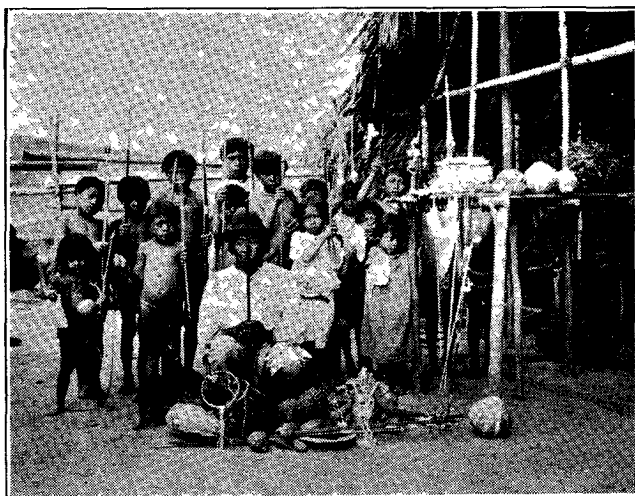
1. When did our Sabbath schools open up their Mission Deposit Account in the Bank of Heaven? With what result?
2. Why is Thirteenth Sabbath often called "Dollar Day"? What is the "overflow"? How is time to be provided for the special program on the Thirteenth Sabbath? Where is the material for this program found? What use should be made of the Thirteenth Sabbath offering envelopes?
3. For what are birthday offerings sacredly set apart? What is the Sabbath school Investment Fund? What ages should have part in it?
4. Name the supplies needed by the average school. What provision should be made by each school relative to paying for the same?

Chapter 22: "Value of Goals and Use of Devices"

1. In what language are some of heaven's goals for us stated? What is the meaning of this sentence: "A definite goal is almost a miracle worker in making the impossible easily possible"? What are the five main Sabbath school goals?
2. How is the membership goal determined, and how may it be reached?
3. What are the arguments for attending Sabbath school regularly and punctually? What authority is there for promoting the goal of daily study of the lesson?
4. What is the significance for Sabbath school workers in the time of life when conversion to Christ or to crime take place? What would be the result if each school used its offerings as or where it pleased? If emergencies interfere with Sabbath school attendance, what should be done regarding offerings?
5. What is a device? What characteristics has a good device? a poor one? What three things would a device record? When is a convenient time to call attention to it in the program?

OUR WORKERS' CORNER The Sabbath

1. When was the Sabbath made? Gen. 2:1-3.
 2. Who made it? John 1:1-3, 14; Eph. 3:9; Col. 1:13-17.
 3. How is the work of the creator described? Gen. 1:31; 2:1-3.
 4. For whom was the Sabbath made? Mk. 2:27.
- Note: "The origin of the Sabbath back in the creative epoch, when God rested from His



A Mt. Roraima Indian Sabbath school offering. "We bring what we have to Jesus."

MEXICAN UNION MISSION

Calle Jalapa 210, Mexico, D. F., Mexico
D. A. PARSONS - - - - - Superintendent
J. G. PETTEY - - - - - Secy.-Treas.

WOULD YOU DO AS MUCH?

In the Tehuantepec Mission we had over seventy Sabbath schools with a membership of 1,649 at the close of the fourth quarter of 1929.

Our brethren are faithful and are doing all in their power to win their neighbors. It is an inspiration to listen to these people. Many can neither read nor write, yet they can tell of God's goodness to them, and of the second coming of Christ.

One of our faithful brethren and his family, all of whom are baptized, moved from their little farm to a place where there was no Sabbath school. As faithful members, they had their services in their own home. But when Thirteenth Sabbath came, they felt the call to join their brethren in the school where their membership had been.

to operate a truck up there, then six or eight good pack mules should be put on the trail. Only two or three men would then be needed instead of the sixty or eighty now required.

Our budget does not now contain any money for freight, or for the traveling expense of workers. This should be provided. We should also have another American family in that field, and both the man and his wife should be graduate nurses, with a knowledge of Spanish. Provision should also be made for the salary and expense of Brother Steele. He is doing good work for us. Money should also be provided for the purchase of a small tent for the use of Brother and Sister Gonsalves when on the trail or when visiting villages. This tent should be 8 x 10 feet, with a good floor. It should be water-proof, with mosquito netting on both ends, and it should not weigh more than forty pounds. Money should also be provided for the purchase of a small canoe and motor for their use on the Cuyuni River.

works, and when there was only one human family on the earth, proves that the Sabbath was meant to be, not Jewish, but Adamic. Moreover, the Saviour's declaration, "The Sabbath was made for man," although spoken for another and specific purpose, seems to carry with it the idea of universality. If the Sabbath was made for man, why not for all men—for the whole race? And thus again the Sabbath is not national and local, but generic and general." *"The Christian Sabbath," pp. 235, 236.*

5. How does God regard the Sabbath? Ex. 20:8-11; Isa. 58:13, 14; Mark 2:28; Rev. 1:1-10.

6. Of what is the Sabbath a memorial? Ex. 20:8-11; Ps. 111:4.

7. By what miracle did God designate the Sabbath in the weekly cycle? Ex. 16:4, 5, 14-30. This miracle was repeated every week for forty years, definitely marking the Sabbath 2,080 times.

8. Did Christ and His disciples keep the Sabbath? Luke 4:16; Matt. 24:15-20.

9. Did the disciples keep the Sabbath after the crucifixion? Luke 23:56; Act 13:42-44; 16:13; 17:2; 18:4.

10. Did Christ change the Sabbath? Matt. 5:17, 18.

Note: The *Watchman* (Baptist) says: "It is frequently said that we are not living under the Jewish dispensation, and that the Jewish Sabbath like the Jewish law, has no binding force upon Christians. This is a superficial and misleading view. The ten commandments have a place in all human laws, and live because they express divine laws, essential principles. Jesus said He came not to destroy, but to fulfill, the law. What He did was to rescue the Sabbath from Pharisaism and formalism, with which it had been overlaid, and restore it to its proper place as man's minister, not his master. That the Sabbath was made for man, involves the obligation resting upon man to use it so as to realize the purpose for which it was instituted." *Feb. 27, 1896.*

11. Are Christians under obligation to keep the Sabbath? 1 John 2:3-6; Isa. 56:1, 2; 58:13, 14.

Note: Rev. E. A. Waffle says: "Up to the time of Christ's death no change had been made in the day. The authority must be sought in the words or in the example of the inspired apostles. . . . So far as the record shows, they did not, however, give any explicit command enjoining the abandonment of the seventh-day Sabbath, and its observance on the first day of the week."—*"The Lord's Day," pp. 186, 187.*

CHRISTIAN HOME PROBLEMS

Our Standing Army

God is a good builder and when He constructed the human body, He provided it with a strong standing army. Speaking of this standing army, the hook, "Home Nursing," says:

"Not only is the body prepared in every way possible to maintain health within itself, but provision is made for defending and protecting it from attack from the outside. The unbroken skin, the juices of the mouth, stomach, and the intestinal tract, all protect the body from invasion and bacterial germs."

The body is composed of millions of cells so small that they can be seen only through the microscope. The different kinds of cells have many kinds of work to do; but they all work together to keep the body in perfect health by building it up and protecting it from disease. However, dangerous germs often get into the body in spite of the greatest care we can take. They try to grow in it and use it for food. Day by day and year by year the struggle goes on, the germs attacking and the body fighting to keep out the germ.

There are two kinds of cells in our bodies. They are known as the red and white corpuscles. The red corpuscles carry oxygen through the body, and it is the work of the white corpuscles to kill the disease germs that enter the body. When these corpuscles are victorious, the germs are destroyed and the disease is stopped. But if the germs are too numerous, and too powerful,

the corpuscles are killed, and disease goes on until the body dies.

Besides the white corpuscles there is a substance in the blood that defends against disease germs. When germs attack the body more and more of this substance is formed and the blood becomes stronger and stronger in its power to kill germs if the body is normally strong with good reserve force.

After a patient recovers from a disease, like smallpox, measles or whooping cough, a large amount of this substance remains in the blood for years, or even for life. Any germs of these disease that get into the blood are therefore promptly killed, and a person is seldom attacked by one of these diseases more than once. When a person does not take a disease when he is exposed to it we say he is immuned to that disease. In most cases immunity is acquired by vaccination.

The main entrance to the body for disease germs is by the throat, hence the importance of protecting the nose and mouth against them. When we handle money, door knobs, pencils and other articles that others have handled, we should not put the fingers to the mouth without first washing the hands. Eating food banded with dirty hands, or exposed to dust germs or to sick-room germs is a common way to become infected. Using public drinking cups, soda water glasses, ice cream saucers, and unclean silverware exposes one to the danger of disease germs. Clean hands are necessary to protection against disease.

Fresh air and sunshine are the best things for killing germs; but germs can also be killed with boiling water or by using a solution of lysol or some other disinfectant.

Another good way to assist the body in its fight against disease germs is to keep the mouth and teeth clean. No particles of food should be allowed to remain between the teeth. These offer a good breeding place for germs. A cavity in the tooth not only causes pain and prevent perfect mastication, but is a breeding place for germs. Keep the teeth polished by the frequent use of the toothbrush. Brush the teeth from the gums to the end of the teeth. If the tongue is coated it should also be brushed as should also the gums. The toothbrush should be well rinsed before using. It should be kept clean by placing it in the sun several hours each week. It is advisable to make periodic visits to the dentist for examination and cleaning of the teeth. Some hard food that requires considerable chewing should form a part of the diet; teeth need exercise.

The only safe way to keep our standing army strong and to protect our bodies from disease germs is to keep them always in health, so that they will be able to kill any disease germs that may enter. Overwork, exposure, hunger, worry, lack of fresh air, lack of sleep, alcohol, etc, injure the body and lower its germicidal power. It is the duty of every one to keep himself in health—to care for the body intelligently and carefully—and to fail to do this is no more sensible than it would be sensible for the soldiers in a fort to open the gates and lie down to sleep in the midst of their enemies.

BIG WEEK

Our past achievement in the Big Week campaign gives us confidence to believe that the 1930 effort will be equally as successful. A glance at the following figures, which give the receipt for the past four years, reveal the basis of our hope, for we have been moving forward with an approximate increase of one thousand dollars a year:

1926	1927	1928	1929
\$1,699.01	\$2,762.54	\$3,395.89	\$4,306.61

This steady progress is much more desirable than extraordinary success one

year, and then a falling behind in the receipts of the following year.

As we study the figures giving the receipts from each union we are glad to notice that nearly every union is contributing to this steady advance. But the Lord is calling upon us to advance still more rapidly in providing funds for the extension of our publishing, educational, and medical work. We are rapidly approaching the time when all our missionary endeavors will cease, and now is the time for our supreme effort in the finishing of the work.

This week, set apart for special missionary work, provides an opportunity of which every member of our churches should take advantage. It is indeed a many-sided opportunity, an opportunity to search for those who are seeking the truth, an opportunity to place truth-laden literature in their hands, and an opportunity to gather funds for our missionary advance. If every member in our ranks makes the most of his or her time during this special week, we will see marvelous results.

There are already many monuments in the Inter-American Division, as there are in the other great divisions, which testify to what the Big Week receipts have accomplished; but some of the schools in our division that have been assisted by this fund are still in an unfinished condition, and those who are responsible for the success of these institutions are anxiously expecting help from the funds that will be raised during our Big Week. We have scarcely done anything yet in our medical missionary work, which God intends shall be the right arm of the Message. We need treatment rooms in many of the cities of our division. The Big Week provides the opportunity to raise funds for these needy projects. Shall we not make this Big Week the biggest week yet! Remember the date, July 13-19.

C. E. WOOD.

Balboa, C. Z.

"MESSENGER" DAY PROGRAM

1. Opening Song: "Christ in Song" No. 510.
2. Scripture Reading: Isaiah 55.
3. Prayer.
4. Song: "Christ in Song" No. 508.
5. Messages from the union and mission superintendents.
6. Talk: "Echoes from the General Conference."
7. Talk: "Latest Word from Mount Roraima."
8. Talk: "Good news from our Division."
9. Offering.
10. Closing Song and Prayer, "Christ in Song." No. 570.

NOTICE TO LEADERS

MESSENGER day has been appointed by our division committee; and it is hoped that every church and company will make Sabbath, August 16, MESSENGER day. The program is provided for the 11 o'clock hour and is sent forth with

the earnest prayer that MESSENGER Day will be a great blessing to all in your church or company. Let us upon this day remember in a special way all the members of our great division family in Inter-America. Let us pray that we may press on with renewed courage in the finishing of God's great work.

Helps for the program: Number five in the program comes from the union or local mission office, direct to your church. The helps needed for numbers 6, 7, and 8 will be found in the MESSENGER. For 6 and 7 see the August MESSENGER. For 8 see the division report by Pastor Andross and the reports from the various unions in the July issue. Do not attempt to read all. Select the most interesting paragraphs. Be sure to assign all topics so that the persons who take part will have time to make thorough preparation.

Offering: August 16 brings to our believers an opportunity to contribute to the MESSENGER fund. The paper is sent out free to all our churches. But it costs the division about \$3,000 every year. Still our leaders feel anxious that the MESSENGER should carry to you regularly reports of the progress of the work that lies nearest our hearts, for it is only as we all keep informed about this work that we can press forward harmoniously shoulder to shoulder in its speedy finish. How can we pray earnestly for the needs of which we know nothing? And how can we thank God for the triumphs of the cross of which we have never heard? So the MESSENGER comes to each of us with these calls to prayer and praise that we may truly be workers together with the Master as He is putting the finishing touches to His great work in Inter-America.

Announcement: This program should be announced at the Sabbath service August 9. Invite all to bring an offering August 16 for our division paper.

O'ER LAND SEA

Pastor N. W. Dunn, who is supervising the work in the Panama Conference in the absence of their president, returned to the division office the latter part of May after having spent a month on the Islands of Old Providence and San Andres. In a few days he was on the road again. He spent the month of June in the province of Chiriqui, Panama, visiting the churches there and encouraging the believers.

Brother W. D. Kieser, field missionary secretary of the Central American Union, was on the Canal Zone recently. He also sailed for Chiriqui where he and Brother Eugenio Plata will endeavor to strengthen the colporteur work in the interior of Panama.

A few weeks ago Brother R. H. McClary returned to the States. We appreciate the faithful work he has done in connection with our church buildings in Curacao and Barranquilla, Colombia.

July is the month for our Big Week campaign. Let every member do his best to make this the most successful campaign in the history of our Big Week work in Inter-America.

As this paper goes to press thousands of our members are assembled in the General Conference session. Our thoughts turn to this important gathering and our daily prayer is that God may direct in all plans that are laid for the advancement of His work.

A new worker for the Pacific Press in Cristobal has arrived in the person of little Donald Eugene Cone, who came to live in the home of Brother and Sister D. A. Cone, July 18, 1930. When placed upon the scales a short time after his arrival he weighed seven pounds and nine ounces. Congratulations to the happy parents who have the privilege of claiming him!

Life's Tests

If never a sorrow came to us, and never a care we knew;
If every joy was realized, and every dream came true;
If only joys were found on earth, and no one ever sighed,
And never a friend proved false to us, and never a loved one died,
And never a burden bore us down, soul-sick and weary, too,
We'd yearn for tests to prove our worth and tasks for us to do.

—Edgar A. Guest.

OUR DIVISION COMMITTEE MEETING

The meeting of the Inter-American Division Committee convened on the appointed date, May 11, with all members present. We were glad that all of our workers who are on furlough could be with us also. Sister Green, Sister Parsons, and Sister Wood were able to attend with their husbands. We were sorry that Sister Ogden was not able to be with us. Let us pray earnestly that she may soon be able to resume her usual duties.

It will not be possible to give a detailed account of our division meeting but we are glad to mention a few of the most outstanding things reported.

During the past year 2,197 were baptized in our division. More than 1,000 of these were in the Antillian Union.

Pastor Elliott gave a very interesting account of his trip to Mt. Roraima. That whole country seems to be open to the reception of the truth and hundreds

of those Indians are waiting for instruction. Definite plans were laid for that work.

It will not be possible to outline the progress of the various departments of work, but the spirit of progress was shown in the report from each department. Among other things considered was the future of our school work. We now have six training schools. Three of these are for the English-speaking young people. One is located in Panama, one in Jamaica, and one in Trinidad. In Costa Rica and Cuba we have training schools for our Spanish-speaking young people. We also have a training school for the French-speaking young people in Haiti. There are a number of elementary schools scattered throughout our territory. Definite plans were laid to strengthen our training centers and to improve the situation concerning the church schools.

The problem of obtaining and retaining our force of foreign leadership received our consideration also. We believe that in the future we shall be strengthened in these lines.

Our financial situation received its share of attention. Our division is not a rich one, but we plan to use the money we get to accomplish everything possible. Our budgets will be presented at the Fall Council at which time the money will be provided for our work.

We were greatly encouraged by the good increase in tithe and offerings. Our tithe for the division for 1929 was \$133,488.40 and our mission offerings were \$65,082.58, making a total of \$198,570.98 for the year. We think this is good for our field.

Let us take courage and do all we can to give the truth to those who do not know it, and let us find the flock in our churches, so we shall keep that which has been committed to us, and let us do all we can to finance the great cause of God of which we are a part. The work of God is onward and will triumph finally.

Pray that God will direct in all affairs and lead us into His providences.

W. L. ADAMS.

Balboa, Canal Zone.

DIVISION DIRECTORY

E. E. Andross	President
F. L. Harrison	Secretary-Treasurer
C. E. Wood	Field and Home Miss. Sec'y
J. A. P. Green	Field Missionary Secretary
W. L. Adams	Educational Secretary
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Editor—Mrs. E. E. ANDROSS

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