



The Advent Review and Herald Sabbath

Vol 86

Takoma Park Station, Washington, D. C., November 4, 1909

No. 44

The Missionary Call

"And 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.

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand,
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain.

Waft, waft, ye winds, His story,
Ye waters, onward roll,
Till like a sea of glory,
It spreads from pole to pole;
Till o'er our ransomed nature
The Lamb for sinners slain —
Redeemer, King, Creator —
In bliss returns to reign.

— Bishop Heber.

Behold
He
Cometh

To the Law and
to the Testimony





"Printing is the latest and greatest gift by which God enables us to advance the things of the gospel."—Luther.

The Seventh-day Adventist denomination now owns and operates twenty-eight publishing houses,—six in the United States and twenty-two in foreign lands. This does not include numerous college and private printing plants, nor about fifty affiliated tract societies handling our literature in as many local conferences.

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Selected from Our List of 333

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For complete catalogue of our English and foreign publications, address any of the four publishing houses or their seven branch offices mentioned on this page.

The Review and Herald

TAKOMA PARK STATION

HARVEST INGATHERING NUMBER

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Why This World-Wide Missionary Movement?

THIS is an age of great activity in behalf of foreign missions. At no time since apostolic days has the church shown such deep interest in the preaching of the gospel to the heathen. And never in all her history has the church prosecuted foreign mission work on such a gigantic scale.

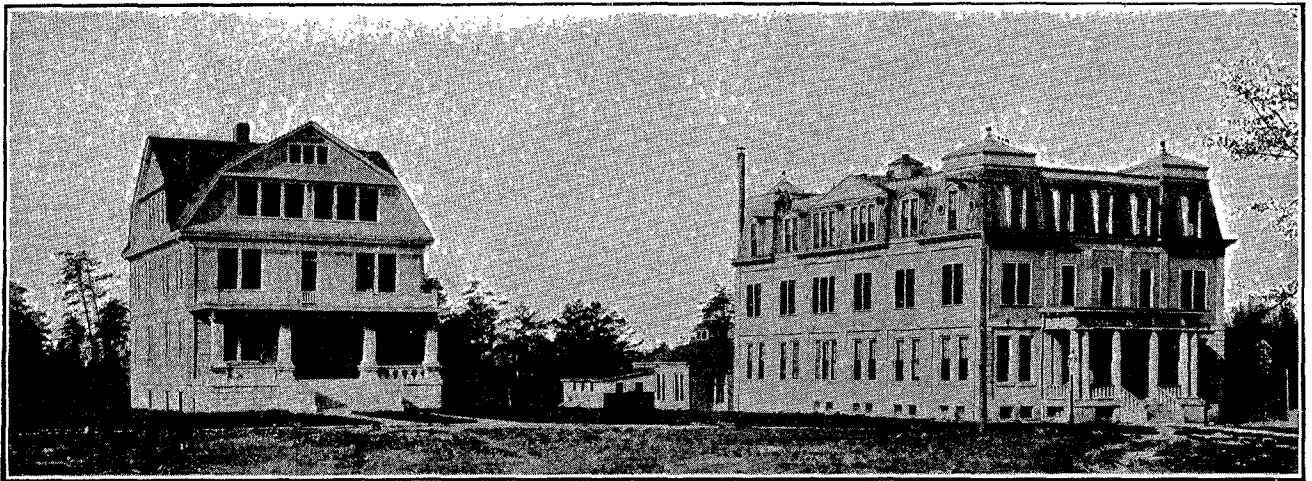
The organized campaign of modern missions was set on foot by William Carey and a few other devout men a hundred years ago. At first small, it has steadily grown, until now it is truly world-wide. So broad is the scope of

When Jesus was on earth, he told his followers that he must leave them. This sad, disappointing message was accompanied by the promise that he would come again, receive them to himself, and establish his kingdom forever. The disciples believed this promise, and requested the Master to give some sign or token by which all men might know the time of his return and the end of the world. In simple, direct statements Jesus gave them a clear, connected outline of events, extending from their time to the end of the world. One of the events that was to occur just before his return, and which was to be evidence of his imme-

come in Paul's day, for he reasoned of the "judgment to come." Acts 24:25.

The proclamation of this gospel message to all the world will be followed by the coming of Christ, which John describes as follows: "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. 14:14.

Here is positive evidence that just before the close of human history a great world-wide missionary movement was to be carried forward. That movement is here, fulfilling both the promise and the prophecy of God's Word. It is be-



OFFICE OF THE S. D. A. GENERAL CONFERENCE, AND THE REVIEW AND HERALD PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

this movement, so powerful its influence, and so definite its purpose, that it has chosen the watchword: "The evangelization of the world in this generation."

And while the church has been working up such a splendid program, the providences of God have been shaping the affairs of men relating to exploration, discovery, invention, education, and the world's progress generally. The present is the first time in the history of the world that all the habitable parts of the globe, and all the people inhabiting them, have been known the world over.

While explorers have been bringing to the knowledge of the world the location, distribution, and conditions of all races, inventors and capitalists have been hard at work providing transportation for reaching quickly and safely every part of the world, and facilities for the quick transmission of news and the production of literature.

Thus the providence of God has made it possible for an awakened church to tell the story of the cross to all the world in a single generation. And this is by the definite purpose of God, in fulfillment of promise and prophecy given centuries ago.

diate coming, was the following: "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.

There is no fact more clearly and positively affirmed in the Scriptures than the second coming of Christ. Whoever believes that he once came, must, from the same authority and evidence, believe that he will come again. And if we may rely upon his own word, his coming will be heralded by so many unmistakable tokens that all may understand. And one of these great signs will be the preaching of the gospel of his coming kingdom in all the world for a witness unto all nations.

This same world-wide movement was described by the apostle John in these words: "I saw another angel flying 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." Rev. 14:6, 7.

Every Bible student knows that the judgment is a last-day event. It had not

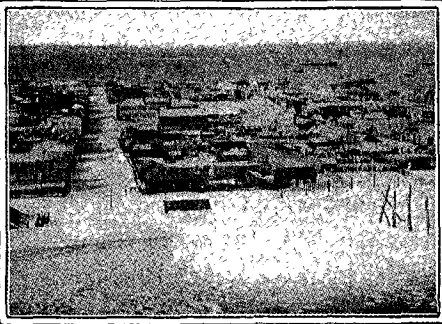
cause this movement is due that there is now such great activity on the part of the church to give quickly the gospel to all the world.

Never before has the church faced such opportunities and possibilities, nor has she ever faced such vast responsibilities. It is the day of the Lord's preparation; the hour of his judgment is come. The gospel of the kingdom must be preached in all the world in this generation. This will lighten the earth with the glory of God, and then the end will come.

It is with the profoundest gratitude that we see in active, vigorous progress the very work foretold in the Scriptures, and for which all these marvelous openings and facilities have been created.

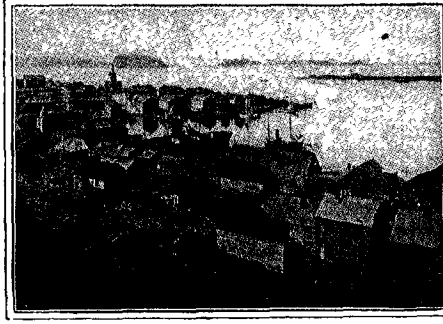
The missionary work reported in this paper is a part of the great movement for the evangelization of the world in this generation, and it is an unspeakable privilege to be associated with it. We earnestly solicit the helpful co-operation of all who wish to take some part in this splendid work.

A. G. DANIELLS,
President Seventh-day Adventist General Conference.



PUNTA ARENAS, THE SOUTHERNMOST CITY
OUR SOUTHERN OUTPOST

FROM POLE TO POLE



HAMMERFEST, THE NORTHERNMOST CITY
OUR NORTHERN OUTPOST

Speeding On

At our quadrennial World's Missionary Conference held in Washington last summer, attended by over two thousand representatives, including about one hundred seventy-five from foreign lands, witness was borne to the fact that the message of the soon coming of Christ is being swiftly carried to "every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." In a review of the last four years the mission secretary stated:—

During these four swift years thirty-three new countries and island fields have been entered, counting the great provinces of China and India as separate countries, which they really are in their vastness of population and differences of language. Thirty-three new fields, thank God! and nearly every one in the great Catholic and heathen zones, representing a population of two hundred fifty millions newly brought within our missionary boundaries, with a score of new tongues thanking God for the "blessed hope."

The Lord, who gave to John that vision of the last message flying to every nation and tongue, is able to finish the work and cut it short in righteousness.

He has wonderfully prepared the way. A few years before the hour of God's judgment struck, in 1844, men were traveling about the world just as they did in the days of Abraham or Solomon, as fast as horse or sailing ship could take them. But as the hour came for a message to be carried swiftly to all the world in one generation, the whole six thousand years of man's history was changed, as to means of locomotion. Suddenly came the steamship,

the railway, the application of steam and electricity to locomotion, production, and communication. In these last days, for the evangelization of the world in this generation, it has been done.

"He hath made the deep as dry,
He hath smote for us a pathway to the
ends of all the earth."

Changes have come within the decade that indicate the arm of the Lord made bare. In the last four years three great kingdoms and one Catholic republic have removed legal barriers to gospel work, two of them with special decrees mentioning our own work and opening a wider path for the message.

The Thanksgiving Ingathering for 1908

THE Ingathering for 1908 was a real blessing to our missionaries in foreign fields, as well as to those who contributed to this good work. Sometimes we are inclined to forget the great opportunity the Christian enjoys of being connected with the Lord in proclaiming the gospel to a lost world. For a moment let us conceive God to have appointed angels to preach the gospel to sinners, and to have given man no part in helping his fellows. What misfortune could have come to us that would be greater than to be separated from any part in helping to save our fellow men? It was in infinite love to man that God granted him the privilege of preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ.

In last year's Thanksgiving call, there was gathered \$43,359.91. This was a small ingathering, speaking from the riches of the world and the blessings which our Heavenly Father has given to us in this land; yet forty-three thousand dollars will do much toward supporting missionaries in heathen lands.

On the basis of our Mission Board estimates, that amount of money would support three white families and five native missionaries during an entire year in each of the following countries: China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, the East Indies, India proper, Tibet, Manchuria, Siberia, and Central Africa. That means that thirty white families and fifty native workers could be maintained for a year in heathen lands on the donation received from last year's ingathering. This certainly is doing something for these needy fields, and the results of the work done by these servants of the Lord will be lasting as eternity.

While the ingathering was being taken in 1908, it was my privilege to be in inland China, in the province of Honan, at the mission station of Hsiao Iao. The day before I arrived at this station, twenty-three precious souls were baptized into Christ, and it was my privilege to talk to them about the love of God, and the spread of the gospel of his Son Jesus Christ. The crowd gathered to hear was so great that it was impossible to assemble them in the little chapel. An overflow meeting was held outside, while I spoke to those within. I do not remember of having ever spoken to more appreciative audiences than those loyal believers in inland China.



WORKERS AT GENERAL MEETING, LUCKNOW, INDIA



CHURCH GROUP IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

It would seem that this year we ought to raise one hundred thousand dollars for this good work, and it is with this special object in view that we solicit funds from our friends and those who are in favor of the spread of the gospel among the heathen nations of the world. Some who are solicited to give, may have other church obligations which require from them regular donations to maintain their own denominational work. To all such we wish God-speed, and trust all the contributions made will be used to the glory and honor of God.

Surely God has greatly blessed us in the United States with riches and with prosperous times beyond anything in the history of the world. We are under a great obligation to the Lord for these temporal blessings which he has given to us in such abundance, and it should be a privilege for us to contribute of our means for the advancement of God's work.

The Seventh-day Adventist Mission Board has appropriated to the foreign mission fields for the year 1909:—

Polynesian field	\$ 8,500.00
China	42,000.00
Fields bordering on the Mediterranean	10,000.00
India	26,000.00
Japan	11,000.00
Korea	8,000.00
South Africa	23,000.00
West Africa	3,000.00
South America	20,000.00
West Indies	19,000.00
Mexico	8,000.00

This does not include money raised in Europe and Australia for missionary work, nor in the above-mentioned fields.

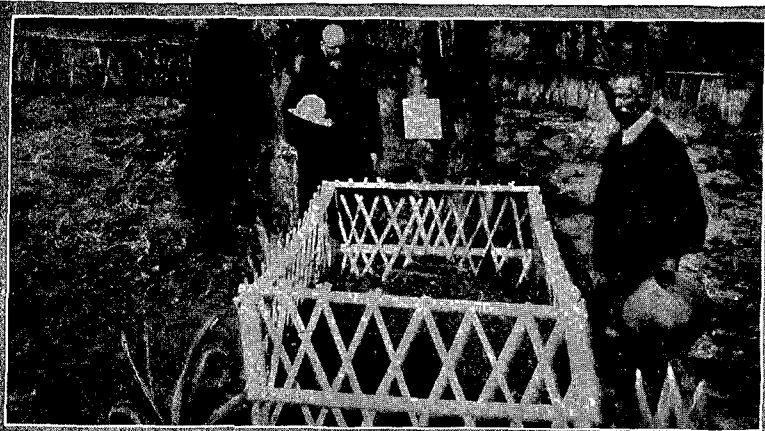
I. H. EVANS,

Acting Treasurer Mission Board.

The Teaching of the Second Advent Movement

THE fundamental idea which has served as the actuating impulse and the creative principle of this movement is loyalty to the plain teaching of the Word of God rather than to tradition or creed. United with this is the recognition of the fact that God gives light upon the Scriptures for the proclamation of special truths due to the world at any special time.

Thus, when the time came for the manifestation of the Son of God in the flesh, "the word of God came unto John the son of Zacharias in the wilderness." Charged with a divine message, based

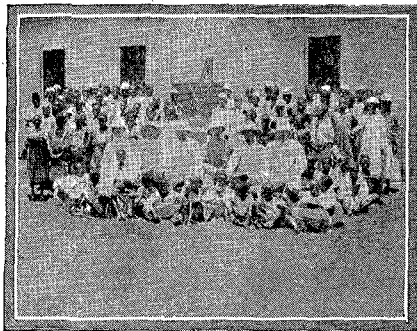


1. MISSIONARY GRAVE OF A. G. WATSON, NYASSALAND
2. CANTONESE BELIEVERS AND EVANGELIST

on the fulfilment of prophecy, this fore-runner of our Lord proclaimed to rulers, priests, and people the truths they needed to know in order to be ready to receive the Saviour.

Just so, as the great prophetic periods recorded in Scripture had either come to a close or were nearly fulfilled, and the specific signs marking the last generation were appearing, the providence of God raised up the great second advent movement. This movement is proclaiming to the world the speedy second coming of Christ in power and glory, urging upon all "repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." The time has come for the preaching of that final gospel message which is "to make ready a people prepared for the Lord." To this work Seventh-day Adventists are devoting their means and their lives.

For the benefit of inquirers who desire a general statement of belief in few



SCHOOL IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

words, we may say that Seventh-day Adventists believe,—

1. In the inspiration and divine authority of the Word of God, and that the Bible is a sufficient rule of faith and practise.

2. In the deity, the divinity, and the pre-existence of Christ.

3. In salvation from sin through faith in the merits and atoning work of Christ,—righteousness by faith,—the original Protestant doctrine.

4. In conversion, or a new birth, by the operation of the Spirit, and that only regenerated persons can be admitted to the kingdom of God.

5. In the perpetual obligation to obey the law of God, the ten commandments, and therefore in the obligation to obey the fourth commandment, which declares that "the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God;" but that this can be done only by grace through faith.

6. That life and immortality were brought to light through the gospel, and that, therefore, man is not immortal by nature.

7. In a literal resurrection from the dead, and that rewards and punishments are bestowed at the time of the general judgment.

8. That immersion is the Scriptural method of baptism.

9. In the separation of church and state, and in granting to every man freedom to believe or not to believe, to worship or not to worship, according to his own choice.

10. That the best method for the support of the gospel is that which God himself has established; and they have, therefore, adopted the tithing system for raising means with which to carry forward their work.

11. In the practise of temperance in the strictest sense; and they are in favor of proper legislation prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

12. That Christ will return to this earth according to his promise, and that he is now "near, even at the doors;" but they do not set any definite time for his appearing.

13. That the divine commission to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature is still in full force.

W. W. PRESCOTT.

THE missionary motive: "For the love of Christ constraineth us."

CHINA

Forty Recruits Called For

WE are glad to report progress in every respect in our China Mission field, not striking or extraordinary, but steady and permanent.

Four years ago our total force, besides native workers, was fourteen, located in the provinces of Honan and Kwang-tung; to-day we have thirty-seven, distributed in five provinces. Our force of Chinese assistants has increased from nine to forty.

Then our foreign workers were making a beginning in but two Chinese languages; to-day we have workers whose knowledge of Mandarin, Cantonese, Amoyese, and Hakka, makes them efficient teachers of the message in those languages. Other workers are now nearly prepared to take up active work in yet another language.

At our general meeting in Shanghai this year, we were seized with a boldness and a faith that led us to plan for the immediate entrance of our work into every province and dependency of the Chinese empire. To effect that end, we set about organizing our field and our forces.

The empire and its dependencies were divided, for our work, into ten great divisions, each to be in charge of a superintendent, the whole constituting our China Union Mission. Six of these divisions are carved out of China proper, the others being Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkestan, and Tibet.

To begin to enter these great fields and develop the work, we have called for forty families to come to China in the next two years. In this way we are planning for an advance on the entire Chinese world.

J. N. ANDERSON.

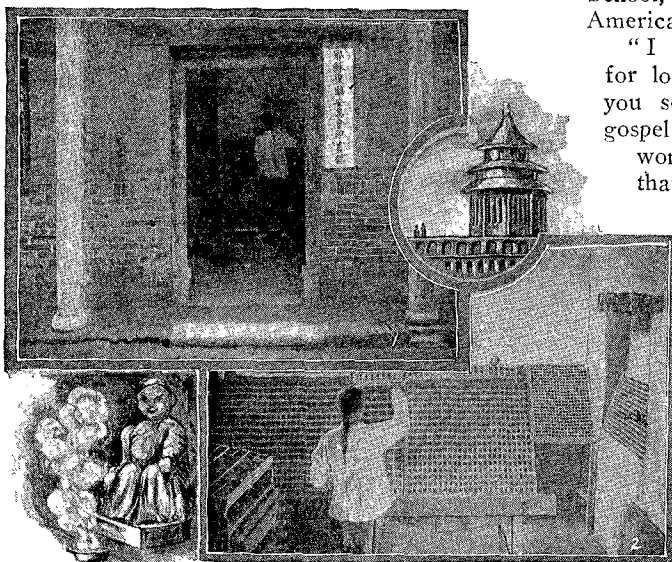
Shanghai.

The Holy Spirit at Work

At one of our meetings in Chien Mao Lu, one hundred twenty li [forty miles] eastward, the Spirit of the Lord came very near to all present, and three or four small children took their stand for the Lord. These were from heathen families, and all, both believers and unbelievers, testify of the wonderful change in their lives. One little fellow, only six or seven

years of age, went home to his father and told him of his determination never to worship the heathen gods again; for, said he, "Jesus is coming soon to judge the world." Since then this father, who was formerly opposed to the truth, has pulled down his heathen gods, and he and his family are anxious to hear.

On every hand we see evidence that the Holy Spirit is at work among China's



IN OUR FIRST CHINA MISSION PRINTING-OFFICE

millions, preparing the way for the message to go quickly.

At present we are conducting a Bible school at our station, with an attendance of twenty-five men and seventeen women and girls. We are having a blessed time. Some of these people are so earnest that they get up in the middle of the night, and pray and weep before the Lord, asking him to bless them in their study, and cause them to understand this truth which they count most precious. They would put to shame many in the home land. Most of the texts they memorize, and thus when they

meet with opposition, they are able to give chapter and verse for "the reason of the hope that is in them."

To the north, to the south, to the east, and to the west, God is opening up the work, and we are unable to meet the demands. Will every reader join us in praying the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into whitening fields?

F. A. ALLUM.

Chou Chia K'ou, Honan.

A Chinese Girl's Message to America

ONE of the girls in our Bethel Girls' School, Canton, sends this message to America:—

"I thank the brethren in America for loving us in China so much that you send missionaries to preach the gospel to us, that we may hear the true word. I am so very happy, and for that reason I write a few words to thank you. I hope God will bless each one of you, give his peace to you, make you strong physically, and establish your hearts to do God's work. For the privilege of attending school I also thank you, my brethren and sisters, and also that you have given money with which to buy school building."

And we assure Kwok Tak Yan, the writer of this little letter, that we thank God she has learned to love "the true word" in the Bethel School. We trust she may become a worker for God.

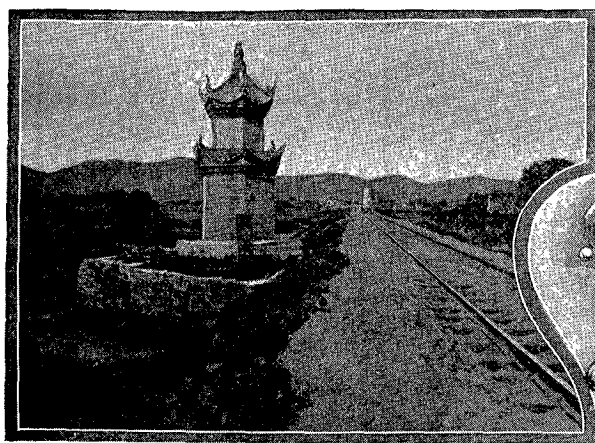
Medical Work for Women

As there is almost no rational treatment of disease in China, the women are sadly neglected. I will mention one or two dispensary cases. A woman came with a mastoid abscess resulting from middle-ear disease. She had suffered the pain till the pus had made its way through the bone. I lanced the abscess, and put in drainage. The suffering must have been intense; yet this woman had been doing her household work, and her mother-in-law abused her because she had to take the time to come to the dispensary each day for four or five days to have the wound dressed. She made a quick recovery.

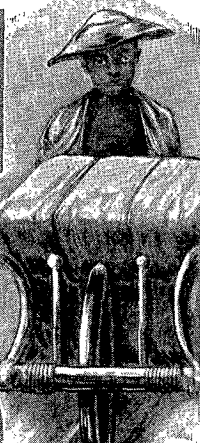
One day a poor woman was brought in dying of opium poison. Her mother-in-law followed, cursing and reviling



GROUP AT A SPECIAL MEETING IN HONAN



ALONG THE RAILWAY IN CENTRAL CHINA



TEMPLE OF HEAVEN IN MANYO

her for being so unfilial as to take her life. That morning had brought merely a trifling incident, but it was just the straw too much for the young wife and mother to bear. She had been scolded every day since she came to the home, and this morning, for a matter for which the mother-in-law knew she was in no wise responsible, she dared to answer that she could not help it, and was then accused of impudence, and beaten by her husband at the mother-in-law's command. This was why she took opium and ended her life of misery. Her own mother's family came next day; and not finding the mother-in-law, whose life they sought, they smashed all the dishes and furniture, and broke up all the windows and doors in the mother-in-law's home, by way of revenge. This is only a glance at the physical and spiritual need of our Chinese sisters. Helpless and hopeless, with no rights which any one is bound to respect, it is little wonder that to them life itself becomes a burden.

BERTHA L. SELMON, M. D.

A Changed Life

A NATIVE doctor accepted Christ as his Saviour about two years ago. We have watched him, and prayed for him daily, as we know it means a great sacrifice for him. He lives at the Shang-tsai out-station. When I visited them recently, he said:—

"When I used to sell my medicine at an enormous price, and played cards, drank, and smoked opium, and could make from one hundred fifty dollars to three hundred fifty dollars a year, they said I was a good man, a fine fellow, and I had many friends; but now when I have quit these habits, and by making my living in an honest way earn only from thirty-five to forty dollars gold a year, they call me a bad man, and all my worldly friends have forsaken me. I had to discharge my cook, and my wife does the cooking now; but I am not afraid to work, I am not lazy."

And surely he is not. Only coolies are supposed to roll wheelbarrows and

do hard if any one it, he is regarded as a coolie. But this man, although educated and a doctor, wheels his books himself on a barrow to places where he wants to go to sell them—he is one of our book sellers. Some time ago he sold out. Then he took his barrow, and came all the way to this station, got his box of books, and wheeled them back to Shang-tsai, a distance of seventy-three miles in all. And such trips he makes often. On evenings and rainy days he makes shoes to sell, to earn a living.

Hsia Iao, Honan.

Greeted by Fireworks

I WAS asked to visit a place called Moi Lung, about half-way between Hongkong and Swatow. We had a call from there, to the effect that some hundreds of people wanted us to preach the gospel to them.

When we landed, we were met by a score of the professed Christians. Some had never seen the face of a foreigner before. They knew not how to express their intense joy that I had come to them; they did not know how to show forth their happiness in any other way than by firing off fire-crackers. The distance from the seashore to Moi Lung is about four miles and a half. They would not allow me to walk. I must

work, and else does

ride on horseback, and the other two workers must have chairs. Ahead of us ran several men, crying out in loud voices, "The *Muh su* [foreign preacher] has come!" As we journeyed, our crowd swelled, and with it the volley of the fire-crackers. When we reached Moi Lung, there were about two hundred following me. I did not like this kind of procedure; but "what can not be cured must be endured."

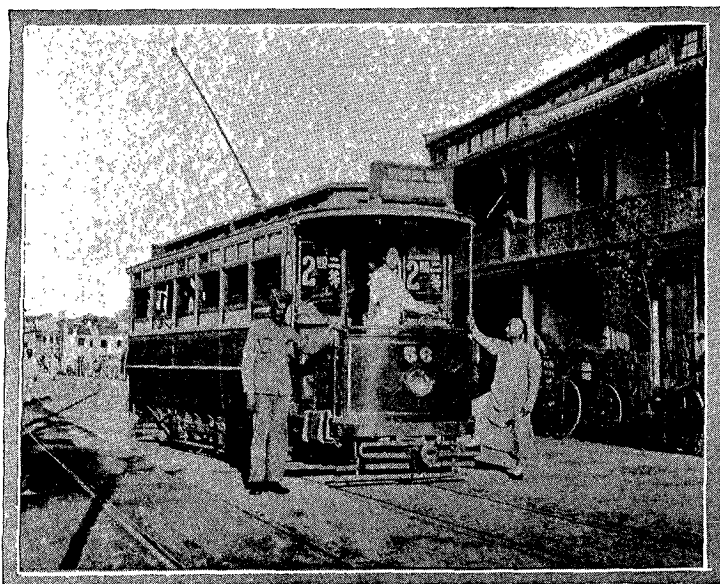
They have a house which they bought and fitted up for a chapel. When I alighted from the horse and entered the chapel, all firing ceased for a moment. But I had no sooner disappeared than it began again, with more earnestness than before. This was kept up for about fifteen minutes, when it stopped altogether. Then they marched in and looked me over. This was their way of expressing their gratitude to me for coming to teach them "about Jesus," as they said. I stayed about ten days. We held evening meetings, which often lasted until nearly three o'clock in the morning. Some days we had Bible study, and other days preaching.

Later

The interest at Moi Lung gives promise of bringing forth much fruit. We have rented their chapel for a year. They are heathen yet, but there are good reasons to believe that some of them will accept the gospel.

It cheers our hearts to find such openings. I wish our people could look over a gathering of these people, and hear them sing, "Down at the Cross," or some other hymn. They do not always sing the tune; but the spirit is there. J. P. ANDERSON.

Moi Lung, Kwang-tung.



IN SWANGHAI: NEW METHODS IN THE ANCIENT EAST

THE SUNRISE

AND THE HERMIT

KINGDOMS

JAPAN AND KOREA

From Buddhist to Adventist

FORMERLY I was a Buddhist. I am truly thankful that the Lord has brought me out of the darkness of heathenism into the marvelous light of the advent message.

The population of Japan is over forty-eight millions, with an annual increase

meetings. When I arrived, I was surprised to find a large Buddhist temple overflowing with people anxious to hear me. I asked the chief of the village if I might preach my religion in the temple, and he said, "Yes, and if the priests interfere, we will put them all out." After the meeting I conversed with a priest, and he said, "You spoke the truth to-night, but I can not obey such a religion. I would soon lose my position." There are about three hundred thousand temples in Japan, and more than this number of priests.

As the result of intemperance, all kinds of diseases are common. There are plenty of drug doctors in every city and village, and they make much money without curing the people. One poor old

A Trip to a Korean Village

It was a trip of two hundred li (about seventy miles), to visit an isolated company of believers. We left Soonan about noon, and, after passing over several low mountains, and through fertile valleys, we stopped for the night at Morokdongkoda, staying in a Korean hotel. There was one room, about ten by fifteen feet in size, and fourteen persons slept in it. As the Koreans have no ventilation, and all smoke, the atmosphere becomes quite dense. Among the company were traveling merchants from all parts of Korea; so we did not miss the opportunity to scatter a good supply of tracts.

The next morning we had a bowl of rice, and started on our way. While we were riding through a small village, a man ran out and called, "*We won! We won!*" ("O doctor!") When we stopped, he said his wife was very sick, and he wished us to come to see her. We turned aside, and the natives gathered around. We were able quickly to help the patient, and did not fail to distribute our tracts. We bade them good-by, and rode on, while the crowd followed to the edge of the village, and bowed, saying, very politely: "We thank you so much."

Our destination was reached about 10 A. M., and soon we had the company collected. We studied and preached for three days, and between times visited at their homes, or saw their sick,—of whom there were many,—for they are more than one hundred li from any physician. The people said we followed the Saviour's example, preaching the gospel and healing the sick. This caused us to



1. EVANGELIST KUNIYA AND WIFE. 2. SANITARIUM, KOBE

of three hundred thousand. Japan is as densely populated as any country in the world. I, of course, think that there is no country more beautiful than my own.

The religions of Japan are Shintoism, Buddhism, and Confucianism. There are also many foreign religions in the country. Since so many forms of Christianity have been introduced into Japan, there is a tendency to unite many heathen ideas with Christianity. This makes it difficult for the people to understand the pure gospel of Jesus Christ.

I enjoy working in the country better than in the cities, because the country people are so simple-hearted and so anxious to listen to the truth. They are hungry for something that will satisfy them. Twenty years ago Christian teachers were stoned in Japan; but now the Lord is going before us, and in the country villages the people, like hungry fishes, crowd around us to hear the gospel. Of course all will not accept Christ, but we have found some honest ones, who are now rejoicing in the truth, and anxious to tell the good news to their friends.

Some time ago I was invited into the country to hold

woman, with rheumatism, spent all her money on physicians, but was no better. My nephew gave her fomentations, and she was soon much improved. Her friend told her not to associate with him, or she would become a Christian, but she said, "I don't care about that if I get well." This shows the need of medical missionaries. Remember needy Japan in your prayers. H. KUNIYA.



OUR MISSIONARIES MAKE USE OF THE GOSPEL TENT IN JAPAN

lift our hearts to God that he would help us to be true ambassadors for him. On our return, we spoke with many people by the way. I never enjoyed a trip more in my life, and never was busier. We in Korea ask an interest in your prayers.

R. RUSSELL, M. D.

As a Japanese Journalist Saw It

A JAPANESE newspaper man sought an interview with one of our colporteurs because our brother, by his loyalty to his convictions under trial, had been pointed out to him as a "fanatic." From a translation of the interview we quote:—

"I readily saw that he was well acquainted with his Bible. The margins of the leaves were marked full of references and notes. His knowledge of the Bible extended to minute particulars, and he knew exactly where to turn for whatever he wished to find. It all seemed as easy for him as a turn of the hand. He believes very firmly that the destruction of the world is at hand. After this God will create a new earth.

"Certainly," he said, 'I am a Protestant. The Sabbath, which is the seventh day, was made by the Creator for man. But men have made a counterfeit sabbath, without God's authority.'

"I asked him this question: 'All Protestants keep Sunday; are you not Catholic?' 'No,' he replied; 'I believe the same Protestantism that was proclaimed by Martin Luther.'

"These Christians believe implicitly every word of the Bible, and are trying to fulfil it in every particular. I love their sincerity; and while they thus adhere to their profession, theirs is a true faith. Those who criticize other religionists as fanatics are themselves unreasonably severe. Such persons are ever ready to apply the term fanatics to a minority. But a persecuted minority always become more firm and earnest.

"While I was talking with Mr. Seino in the tea-house by the riverside, many people crowded around to listen. There were workmen, clerks, jinrikisha men, nurses with babies on their backs, horse drivers, men and women, like a wall, surrounding us. The river was flowing full from the melting snows. The surrounding mountains and hills were taking on the fresh appearance of spring, as the

sunshine gradually warmed the earth. Under such circumstances, I talked with this earnest young man. All this reminded me of John the Baptist, clothed in camel's hair, eating locusts and wild honey, and preaching to the people: 'Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.' It reminded me also of how Jesus, after being baptized by John, preached to the crowds that gathered around him.

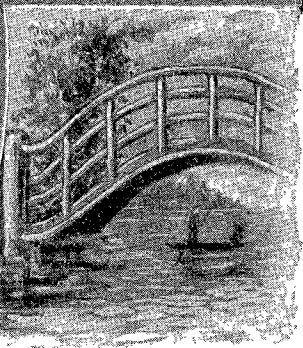
"Mr. Seino explained to me that he believes in the authority of the Old Testament, and does not doubt any prophecy or miracle recorded in the Bible. He believes that the destruction of this world is very near, as prophesied by Daniel.' Mr. Seino opened his satchel, and presented his books and papers, and I bought a copy of his paper, *Owari no Fukuin* (The Gospel for the Last Days), and then said goodbye, promising to see him again. These people are going to proclaim their message in our city. How are you going to welcome them? What shall I myself do with the message they bring?"

A Bird's-Eye View

DAI-NIPPON, or Nippon, is "the great kingdom of the rising sun." The Japanese say, "Japan of yesterday is not Japan of to-day." Certainly it is not great in area, but it is acting a great part in the history of the far East.

To get a picture of Japan, let us consider it a range of mountains, with four large peaks and hundreds of little ones appearing above the waters of the Pacific. Fuji-san, Mt. Fuji, is the sacred mountain of Japan, an object of worship. The beautiful little islands and the low ranges of mountains clothed with luxuriant green, present a pleasing picture to the eye; but all is not beautiful, and all is not good, for the curse of sin rests heavily upon the people.

Over thirty societies are at work in Japan, but only little has been done. Climb with me to the top of a neighboring peak, and you will see the tile roofs of homes that contain a million souls without Christ,—people that go each day to the temples to make an offering, to bump their heads on the stones, and to offer their prayers to Buddha, or perhaps to an idol of wood or stone.



WIFE AND CHILDREN OF ONE OF OUR JAPANESE PHYSICIANS

If our brethren in the more favored America could only realize the needs of these dark lands, the greatness of the work, and the shortness of time, they would double their efforts to finish the work.

WALTER L. FOSTER.

In Korea

KOREA has a territory of about ninety thousand square miles, with a population of fifteen million. It has a spoken and a written language of its own. About half the men are able to read and write. The women are mostly illiterate, there being no general educational system in Korea.

But the Korean people have sterling qualities which will place them—when they are educated and protected—alongside any people that live in the world.

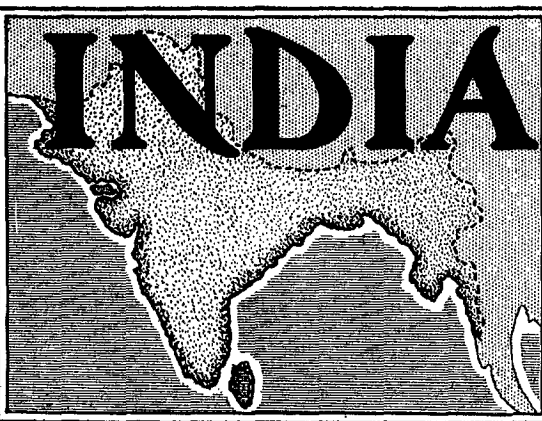
While the Korean realizes that his nation is perhaps the weakest of all the nations, he regards himself as a man among men. He will tell you that the Korean student, when put with Japanese and Chinese students, excels them. He is proud of his intellect. Agricultural methods are primitive, but the people are anxious to learn.

Our work in Korea began about five years ago, when two Koreans visiting Japan had their attention drawn to our teaching, one of them returning to Korea, and beginning to preach what he had learned from the Word of God. We have at the present time about fourteen companies of believers, numbering upward of five hundred. I would not wish to give the impression that all are fully established, but those who are not intelligent in the faith we are seeking to instruct and lead into the full light of truth.

W. R. SMITH.



WEST GATE OF SEOUL, KOREA



THE DISH MENDER

India

INDIA, called the "Land of Desire," the "Cradle of False Religions," is the most stupendous fortress and citadel of ancient errors and idolatry in the world, the home of the Hindu, the Mohammedan, the Animist, the Parsee, and the Jain, and the birthplace of Buddhism.

Yet two hundred years of Christian missions in this dark land are bearing fruit. India, with other Eastern lands, is awakening from her millenniums of slumber. At least some are learning of the true God and salvation through a risen Saviour, and Indians once shrouded in darkness, are following the golden beams of light streaming from the uplifted cross. Though comparatively small in area, being no larger than that portion of the United States east of the Missouri River, her population forms one fifth of the human race.

There she lies in her need, shut away from the larger world,—a land of nations, nation after nation, of differing languages, customs, and habits, crowded each in its narrow confines, presenting a spectacle of painful poverty, woeful need, and awful darkness, rightly called the "Gibraltar of Heathenism."

Notwithstanding many difficulties, our work has not entered India without a purpose, and at least some encouraging results are apparent. From three languages, in which work was begun a few years ago, we have reached out to eight. Four years ago there was one organized church in the field; now there are six, representing four different nationalities. We have workers among the English, Bengali, Hindustani, Burmese, Tamil, Mahrati, and Santali peoples.

Five of these tongues are called leading languages, and comprise anywhere from fifteen to eighty millions each; yet they are but five of the more than a score of languages which number their people by the million. Besides these, there are more than one hundred other languages and dialects, among which not even an entrance has been made.

The hour of India's awakening has come. It is our hour of opportunity.

J. L. SHAW.

New School Among the Garhwals of the Hills

THE place is about twenty-five miles from the railway terminus, reached by *ekka* and pony. It is in the heart of the mountains, about seven thousand feet high. On every side are forests of pine trees, making the air fragrant with their odor.

There are villages all around, and the people seem most happy that we came among them. Scarcely a day passes but some one brings us in an offering of some kind from his poverty. They will not take a penny for anything they bring. I am sure the Lord keeps a record of it all, and will repay them.

They say they do not want merely a school to teach their young men, to fit them for government positions, but they want one to dispel the darkness from their minds—"an *asmani* [heavenly] school," as they call it.

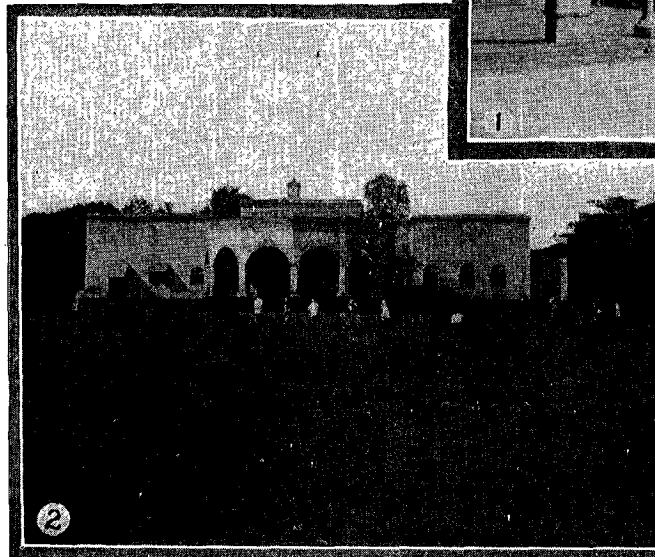
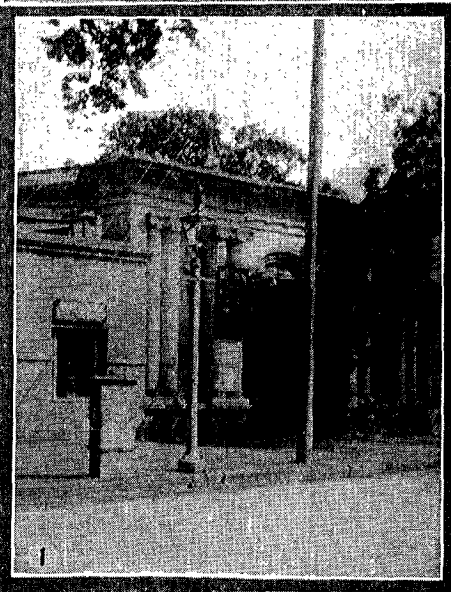
G. A. BURGESS.

In the Villages

I wish to relate an experience I had in treating a sick child, and the blessing of God that attended my work. I am not a trained nurse, but God has seen fit to place me here, and has given me some wonderful experiences in treating the sick. This child was so very ill that I despaired of its life. It was tossing from one side of the bed to the other, apparently unconscious.

We were four miles from home, with a bath-tub, fomentation cloths, and very little experience for such a case. I ordered hot water, and we put the little one in a full bath. While the child was in the bath, suddenly a storm came up, and the temperature fell perhaps twenty degrees.

We had nothing to wrap the child in when we took it from the bath but a few old rags that would scarcely cover the body. I knew that if the child took cold and died, the entire village would censure us for giving the bath. As I



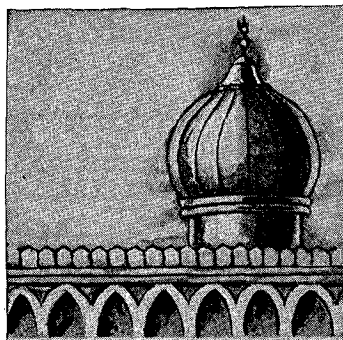
1. CALCUTTA MEDICAL TREATMENT-ROOMS
2. KARMATAR MISSION, IN BENGAL

held that little one in the tub, I realized my utter helplessness, and I prayed as I had never prayed before. I clung to the promise, "Ask, and it shall be given you." In a few minutes the child fell asleep in the tub. We carefully took it out and covered it with the rags, then sat down to watch. Again it began to toss, but I clung to the promise; and as I left the house, I told the parents that I thought the child would rest that night, and it did. From that very hour it began to mend.

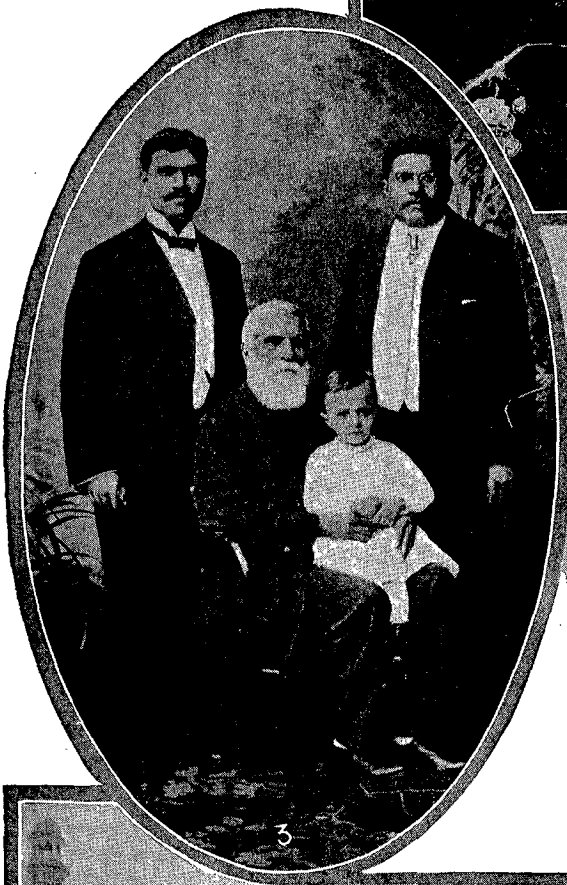
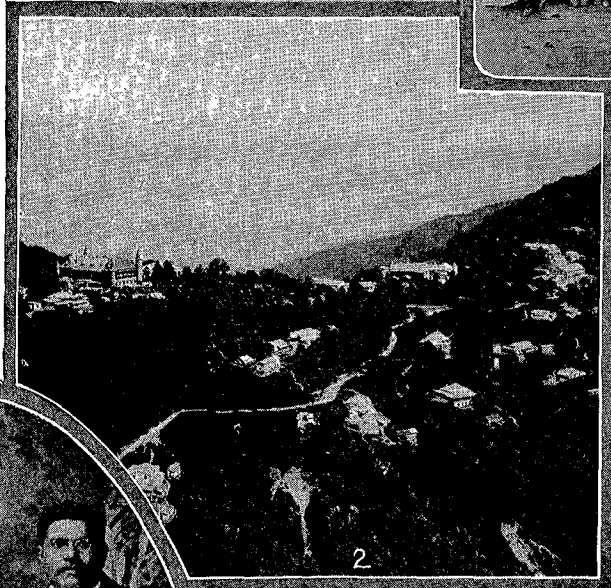
DELLA BURROWAY.
Karmatar, West Bengal.

Burmese Snap-Shots

RANGOON, the metropolis and chief port of Burma, is one of the most progressive and cosmopolitan cities in the East. Representatives of nearly



1. GROUP OF HINDUSTANI BELIEVERS, NORTH INDIA
2. MUSSOORIE, HILL STATION IN THE HIMALAYAS, WHERE OUR MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM IS LOCATED



in a financial way. They have promised to work in every way they can to make the school a success.

Wherever we turn our eyes, we see evidences that the harvest of the earth is ripe. All about us are those things which indicate that God is leaving the nations without excuse, and is preparing the honest in heart to receive this great message speedily. We stand face to face with the deep-rooted belief of the people of all religions that a Redeemer is about to appear. The Hindu is expecting a god to appear in the flesh; the Buddhist tells us that it is almost time for another incarnation of the Buddha, and the Moslem is sure that Isa Messi, Jesus the Messiah, shall soon return to correct the evils now practised by mankind.

All India is aquiver to-day, on tiptoe with expectancy and anxiety. Do you not agree that this message of the soon coming of our Lord in power and glory is the message that is needed?

Rangoon. H. H. VOTAW.

Volunteer for Tibet

WE have been much interested in Tibet, and in the manner in which it seems to be opening up for the gospel. We have talked of it in our home, and when the time comes for our people and message to enter there, you may call on us to go.

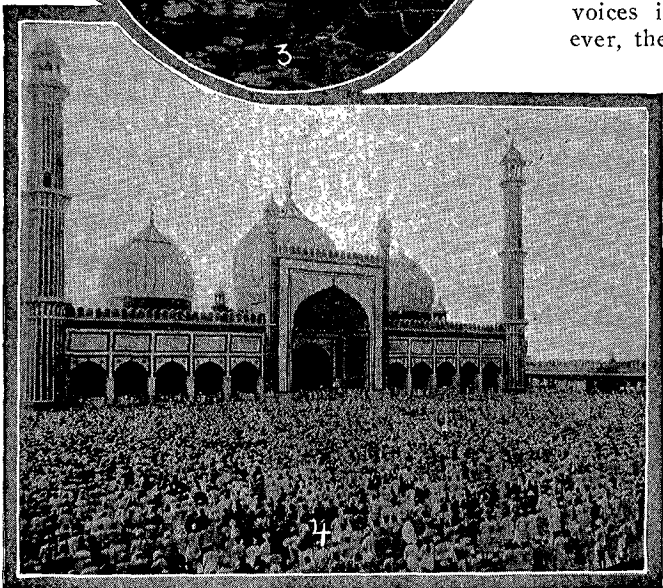
This work in the Orient looms up before us as a tremendous problem. Three hundred millions are stretching their hands across the gulf of heathenism, and we are so few we are almost powerless to help them.

It is as if one man should be put into a ten-thousand-acre field of wheat with a little hand-sickle, and be told that there were only a few days in which to get it reaped, and that what he does not get done must be lost in the snows of winter. People here are going down by thousands into Christless graves, and we must stand by and see them die without God and without Christ, and eternally lost to the world to come. I do not know what we can do to make the appeal strong enough to our home people, that they may see it as it appeals to us here on the field.

J. C. LITTLE.
Darjeeling, near Tibetan border.

every nation of both Europe and Asia may be seen here every day, each arrayed in the costume peculiar to his own country. A perfect babel of voices is to be heard. However, the novelty of it all soon passes, and we are oppressed, almost to discouragement, by the knowledge that they are ignorant of the message which is so dear to us,—unwarned concerning the most momentous event of the ages.

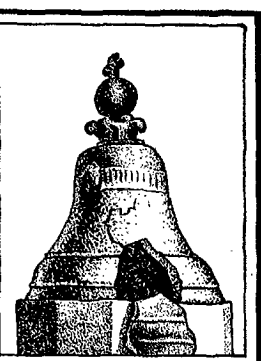
Some of the most prominent Buddhists of Upper Burma have besought us to start a school for their youth, where manual training shall be given. The people who are calling for us are willing to help to the best of their ability



3. FOUR GENERATIONS: A BENGALI FAMILY GROUP OF BELIEVERS
4. A FRIDAY PRAYER CONGREGATION BEFORE MOHAMMEDAN MOSQUE, DELHI



THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE



From the Baltic to the Pacific

THE Russian Union Conference territory embraces one sixth of the earth's surface, with almost every race of people in the world represented. The most prominent peoples are the Great Russians, Little Russians, White Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Germans, Armenians, Kalmucks, and Cosacks.

Our conference and publishing headquarters is in Riga, of the Baltic provinces. Our work has been largely carried on in the cities. Since the organization of our union conference, in 1907, we have seen wonder-

ful results from our missionary efforts. Churches have been organized or companies of believers formed in many leading centers, north and south, and from the Baltic to Siberia.

Siberia

During the last few years many people have been emigrating to Siberia, and among these quite a number of our people. These have spread the truth until calls are coming from many parts of that great country. We have now organized a Siberian Mission. Elder K. Reifschneider, formerly of Russia, came from Hungary, and settled in the city of Omsk. Last winter he traveled two thousand miles, mostly in sledges. One man who had heard of this advent message came from Tobolsk, went south to Turkestan, and from there back to Omsk, to find the truth, and to-day he and his family are rejoicing in the same. As far east as the city of Harbin, Manchuria, our work has gained a foothold, so that we are occupying China from the west.

Here is a message sent us by these Harbin believers:—

"To the church of God in Riga,—

"We greet you in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and beg of you most earnestly to help us in the upbuilding of our faith, for we desire to build our house on the rock; therefore we ear-

nestly petition you to send us a brother who can help us and work for the Master here among us.

"The grace of God be with you all. Amen."

Brother Reifschneider asks for ten workers to come to his aid. Siberia is a wonderful missionary field.

Turkestan, Central Asia

The government has built a railway going south from Samaria to Tashkend, and westward to the Caspian Sea, a distance of two thousand five hundred miles. It has opened the country to settlers. Two thirds of the land is level, and the climate very dry. The people raise sheep, goats, and horses, but not many cattle. On account of the warm climate the people live in tents of haircloth.

Great varieties of fruit and many kinds of grain grow here. The silk and carpet industries flourish. Some of our people have moved into the very heart of this country. This field needs five or six workers at once; but we have neither the men nor the means. We need help in establishing our Russian school for the training of missionary workers. There is no country in the world where ministers, doctors, teachers, nurses, Bible workers, and canvassers are more appreciated than in Russia.

Riga.

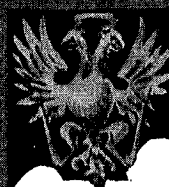
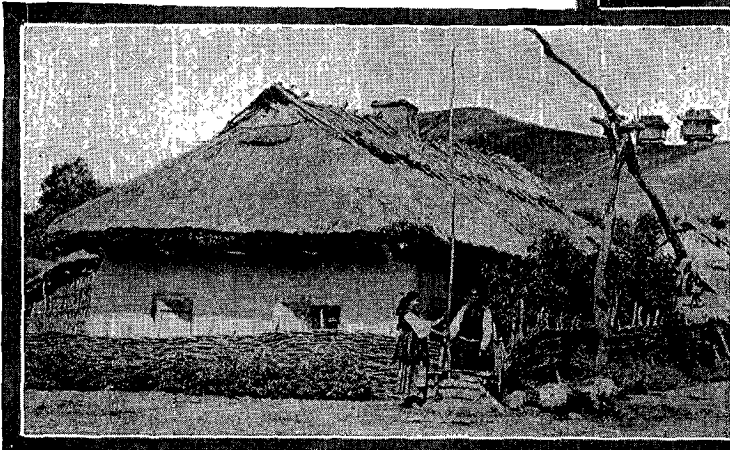
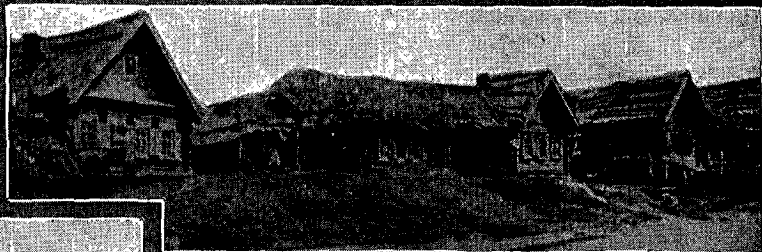
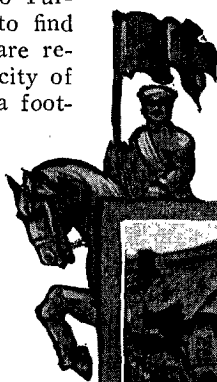
J. T. BOETTCHER.

In the Mountains of Ararat

H. J. LOEBSACK, superintendent of our work in the Caucasus, describes the primitive simplicity of some of the dwellers among the mountains of Ararat:—

"From Kars we take the train to Nachitschewan. This name means, 'We have rested here for the first time.' According to local tradition, this city was built by Noah, and in a churchyard here they show us Noah's tomb.

"From this place we go high up among the mountains, a distance of sixty miles, to the Molokan colony of Basartschai. We can reach this place only three months in the year, snow and water making traveling an impossibility the rest of the time. About fifty men had gathered to give us a reception upon the streets of this village. The women and children were clothed as for a festival, and stood upon the flat roofs



of the houses. The manner in which we were entertained reminded us of the way Abraham received his guests. Indeed, when evening came, they asked the privilege of taking off our shoes, and every meal-time we were invited to another family. We spent ten days here, teaching and preaching. We told them how the Lord is gathering out a people from all nations, and is making them one people, a people waiting for the coming of the Lord.

"Sabbath morning at seven o'clock we began

worship with the singing of psalms, and the service continued until twelve o'clock. We have to-day eighty-six believers in this place. I can never forget how thankful these people were for the light that was brought to them."

Experience of a Bible Colporteur in Russia

I WAS sent from Moscow to Siberia by the British and Foreign Bible Society, to scatter Bibles in that region. I was in the Siberian city of Irbit. In this place is held an annual fair. On my journey, I had lost all my Bibles, worth about a thousand dollars. For four weeks and more, I tried in vain to find them. The time during which the fair was held passed by, and my stock of Bibles had not been found. I became fearful of losing my position as a colporteur.

Finally I resorted to fasting and prayer. On the third day the Lord heard my prayer, and helped me find my books. It was said that the one who had been transporting them was slain, and that the books had been hidden in the woods. Wonderful to relate, after receiving these books, I was only one day in disposing of them all.

Near the place where I was stopping was a large railway shop, which had more than ten thousand employees. I asked the director if I might sell my books in this factory. At first, he did not wish to allow it. Then I wrote him a letter, in which I called attention to the fact that the book I was selling has in it the power to make a man better, so that he will not give himself up to drinking. The director replied that if the book I was offering for sale could make his employees better, he was willing that they should try it.

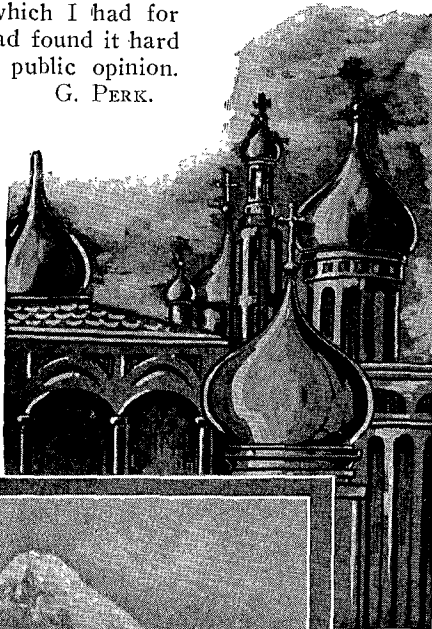
Upon arrival at the factory, I was given a man to assist me. With note-book and pencil he went with me through his factory. At first I attempted to explain the nature of the Bible I was offering for sale, and point out the importance of securing a copy; but the gentleman accompanying me said, "Do not take so much time." And then, turning to the employee, he would say, "You must have the book." In this way, we wrote down name after name. In this remarkable manner I was able to dispose of all the Bibles that had been sent me by the society.

This experience gave me courage to begin keeping the Sabbath of the Bible, the seventh day, which I had for some time believed to be God's will, but had found it hard to begin alone, contrary to the tide of public opinion.

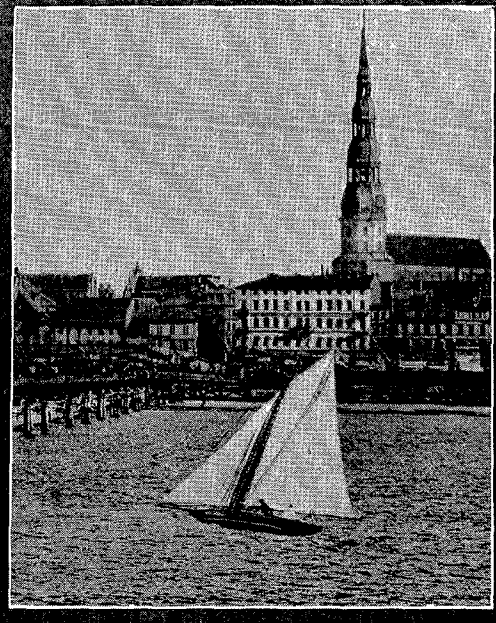
G. PERK.

Speaking to a Thousand Russian Priests

NOT often does a Protestant preacher have such an audience as the president of our Russian Union Conference addressed not long ago in Kief, the holy city of Russia, where thousands of pilgrims go annually to touch the relics of the Greek saints. Here the Russian Orthodox Church was holding a missionary congress, with a thousand



"THE MOUNTAINS OF ARARAT," RUSSIAN CAUCASUS



1. A LITHUANIAN SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES
2. VIEW IN RIGA, OUR RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS

priests in attendance. They had passed resolutions condemning Seventh-day Adventists. The director of our work in Russia, J. T. Boettcher, asked the secretary if he might be permitted to speak to the congress. He writes:—

"The secretary went into the congress hall, and after a few minutes returned, and invited me to go into the meeting with him. There were all the dignitaries of the Russian Church assembled, with an archbishop acting as chairman.

"With my heart uplifted to God in prayer, I was permitted for an hour and a half to testify to the truth of God's Word. At the close, some came forward and thanked me for what they had heard. The secretary said he would arrange for me to speak to the congress the next day on 'The Immortality of the Soul.'

"At the appointed time, I was there, and found the wide corridors filled with people waiting to go in. At first all were admitted; but later on, as the crowd became too great, only the priests or missionaries who had tickets could get in. Never did I experience the help of the Lord more than on this occasion. At the close the missionaries invited me to take tea with them, so that they could hear more concerning the matter. This invitation I gladly accepted, and thanked God for this wonderful leading."

ON THE SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN



OUR MISSIONARY ON TOUR IN SYRIA

"No se Rinde"

A Message
From Spain

ACCORDING to the monkish historians, Zaragoza, in Aragon, was founded by Noah's grandson Tubal, in the year 242 post diluvium. The former name of the

city was Salduba, and is said to mean, in Chaldaic, "the property of Tubal," or "the city of the sun." Be this as it may, its strategical importance did not fail to attract the eye of Cæsar Augustus, who walled the city, and quartered here several legions of his soldiers. It then took the name of Cæsarea Augusta, which was converted by the Moors into Zaragosta, to become finally Zaragoza.

One hundred years ago a French army of eighteen thousand men bombarded the city, and terrible were the results. To-day, one lone colporteur is beginning a far more important campaign, by scattering tracts and papers, filled with the message for this last generation. During that French siege, several proposals of capitulation on honorable terms were made to the Spanish; but they always responded, "*Zaragoza no se rinde*" (Zaragoza does not surrender). So to-day, though this whole country is filled with idolatry and superstition, and though the battle goes hard and slow, by God's help the soldiers of the cross will never surrender until the battle is won, and the Life-giver comes to give the victor's crown.

WALTER G. BOND.

Zaragoza.

Syrian-Egyptian Mission

THE diversity of creeds, and the notorious fanaticism of the various sects in Palestine, sufficiently suggest the difficulty of mission work in Syria. Jews, Catholics, and Mohammedans have their strongholds here, and all are jealous of their rights. It will be of interest to call attention to the fact that here in Syria, this southwestern corner of Asia, the world's three great monotheistic religions — Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism — have originated; and it is here — in this land of Armageddon's battle plain — that the adherents of these religions will again meet in the last great struggle of all nations in the near future.

Our mission is gaining a foothold. At present our laborers are distributed in Beirut, Haifa, Jaffa, and Jerusalem in Syria, and at Cairo and Luxor in Egypt. The very near future must see a number

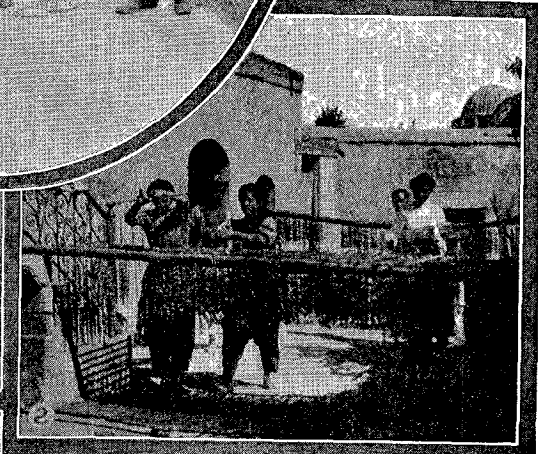
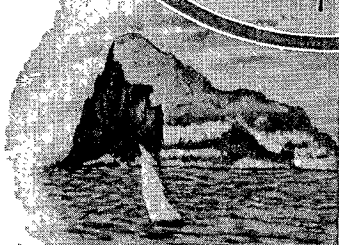
of missionaries enter all the great cities, and the many smaller places. Brethren, needy Syria calls for help.
Beirut, Syria. W. C. ISING.

In the Country of the Apostle Paul

TARSUS is an ancient city. It was probably founded in the eighth or ninth century B. C. by Asshur-nasir-pal the Assyrian. It is located in a most fertile gateway to the great mountain

ic Gates," leading through the plain, and is the pass, "The Cil-Taurus Mountains and connecting Cilicia and Cappadocia.

Through Tarsus and this pass marched the armies of Cyrus and Alexander. It was the connecting link between the Mediterranean, and the Halys River and the Black Sea in the time of the Caesars. The



GREEK PEASANTS

1. THE SPANISH COLPORTEUR'S "BURRO EXPRESS"
2. INTERIOR OF AN ARMENIAN MISSIONARY HOME

Turkish government has constructed a pike road through the pass, and it is now the great thoroughfare for the camel caravans between Kaisarieh (Cæsarea) and the sea. In making a recent journey through this region, eight days by carriage, we passed one caravan of over two hundred camels.

Augustus made Tarsus a free city. It ranked with

Antioch and Alexandria as a city of great learning. The nobility of Rome sent to Tarsus for tutors for their children. So Paul could well say, "I am a citizen of no mean city."

But of late our attention has been especially called to Tarsus, Adana, and vicinity because of the atrocious massacres of last spring. During this time thousands of men, women, and children were slaughtered. Among these were six good devoted Armenian Seventh-day Adventist brethren, one of whom was the elder of our church at Adana, and one a young man of the same church who gave promise of becoming a successful evangelist. The latter was shot while on his knees in prayer. The superintendent of our Sabbath-school at Tarsus was driven from home and robbed of all his belongings. Thus suffering and earthly loss are endured for the gospel's sake in the land of the apostle Paul.

Whether you consider it politically, religiously, or prophetically, no other country in the world to-day occupies a position of so unique importance as does the Turkish empire.

No longer can we maintain the plea that Turkey is so largely a closed field that it will not pay to spend our energies upon it until the door is opened, for now the door is open. How important that we should be ready to enter these regions beyond at these critical moments!

C. D. AcMoony.

France Needs the Gospel

IN speaking of France, a certain writer has said that it is the only nation in the world of which the authentic record survives, that, as a nation, it lifted its hand in open rebellion against the Author of the universe. Plenty of blasphemers, plenty of infidels, there have been elsewhere; but France stands apart in the world's history as the single state which, by the decree of her legislative assembly, pronounced that there is no God.

The god of reason is still the shrine before which fall a large proportion of the French people. Silver-tongued orators go from city to city holding mammoth meetings, where they ridicule the Bible and deny the existence of God. There are organized societies of "free thinkers" in nearly all the towns and cities of the nation.

We believe that there are thousands of honest souls in all these cities, who are prepared to hear and accept the message of truth. But where are the workers? Our little French Conference is not yet able to carry on unaided a vig-



1. CONSTANTINOPLE
2. GERMAN COLONY, MT. CARMEL, SYRIA
3. GREEKS

orous campaign in our great centers of population.

The future success of the work in France depends in a large measure upon the proper training of our young people; we are therefore anxious that our Latin Union training-school at Gland shall become a strong factor in preparing young men and women to give their lives to the work in France.

H. H. DEXTER.

Lost in Rome: A Catholic Professor Finds the Way

ONE day an intelligent-looking but sad-faced man appeared at our door in Rome. "What can I do for you?" I asked.

"From what I know of this world," he replied, "it is very beautiful, and I think the next world will be exceedingly so. But I have no hope of eternal life. I do not expect to be saved; but if you can give me any hope of being saved in God's everlasting kingdom, I do not want anything else."

I told him that he must believe in Jesus Christ.

"Yes," he said, "but there are so many Christs; there is the Methodist

Christ, the Presbyterian Christ, the Baptist Christ, the Catholic Christ, and the Waldensian Christ, and all kinds of Christs. Which Christ shall I believe in?" I told him to believe in the Christ of the Bible. He replied that they all said they had the Christ of the Bible. I told him he must believe in the Christ of the prophecy. He said, "I like your way of telling things. I want to go ahead with you, and study this matter."

I might say this man was a priest of the Catholic Church, and had been a professor of theology in one of their higher schools. But he had left the church, and wanted to find something better. We had Bible readings together, studying the evidences of prophetic truth, the great lines of historic prophecy

centering round the first and second advents, showing the nearness of the coming of Christ and the message for our time. I put into his hands that little book of ours, "Steps to Christ." After reading this and studying other matter, he came and said, "I believe in the Lord, I believe he has forgiven me, and has made me his child."

C. T. EVERSON.

"And Also the Greek"

THE whole eastern half of the Mediterranean is essentially Greek. There are about ten or eleven million Greeks altogether. The countries of Turkey, Palestine, Egypt, and the northern shores of Africa as far west as Algiers, are all familiar with the Greek language.

As to the Greeks of to-day, their religion and their education both teach them to look backward—backward for their moral and social ideals and for the basis of their national pride.

As to religion, while we may well look backward to the life and teachings of Christ for our moral and spiritual ideals, yet if we must view them through a telescope darkened and blurred with the traditions of men; with the adoration of saints, relics, and pictures; with the literal use of crosses, holy oil, candles, feasts, and fasts; and with individual ignorance of the pure, simple teachings of the Word of God, looking backward ceases to be a virtue. It constitutes, rather, a serious impediment to the entrance of that gospel which points us forward to the blessed hope and the glorious appearing of our Lord.

But "the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow." In this, and in this only, we trust for results in Greece.

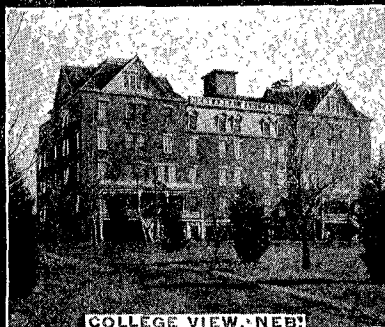
W. E. HOWELL.



GRAYSVILLE, TENN.



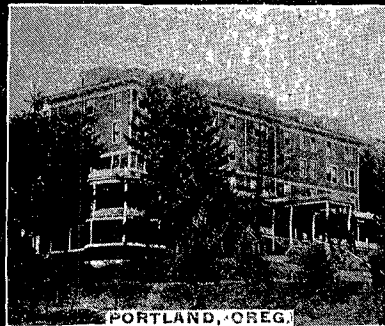
ROSTREVOR HILLS, HYDRO, IRELAND.



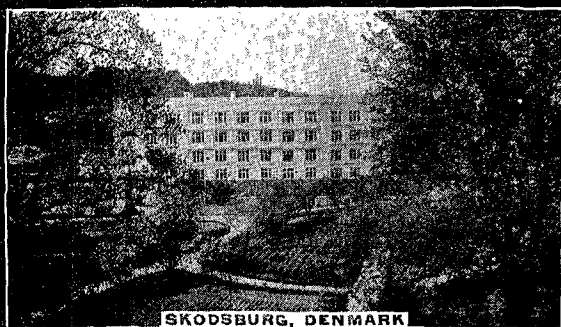
COLLEGE VIEW, NEB.



GLAND, SWITZERLAND.



PORTLAND, OREG.



SKODSBERG, DENMARK



MEDICAL STAFF, LOUISVILLE, COLO.

The MINNIE HEAL

Medical Missionary Work at Home and Abroad

ROUND the margin of these pages are views of a few of our sanitariums, in this country and abroad, all of which are established not only to heal the sick and teach the principles of healthful living, but to train missionaries for the world-wide field.

An Evangelizing Agency

Medical missionary work is coming to be recognized by all as a most important feature in evangelizing the world. Christ's work consisted very largely in ministering to the needs of the suffering and afflicted, and with his commission to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, he said also, "Heal the sick."

Medical missionary work has been said to be the right hand of the gospel message. As such, those who have made use of it find that it furnishes a most successful means of bringing help to people, whether rich or poor, civilized or in heathen darkness. The gospel comprehends man's physical needs, as well as spiritual.

Our Sanitarium Work

Medical missionary effort in connection with the work of Seventh-day Adventists began at an early stage in their history. As early as 1867 a health institution was established for the rational care of the sick, and for promulgating the principles of health and temperance. From time to time other health institutions have been added in this country and abroad, until at present eighty such institutions for ministering to the sick are being conducted by Seventh-day Adventists, forty-four of which are operated directly by the denomination. Of these, four are in Australia, one in New Zealand, two in India, one in Japan, two in South Africa, one in Palestine, one in Norway, two in Denmark, one in Germany, one in Switzerland, one in Ire-

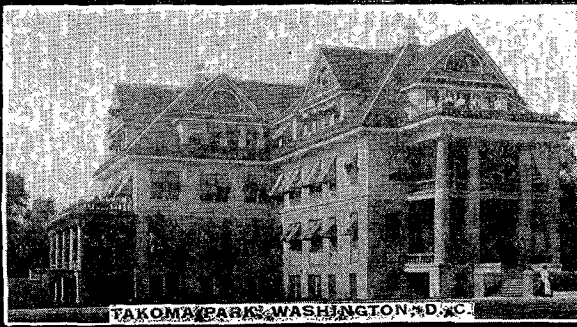
land, two in England, and twenty-five in the United States, distributed from Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

Sickness is not partial to rank or wealth. When a person needs help physically, he will go where that help can be secured most certainly. The success of these institutions in relieving sickness and restoring persons to health has been so marvelous that people in all classes are glad to avail themselves of the privileges offered. A canvass of the various institutions mentioned above would show that each year, among the thousands who patronize them—last year 21,731 patients were reported—there are governors, senators, representatives, judges, lawyers, ministers as well as people who stand high in the financial world.

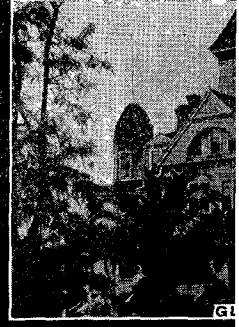
Some Facts and Figures

A glance at the financial statistics of our sanitariums for the past four years may be of interest. The sanitariums reported at the end of 1908 a valuation of \$2,766,346. After doing quite a large amount of charity work, the net gain of twenty of these institutions reported was \$18,980, or nearly one thousand dollars each. The monetary valuation of this institutional work is but a small part of its worth.

There are, in all our sanitariums, nine hundred sixty-six nurses in training. These all earn the entire expense of their education by laboring while studying. Ordinarily a year of training in an educational institution costs each student about two hundred dollars. This is a low estimate. This item of educating young people in our sanitariums would, on this basis, aggregate nearly a quarter million dollars annually. There were in our institutions last year, in all departments, 1,843 helpers, representing a wage roll of half a million dollars annually, and practically all are paying into the treasury their tithes and offerings for the support of the gospel work.



TAKOMA PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

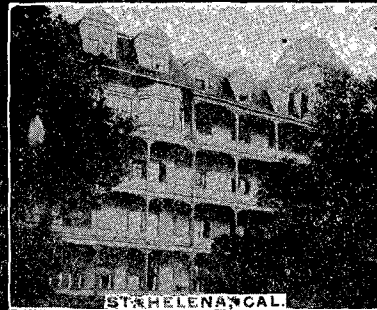


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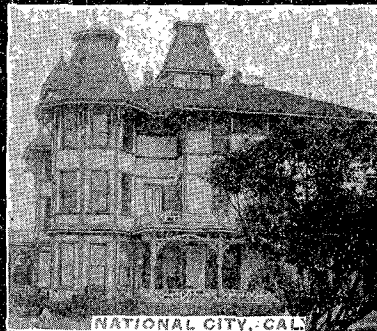
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MEDICAL STAFF, MUSSOORIE, INDIA



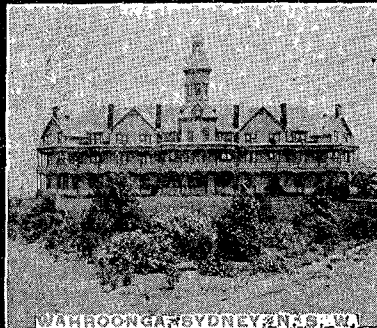
ST. HELEN, CAL.



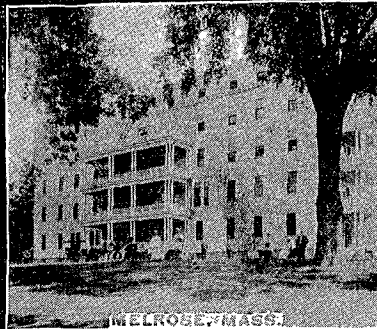
NATIONAL CITY, CAL.



FRIEDENSAU, GERMANY



WAHROONGA, SYDNEY, N.S.W.



MELROSE, MASS.

The amount of charity work reported by twenty-seven of these sanitariums last year was \$58,796, or \$2,174 apiece. The same average, applied to the eighty sanitariums in existence, would mean over one hundred sixty thousand dollars annually devoted to caring for worthy poor. I am well aware that we can not estimate the worth of this branch of the gospel message in dollars, or its strength in men, but the enumeration of these various points is a great stimulus to enthusiasm and devotion in our work, and without either of these agents we could do but little.

Health Literature

It is a well-recognized fact that medical literature is an important agency in advocating health and temperance reform. The various periodicals published in connection with this department of our work have had wide distribution. *Life and Health*, our health monthly, published at Washington, D. C., has steadily grown in circulation, now approaching one hundred thousand a month. Our English *Good Health*, published at Watford, England, has a circulation of 45,000 copies a month; the German *Gute Gesundheit*, 17,000 monthly; the French health journal, 6,000; the Dutch, 5,000; the Danish, 5,000; and the *Australasian Good Health*, 7,000.

The following medical books are published in English by our denominational publishing houses as a part of the educational work we are doing in behalf of right living: "Home and Health," 600 pages; "Practical Guide to Health," 668 pages; "School of Health," 400 pages; "Health for the Millions," 266 pages; "Colds," 75 pages; "Health—How to Find It When It Is Lost, How to Keep It When It Is Found," 240 pages; "Ministry of Healing," 540 pages; "Vegetarian Cook Book," 266 pages; "Friend in the Kitchen," 100 pages.

Besides these are a number of smaller books, and forty or fifty tracts and pamphlets on health and temperance subjects.

Health literature is published also in various languages other than the English, in Europe, Africa, India, China, Mexico, South America, and other regions.

Medical missionaries, both physicians and nurses, have been sent by our Mission Board to almost every country on the globe. We are grateful to God for his prospering hand over our medical missionary work during the years past, and by his aid we trust this agency, as the right hand of the gospel missionary work, may become increasingly efficient in helping to carry the glad news of salvation to all the world in this generation.

W. A. RUBLE, M. D.,

Secretary Medical Department.

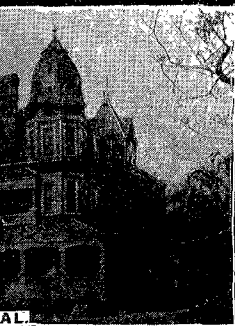
Illustrative Field Notes

ONE of our doctors had just joined a mission station in Korea. The people at once so thronged him that "it was necessary to build a wire fence about his house, that he might get sleep and the necessary time for language study."

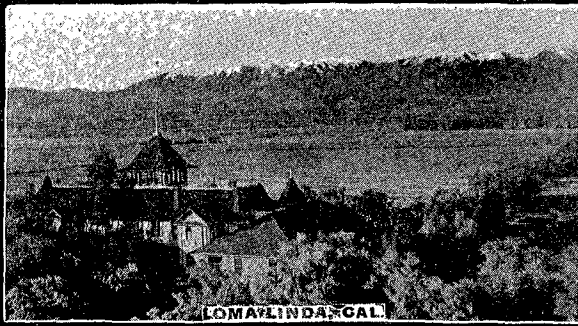
A Tamil boy in South India had been saved from cholera by successful treatment. The next Sabbath a silver rupee (thirty-three cents) lay on the table in the meeting hall, a thank-offering from the boy's father. "It represented four or five days' work, and more—the poor man's feeling of appreciation."

From amid busy, crowded days of ministry to bodies and souls in the chief city of far Hunan, China, Dr. Emma Laird writes: "What we need here more than anything else, perhaps, is your prayers that the power of the enemy may be overcome, and people loosed from the bondage of superstition and sin."

Miss Schlegel writes from Cairo: "It is not easy to nurse in an Arabic house. If anybody is ill, all the relatives and friends come to the house, and sit about, talking, smoking, and drinking coffee, with windows closed."



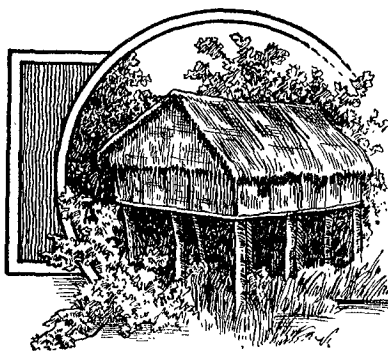
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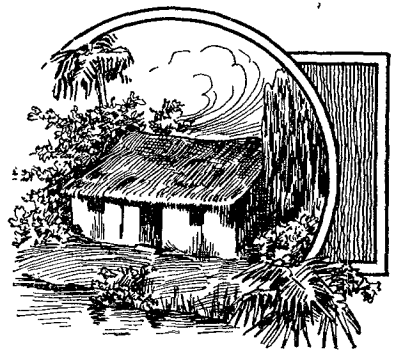
LOMA LINDA, CAL.



LAFAYETTE, IND.



THE NEGLECTED CONTINENT



The Highway Prepared

On its discovery, South America fell under the yoke of papal domination. The Inquisition was set up, and civil and religious liberty were unknown. But the awakening to liberty that swept over North America and Europe a little over a century ago, overturning the old order, aroused South America also, and these peoples proclaimed liberty. The independent republics were the result.

Though papal oppression was by no means at an end, the leaven of liberty was planted. Through revolution and struggle, by voice and pen and sword, each striving for mastery, the power of the oppressor has been broken. The Word of God passes majestically through the lands where only a few years ago it was unknown. The door is open for the final gospel message to be preached in every South American land.

With the open doors of the nations, there are also open hearts. Souls are hungering and thirsting for the truth. Deaf ears are unstopped. Wicked men are turned to the ways of God. This shows that the opening of the doors is of God, and that the highway is prepared in order that we may quickly do our appointed work. The ever-present question is, Will we do it?

J. W. WESTPHAL.

Florida, Buenos Aires.

A New-World Marvel

THE material progress which Argentina is making is a marvel to the world, and is attracting hundreds of thousands of immigrants to her shores. Over 250,000 people from other lands entered that country during 1908. Argentina has a larger foreign trade than

any other nation in proportion to her population. It amounted last year to \$600,000,000, or \$100 per capita, a net gain of \$56,913,025 over 1907. Her total grain crop for 1908 was about 14,000,000 tons.

At present there are 14,738 miles of railways in operation in the country, of which nearly 1,000 miles were added during 1908, representing a capitalization of \$788,964,416. The net profits to the companies operating the roads amounted last year to \$40,023,000. The number of

winged Mercury seems about to run with the news of the day to every house in the city.

And this "land of opportunity" and of progress is wide open not only for the capitalist and the immigrant, but also for the heralds of the last gospel message.

N. Z. TOWN.

Patagonia—The Far South

OLDER readers will remember that in the geographies they studied in school, the long, tapering point of South America bore the name Patagonia. This is now a part of the great Argentine republic. It is divided into territories, and is fast being opened up to settlement. At the lower tip on the Chilean side, our work has obtained an entrance. The past summer several of the towns, both on the mainland and on the island of Terra del Fuego, were visited by one of the Chilean workers, who had good success in putting many of our books in the homes of the people. Some of our stanch Uruguayan brethren have now gone to Chubut, one of the central of these territories, in order to take up land. Farther to the north, and about six hundred miles southwest of Buenos Aires, in the territory of La Pampa, or Great Prairie, there is a church of about twenty members, seeking to let the light shine out.

This country is being rapidly settled with German, Scandinavian, and Russian colonists, as well as with immigrants from the south of Europe. We believe it offers one of the most productive fields of our South America Union Conference. The time has come when these scattered settlers must hear the truth for these last days.

ARTURO FULTON.

Buenos Aires.

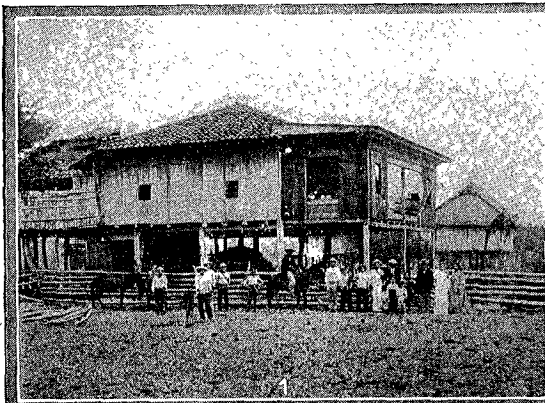


GERMAN COLONIST'S HOME, PARAGUAY

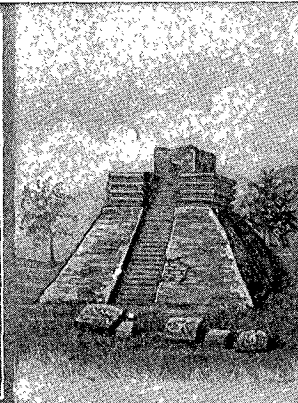
passengers carried was 48,593,600.

With the exception of a small gap—soon to be made up—over the summit of the Andes, the trip can be made by rail from Buenos Aires to Santiago, Chile, in forty-eight hours.

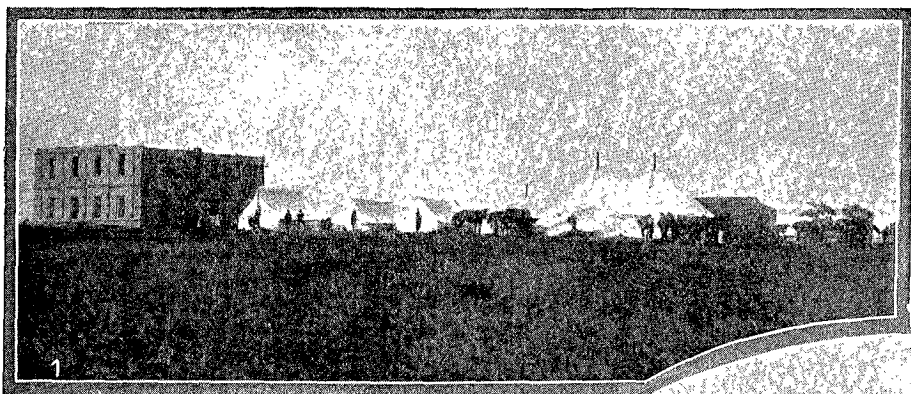
Buenos Aires, the capital city of Argentina, has a population of a million and a quarter people, and is growing rapidly. Paris is the only Latin city that outranks her in population. She has the finest system of docks and wharves in the world. She recently spent \$40,000,000 in improving them. Her leading daily paper has the finest newspaper office in the world. From the top of the magnificent edifice a



A COUNTRY HOUSE, PERU



NEAR GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR



SANITARIUM, IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION

Located near Diamante, Entre Rios, Argentina. Here also is located the River Plate School for Gospel Workers.

How a Sanitarium Grew Up on the Plains

WE have in South America a field that is certainly very needy. In the large cities there are a number of physicians; but out in the country and in the smaller cities and towns there is a crying need of medical missionaries.

Parana, the capital of our province (Entre Rios), has 50,000 inhabitants, and only five physicians; Victoria, with 20,000, has two physicians; Diamante, twelve miles from us, has one physician. We have ten railroad stations in the neighborhood, having a population of from 500 to 4,000, without a single physician. There are from 70,000 to 100,000 persons in villages of from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, without a single physician to help them. We are located in the midst of this community.

I have at times traveled sixty miles in a wagon to see a patient, and upon returning home have found wagons waiting for me, with their patients, or waiting to take me off again in another direction, only to get back and find the people filling the house, as many as eighty coming in one day.

So we have worked, and the Lord has given success in bringing the message to the people. We can count a goodly number who are to-day rejoicing in the light of present truth because of what we are trying to do in our medical work.

Our home was used to receive the people; but during last summer vacation we turned our school building into a sanitarium. Within ten days every room was filled, until we did not have a place to take another person. Sometimes we had fifteen in one room.

Now we are pushing forward the building of a sanitarium, hoping to secure funds to complete it this year. We plan to make it also a training-school for missionary nurses.

R. H. HABENICHT, M. D.

Diamante, Argentina.

Book Colportage on West Coast

I AM convinced that the time has come when we should work the large cities of South America with gospel literature. Now is the time to sell our books to these people, while they are throwing off the Roman yoke.

day, by the governor, for not taking his hat off while a religious procession passed. He had to spend twenty-four hours in jail, and was to pay twenty-five sols, but he refused to pay this sum. He talked to the governor and showed from the Bible that he was not guilty of any offense.

We call for young men from the States to canvass these larger cities for our literature.

T. H. DAVIS,

Field Agent,

West Coast.



INDIAN
MISSION
BRITISH GUIANA



INDIAN CARRIERS, OF BOLIVIA

From personal experience, I can say that it pays to work the neglected cities. While canvassing for our large books in Valparaiso and Santiago, the Lord blessed me with success. After that I tried Guayaquil and Quito, in Ecuador, with marked success. Lima, the capital of Peru, where I now am, is noted for the purest Spanish blood of South America, and for the greatest style. I always thought it would be the hardest field; but this has not proved to be the case. There is nothing that makes a person happier than taking orders or selling the printed page bearing the glorious gospel message.

One young man has just been canvassing in Concepcion, an interior town, where he was put in prison on a feast

Catholic Hearts Hearing and Rejoicing

FROM Chile F. H. Westphal writes:—

"The message is progressing in our field, and devout Catholics are accepting it. A sister who for years has been a guardian of nuns has taken her stand for the truth; and another sister who has been a nun several years expects soon to be baptized. A man who was clearing fifty to two hundred pesos daily by manufacturing liquors, embraced the truth, and is now taking it to others. He seems happy and contented when selling our books and papers."

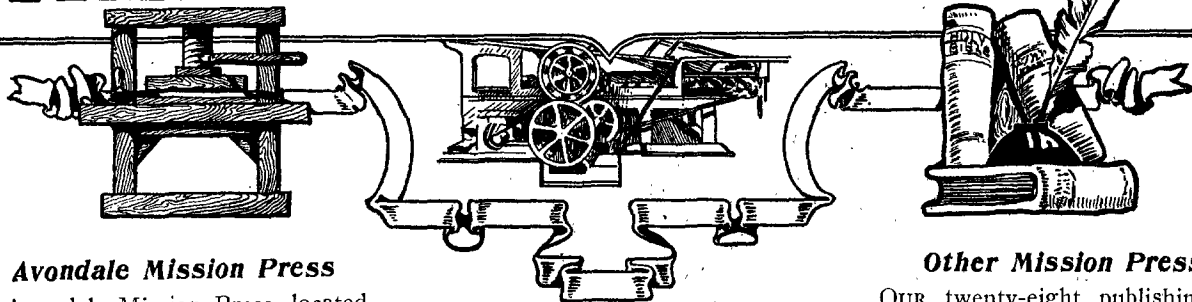
From Lima, Peru, A. N. Allen reports:—

"Last week I made a trip back into the mountains into one of the valleys that had never been visited by a Protestant missionary before, and found that as the result of reading our paper, the *Señales*, which had found its way there, nearly thirty adults were rejoicing in their first love, and were meeting on the Sabbath. Nearly all are owners of small farms, and can read, and seem much more intelligent than many we find in the cities."

Of the need of earnest gospel workers just now, one of our workers in South America writes:—

"The upper class and the young men from colleges are seeing the fallacy of the Roman doctrine, and are throwing off its yoke; but instead of accepting the Protestant religion, they are becoming infidels, being without any religion at all. Many have a very vague idea of Protestantism. Now, as these people are without a religion, what is our duty? Is it not to offer them something worth while?"

THE MISSIONARY PRESS



The Avondale Mission Press

THE Avondale Mission Press, located at Cooranbong, New South Wales, Australia, which provides literature for the mission fields in the islands east and north of Australia, affords a good illustration of the work being done by our mission presses in many countries. Therefore we have reproduced as the centerpiece for this of a large chart on which was outlined the work of the Avondale Mission Press as reported by the president of the Australasian Union Conference at the recent session of our General Conference, held at Takoma Park, near Washington, D. C.

"Avondale" is the estate where our chief training-school for Australasia is located. This school has an attendance of about two hundred young people who are preparing for the world-wide mission work. Many of the students have but limited means, and must work their way. Therefore the school has provided several industries for this purpose, as printing, the manufacturing of health foods, cabinet-making, plumbing, farming, gardening, etc. During the year 1908 the industrial students earned twenty thousand dollars, which they paid to the school on board and tuition.

Among these industries is the Avondale Mission Press. Of the twenty-four employees in this printing-office, all except the superintendent are students in training for missionary work. The Australasian Union Conference has charge of the missionary work in the islands of which Australia is the natural center, and the Avondale Mission Press does the printing for these island mission fields. It is now printing the gospel message in nine lan-

guages. Twelve different publications are issued in the English, three in Maori, four in Rarotongan, six in Tahitian, five in Fijian, six in Tongan, five in Samoan, six in Singapore-Malay, and four in Java-Malay, making fifty-one publications in all.

In addition to the value of the actual

Other Mission Presses

OUR twenty-eight publishing houses are located at vantage-points in the fields in which we are operating. There are six in the United States, and one in each of the following places: Ottawa, Canada; Mexico City, Mexico; Cristobal, Canal Zone; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Santiago, Chile; Warburton (near Melbourne), Victoria, Australia; Cooranbong, New South Wales, Australia; Singapore, Malay Peninsula; Shanghai, China; Tokyo, Japan; Buresala, Fiji; Soanan, Korea; Lucknow, India; London, England; Christiania, Norway; Stockholm, Sweden; Copenhagen, Denmark; Helsingfors, Finland; Hamburg, Germany; Geneva, Switzerland; and Cape Town, South Africa.

All these publishing houses are strictly missionary plants in their ownership, organization, and work. Gospel literature constitutes the entire output; all are owned by the organized work; and all the profits are used for the improvement of these plants and in missionary enterprises.

Languages

PUBLICATIONS are now being issued in the following sixty-one different lan-

guages, seven languages having been added during the past year:—

Amoy dialect (China), Arabic, Armenian-Greek, Basuto, Battak, Bengali, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Burmese, Cantonese (China), Chasu (German East Africa), Danish-Norwegian, Dutch, English, Estonian, Fijian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hawaiian, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Japanese, Java-Malay, Kafir, Korean, Laplandish, Lettonian, Lithuanian, Livonian, Malay, Mandarin

Publications Of The Avondale School Press

LANGUAGE	TITLES	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	EDITOR	TRANSLATOR	PRINTED	MAILED	NO. COPIES	NO. COPIES	COST	RECEIVED
English	Union Conference Record		W. E. Palmer		X	X	410	410	4	77
	Good Health Magazine		W. E. Palmer		X	X	228	228	4	61
	Seventh Sabbath Readings		W. E. Palmer		X	X	10	10	0	0
	Religious Liberty Readings		W. E. Palmer		X	X	24	24	0	0
	Simulants		W. E. Palmer		X	X	28	28	0	0
	Consumption		W. E. Palmer		X	X	52	52	0	0
	The Tobacco Habit		W. E. Palmer		X	X	20	20	0	0
	Appendicitis		W. E. Palmer		X	X	20	20	0	0
	Diabetes		W. E. Palmer		X	X	20	20	0	0
	Electricity		W. E. Palmer		X	X	20	20	0	0
Maori	Te Kaitiaki o Te Kaitiaki	Christ Our Saviour	W. E. Palmer		X	X	142	142	3	73
	Te Kaitiaki o Te Kaitiaki	Second Advent	W. E. Palmer		X	X	32	32	0	0
Rarotongan	Te Kaitiaki o Te Kaitiaki	Christ Our Saviour	W. E. Palmer		X	X	90	90	2	49
	Te Kaitiaki o Te Kaitiaki	Second Advent	W. E. Palmer		X	X	134	134	1	36
Tahitian	Te Kaitiaki o Te Kaitiaki	Christ Our Saviour	W. E. Palmer		X	X	95	95	2	49
	Te Kaitiaki o Te Kaitiaki	Second Advent	W. E. Palmer		X	X	130	130	1	36
Fijian	Te Kaitiaki o Te Kaitiaki	Christ Our Saviour	W. E. Palmer		X	X	95	95	2	49
	Te Kaitiaki o Te Kaitiaki	Second Advent	W. E. Palmer		X	X	130	130	1	36
Tongan	Te Kaitiaki o Te Kaitiaki	Christ Our Saviour	W. E. Palmer		X	X	95	95	2	49
	Te Kaitiaki o Te Kaitiaki	Second Advent	W. E. Palmer		X	X	130	130	1	36
Samoan	Te Kaitiaki o Te Kaitiaki	Christ Our Saviour	W. E. Palmer		X	X	95	95	2	49
	Te Kaitiaki o Te Kaitiaki	Second Advent	W. E. Palmer		X	X	130	130	1	36
Singapore Malay	Te Kaitiaki o Te Kaitiaki	Christ Our Saviour	W. E. Palmer		X	X	95	95	2	49
	Te Kaitiaki o Te Kaitiaki	Second Advent	W. E. Palmer		X	X	130	130	1	36
Java Malay	Te Kaitiaki o Te Kaitiaki	Christ Our Saviour	W. E. Palmer		X	X	95	95	2	49
	Te Kaitiaki o Te Kaitiaki	Second Advent	W. E. Palmer		X	X	130	130	1	36
TOTALS	9	51					7,127,141	3,961,235	4	1,059

output in these nine different languages, the Avondale Mission Press is an important educational feature in the training of young people for the island mission work; for in this little office each student learns the several features in the art of printing necessary for him to know on going to a mission field where responsibility to print literature in the native tongues is likely to fall upon him. Interest in missionary service is also deepened.

E. R. PALMER,
Sec. Missionary and Publishing Dept.

(China), Manganja, Maori, Polish, Portuguese, Rarotongan, Rumanian, Russian, Samoan, Santali, Servian, Sesuto, Slovakian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tahitian, Tamil, Tongan, Turkish-Armenian, Urdu, Welsh, Wendic, Wen-li (China), Yiddish, and Zulu.

Responding to the Calls

"FORWARD to the foreign fields," is the watchword of our Publishing Department. We can not rest while two thirds of our annual output of literature is distributed to one twentieth of the population of the world, located here in the United States.

It is an encouraging fact, however, that four hundred fifty thousand dollars' worth of literature was distributed last year in countries outside of the United States.

Earnest efforts are being put forth to build up the foreign publishing work. Recently four pioneer canvassers have been sent to Mexico, and the Lord has greatly blessed them. During the past six months general agents have been sent to Central America, Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Ecuador, and South Africa.

Earnest calls are coming from India, China, and Japan for colporteurs, organizers, printers, and better facilities for printing. These calls must be answered without delay. Men are ready to go to these fields, but they must wait till the mission funds are increased.

A Year of Progress

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

Since our last report one year ago in the Missions number of the REVIEW, the Lord has richly blessed both leaders and people in the good work of circulating our literature. The "leaders" have taken the "lead" in the work, and the people have "offered themselves willingly."

The progress made is indicated by the following comparative value of sales during the past four years:—

1905	\$ 548,000
1906	824,000
1907	1,035,000
1908	1,280,000

Total \$3,687,000

This total for four years is over half a million dollars above the total sales during the previous ten years, and represents about one third of the literature sold during the past sixty-four years, or since our work began.

The Printing-Press and the Gospel

TIME was when the gospel was preached only by word of mouth. The message of salvation was impressed upon the minds of men through the *hearing* of the ears. In those days the precious truths of God's Word were literally passed from *mouth* to *mouth*. The Christian pulpit was, in fact, the center from which radiated nine tenths of all Bible knowledge.

The Gospel Chained

It is said that in the thirteenth century it took an expert copyist about ten months to transcribe a single copy of the Bible, at a cost of between two hundred and

The beginning of the fulfilment of that divine prophecy took place in the year 1423 A. D., or over nineteen and a half centuries after the prediction; for in that year the *art of printing* was discovered by Laurence Coster, a Dutchman living in the old town of Haarlem, Holland. His types were of wood. Upon the death of Coster, John Gutenberg, one of his apprentices, improved upon wooden types by carving metal ones.

First Bible Printed

It seemed decreed by Providence that the very first book to be printed by John Gutenberg (in 1450) should be the Bible, also that it should thereafter be the most popular book with the printers and booksellers. A copy of this first Bible, containing six hundred seven vellum leaves, was sold by Gutenberg's partner, John Faust, to Charles VII,

king of France, for the sum of seven hundred fifty crowns, or eight hundred twenty-five dollars. When we consider that it took Gutenberg and his associates nearly eight years to carve the metal letters, and print the edition, the price seems reasonable enough.

The printing-press was now to give wings to the gospel. Scholars of renown translated the Word into the common languages, fleeing from one country to another to escape the persecutions of the Papacy.

"The demand for these books," says the historian, "could never be sufficiently supplied." "There was an eager struggle for Luther's smallest pamphlets. Of his catechism one hundred thousand were sold. The sheets of his tracts, often wet from the press, were hidden under the purchasers' cloaks and passed from

shop to shop."

"Book-Hawkers"

Associated with the preachers and printers of the gospel during Reformation times were the humble Bible-sellers, or *colporteurs*, sent forth by Luther, Calvin, and other Protestant publishers. "The book-hawkers or *colporteurs*," says Samuel Smiles, "were among the most active agents of the Reformation." And De Felicé, in his "Protestants of France," says: "They were called *bale-bearers*, basket or *literary carriers*. . . . Staff in hand, basket on back, through heat and cold, by lonely ways, through mountain ravines and dreary morasses, they went from door to door, often ill-received, always at the hazard of their lives, and not knowing in the morning where to lay their head at night." Thus the science of modern book salesmanship should be credited to these and earlier heroes of gospel Protestantism.

A. J. S. BOURDEAU,
Missionary Secretary General Publishing Department.

SUMMARY OF OUR PUBLISHING WORK		
1845 - 1854		2,500.00
1855 - 1864		17,500.00
1865 - 1874		73,000.00
1875 - 1884		371,000.00
1885 - 1894		3,969,000.00
1895 - 1904		3,144,000.00
TOTAL for Sixty Years	—	\$7,577,000.00
1905	548,000.00	
1906	824,000.00	
1907	1,035,000.00	
1908	1,280,000.00	
TOTAL for Four Years	—	\$3,687,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	—	\$11,264,000.00

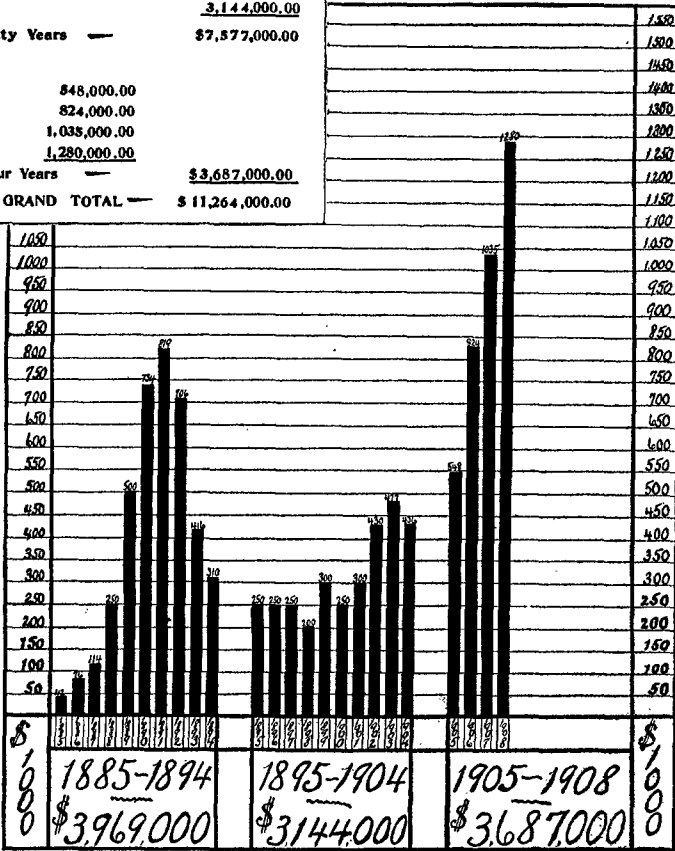


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING BOOK SALES OF TWENTY-FOUR YEARS

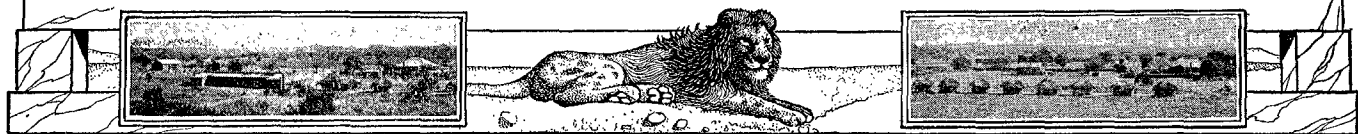
three hundred dollars. And the purchasing power of money then was twelve times greater than now.

These Bible manuscripts, we are also informed, were "so scarce and dear that they were frequently sold for double and treble their weight in gold," and "so precious that they were conveyed by deed, like landed estate." The common people were thus barred from purchasing and reading them. Most of the Bibles were chained to the pulpits of the churches or monasteries. And being written in a language unknown to the poorer classes, the truths they contained were also chained.

"Knowledge Shall Be Increased"

The times were now ripe for a change. In the year 534 B. C., God, speaking through his prophet Daniel, had foretold (Dan. 12:4) that "*knowledge shall be increased*" in "the time of the end," and that "many shall run to and fro."

IN THE HEART OF AFRICA



Beyond the Zambesi

SECRETARY WILLSON, of our South African Union Conference, which is operating the mission stations among the natives, writes as follows of the Barotseland Mission:—

"About five years ago, Elder W. H. Anderson started out with three boys on foot to locate a mission in Barotseland, some two hundred fifty miles north of Victoria Falls. He traveled until he was overcome by the fever, and at night gave directions to his boys what to do in case of his death, and then lay down, not expecting to see the light of another morning. A kind white man found him, and took care of him till he recovered. A site for a mission farm was found,—six thousand acres, well watered by a river, a large creek, and a living spring of water. A grant was obtained of the government, and one year after, active operations were begun. There is now a well-built brick dwelling-house, a good brick schoolhouse, a dining-room, and

called on to part with his faithful companion, I asked him whether he would leave the mission and return to the home land. He replied, No; that he had *so much more* invested in that field now, and that he would go on and make the mission all that they had planned it to be."

Putting the Gospels into a New Tongue

What Five Years Has Wrought in the Wilds

REPORTING a visit to our stations in the Pare Mountain region of German East Africa, L. R. Conradi, of Europe, writes:—

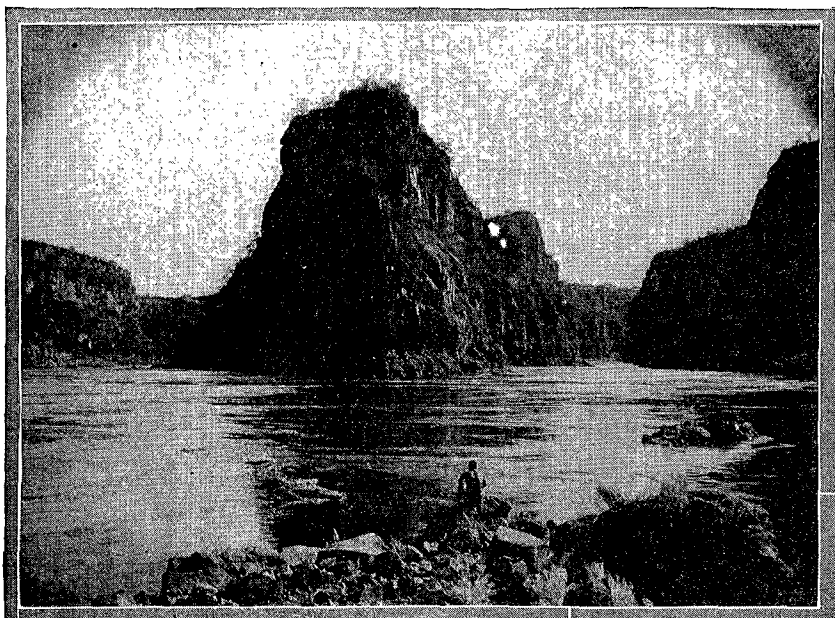
"Our head station, Kihuiro, lies at an elevation of eighteen hundred feet, at the foot of the mountains. The next station, Friedenstal, lies at an altitude of about thirty-five hundred feet, and it is three and one-half hours distant from Ki-

huiro. The third station, Vuasu, requires a ten-hours' march up the mountains, where one has to cross a ridge as high as seven thousand feet, though the station itself lies farther below, at an elevation of about fifty-five hundred feet.

"On a clear day at Vuasu one can see the snow-covered peak of Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain of Africa,—eighteen thousand feet. Away below in the plains are a number of villages.

"Five years ago, accompanying our first missionary party, I reached Kihuiro, where there was only a miserable hut to shelter us. What a change in five years! Now, a nice road leads up to the mission station, a mile from town. On one side is a beautiful ten-acre cotton field, and some good maize belonging to the mission station. At the station itself, we found a good dwelling-house and a number of good out-

buildings, also a commodious school building, which serves as a chapel. This building will accommodate three hundred persons. It was packed full. The head chief of the town, and a number of his subchiefs, met us, clad in official attire. As we entered the house, we found one hundred fifty young people there, who are in regular attendance at our school. One of our familiar hymns was announced to be sung in the native language. Hundreds of voices joined in the praise to God. A convert prayed.

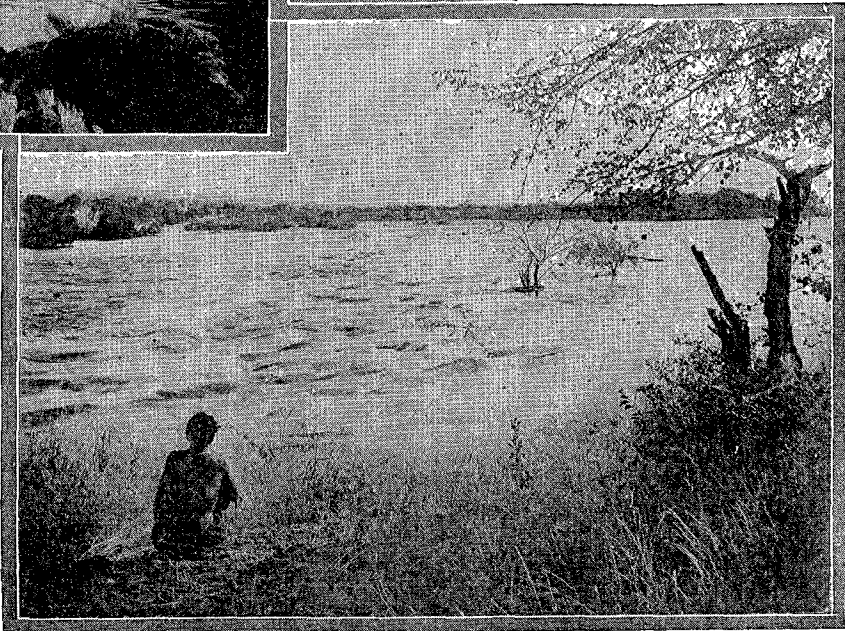
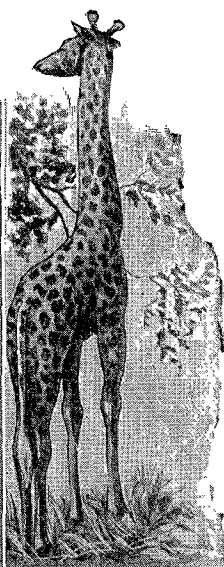


BELOW VICTORIA FALLS, ZAMBESI RIVER

huts for the boys, two hundred acres of land under cultivation, a fruit orchard of several acres,—containing oranges, lemons, guavas, papayas, pineapples, and other fruits,—and a prosperous school of forty pupils.

"The boys are taught in their native language and qualified to act as teachers in the out-schools. A circle of out-stations is now established, and further outer circles of stations are planned for, until the whole district shall be covered, and the message be brought to every native in that region. Brother Anderson has planned to become acquainted with every kraal in his territory, and to be able to converse with each *induna* (chief) in his native language this year.

"Last year, when Brother Anderson was



RAPIDS NEAR VICTORIA FALLS

[Photos by C. H. Hayton]

"Mission work is slow work. It requires many sacrifices. It costs the lives of workers whom we dearly love. It costs money, and much patient labor. But the greater the sacrifice, the greater the final results. To see people who could neither read nor write, and whose language was not even committed to writing, who were bound in the darkness of heathendom, freed from all this thralldom, and enlightened by the gospel, praising God and worshipping him, is not only a sight to make the angels of heaven rejoice, but it is a sight that stirs our hearts.

"Brethren E. Kotz and A. C. Enns have translated the Gospels into the Chasu language, spoken in this region. They have thus far no printed books whatever. Our Hamburg Publishing House has prepared a small hymn-book for them, to the great joy of the natives, and would be pleased to help them also in getting the Gospels printed."

Nyassaland

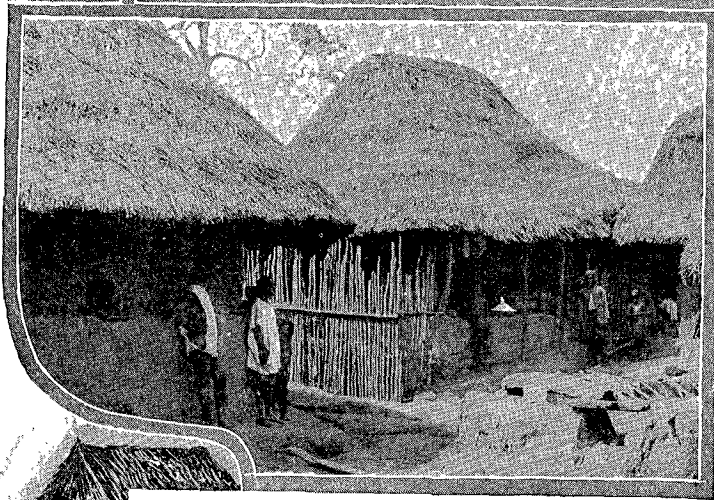
ONE of the seventeen candidates baptized in a recent service at our Malamulo station was a chief of local prominence in the Angoni tribe. We have constant opportunities of opening village schools far and near.

A chief came to Malamulo from Angoniland, some two hundred miles away, begging us to send a teacher who would teach his people the Word of God. In conversing with him, I learned that other missions have schools not far from his villages, and they have asked his permission to open schools for him. He said he declined because he had been waiting several years for a teacher of the Sabbath truth. He heard this truth from a former Sabbath-keeping missionary, and has patiently waited for a teacher ever since. It was hard to put him off still longer, but we have not one teacher to spare from our schools already opened. May the Lord of the harvest soon give us more reapers!

Brother and Sister Konigmacher are



CATTLE YARD,
OUR BAROTSE-
LAND HEAD
STATION



VILLAGE SCENE, NEAR SIERRA LEONE, WEST AFRICA

now in charge of the Matandane out-station. The work there is growing, and we hope they will have health to gather many souls from that region. We need health for the work; we need money; we need men.

Malamulo, Chiromo. JOEL C. ROGERS.

Life Among the Kavirondos

[Two mission stations have recently been established among the Kavirondo people, on the Victoria Nyanza. Their language had never been reduced to writing when our missionaries went there. Of life in a Kavirondo station, the wife of one of the missionaries writes.—ED.]

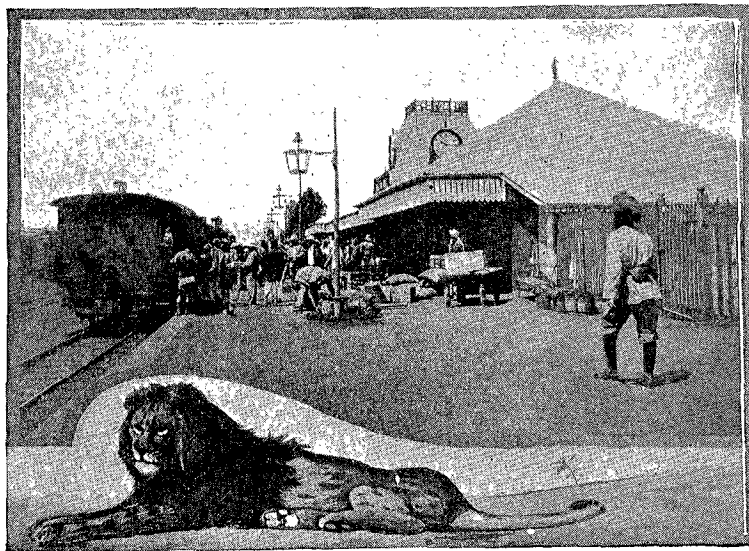
A FRIEND, who was going home on furlough, knowing that I am fond of animals, gave me his dog. But alas! I was not permitted to keep it long, for the other night, while we were sitting in the dining-room (the door being open), a leopard sprang onto the veranda

and snapped up poor Mollie. When we heard the

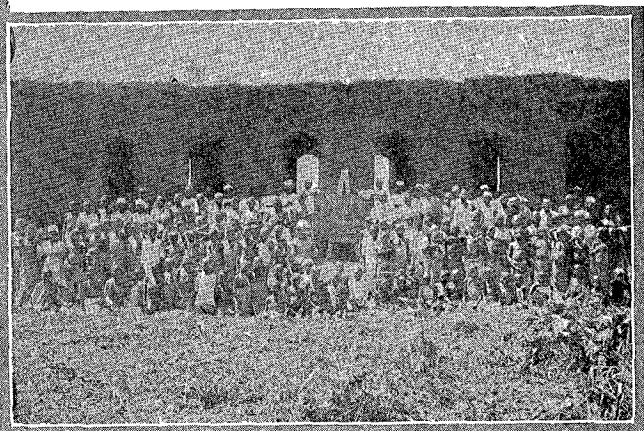
noise, we ran out, but it was so dark we could see nothing.

Besides hyenas and leopards, we have a great many wildcats, which are constantly carrying off our hens. There are many hippopotami also, but they are too far off to trouble us. We hear them snorting at night quite plainly, but it is only the people who inhabit the villages near the lakes who suffer, as these great beasts come out of the water at night and destroy their gardens.

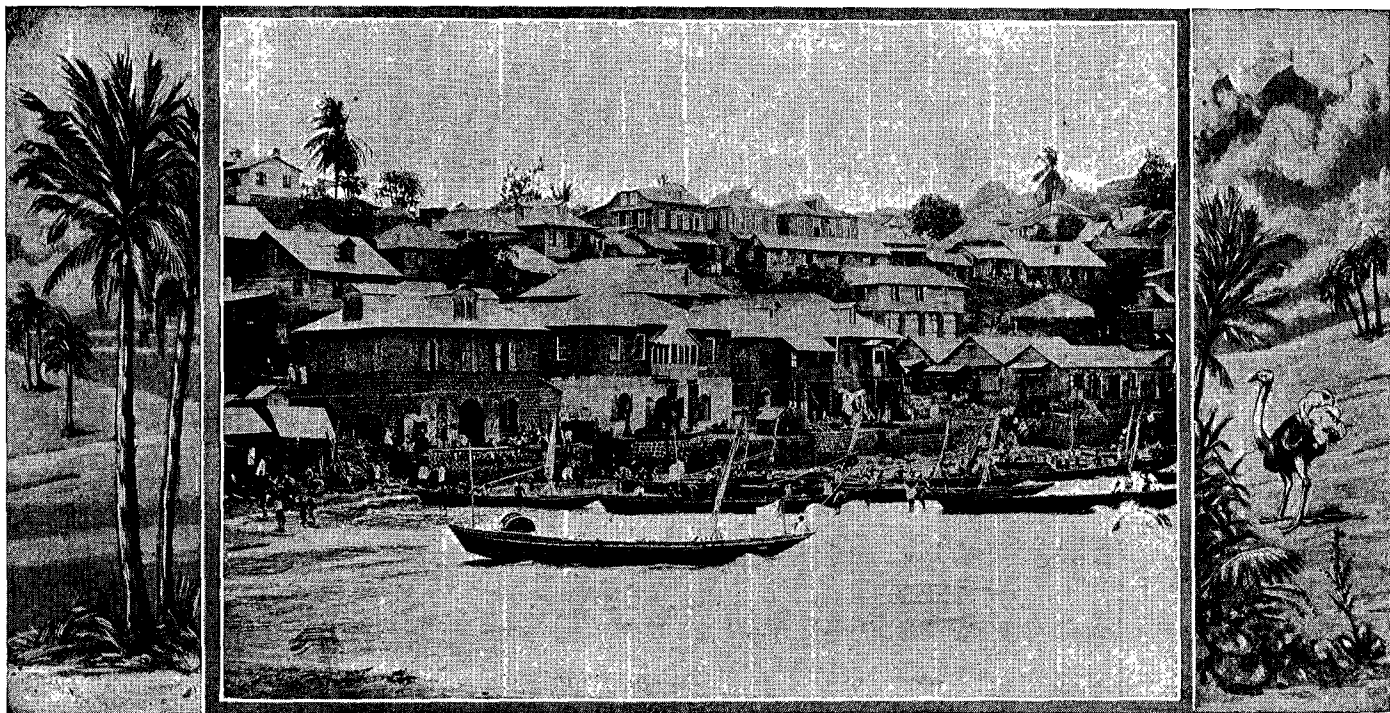
The black people are very fond of hippopotamus flesh. Some time ago, when the natives were short of food, my husband shot one of these huge animals, and it was a great sight to see them divide it. There were hundreds of natives around, every one with a knife doing his best to secure a piece. Many were cut in trying to carve the beast. At last my husband, thinking to put an end to the confusion, moved toward them; but when they saw him coming, they all ran to get out of his reach, with the consequence that I, who was standing behind the crowd, was knocked down. It was quite exciting. The natives are exceedingly friendly, and it never occurs to any of us to be afraid of them. When it has been necessary for Mr. Carscallen to go to Kis-



RAILWAY STATION, NAIROBI, BRITISH EAST AFRICA



SCHOOL GROUP, AT OUR KIHUIRO STATION, GERMAN EAST AFRICA



VUE IN FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE, HEADQUARTERS OF OUR WEST COAST MISSION

umu, I have been entirely alone on the mission, with no white neighbor nearer than fourteen miles.

We have three buildings on this station—a workshop, a schoolhouse, and a dwelling-house [all built by the missionary with raw native help only]. The dwelling-house is a long building containing six rooms. It is built to accommodate two families, each family having three rooms—a living-room, a bedroom, and a guest chamber. The kitchens, as is the custom in the East, are detached, and are situated at the back of the house.

Mr. Carscallen is working on a dictionary of the Kavirondo language. Some friends in America presented our mission with a typewriter, which makes this task much easier. We are comfortable and happy in our work.

HELEN B. CARSCALLEN.

Kisumu, British East Africa.

On the African West Coast

I WOULD first of all disabuse any minds of a common impression that West Africa means a narrow strip of sparsely settled country along the coast. What is termed West Africa comprises thirteen countries, with a population of sixty-seven millions.

This does not include much of the hinterland within these boundaries, which, according to estimates, will increase these figures to a hundred million souls yet unwarned of the soon-coming judgments of God. Among these peoples, more than two hundred languages and dialects are spoken.

Our Freetown training-school has in attendance, I suppose, representatives of more than fifteen languages and

dialects on the West Coast of Africa. We have a primary school at Waterloo, with forty-three attending, and one on the Gold Coast of about the same number. We have bright prospects before us for training native workers, and on the whole, we are greatly encouraged in our educational work.

Calls for help are coming to us daily. On a trip into the hinterland of Sierra Leone, urgent appeals were made on every hand for us to open our work. Owing to sickness, I was compelled to remain in one native village nearly two days. Here Chief Yamasu offered us all the land we needed, and to build us a suitable house, if we would open our work in his village, which is nearly two hundred miles from Freetown. The Niger Company in Northern Nigeria sent word to me recently that they would grant us all the land we need if we would open a station there. This is the home of the Hassa people, one of the high types of the Negro race. Calls come also from Gambia, where we have one worker, near Senegal, and from the Lagos country. A vast field lies before us, and there are millions to be warned

during this generation. I believe we can begin to see our Heavenly Father's plan opening before us. The Spirit of God is moving upon the hearts of young men from the many tribes to give themselves to this message, and they in turn can return to their people to tell the glad tidings.

D. C. BARCOCK.

Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Ten Days in Fingo Villages

W. S. HYATT, of our Maranatha Mission to the Kafirs of eastern Cape Colony, gives a report of a ten-day tour among the Fingoes, who also live in this region:—

"We arrived at a village, and the head man welcomed us, and gave us the use of his best hut, which was nice and clean. The people were anxious to know our business, so we told them to gather as many people as they could, and we would tell them. When they came, we had our magic lantern prepared in the hut, and a bright picture on the screen. Perhaps their surprise can be better imagined than expressed in words. We told them that our mission was to tell the 'old, old story of Jesus and his love,' and the pictures were to help them to behold it. They said this was a great blessing sent them from heaven.

"During the trip we did what we could to help the sick and afflicted. People came with all manner of diseases.

"We visited eight villages and held eighteen services. God wonderfully blessed as we presented the Bible teaching regarding the soon coming of our Saviour. Fully one hundred fifty persons received assistance from various treatments."



GROUP OF WORKERS AT THE LAST SOUTH AFRICAN UNION CONFERENCE, CAPE TOWN



BRIDGE ACROSS THE GOLDEN HORN, CONSTANTINOPLE

The Gathering Call to North and South, East and West: "Fear not: for I am with thee: I will bring thy seed from the east, and gather thee from the west; I will say to the north, Give up; and to the south, Keep not back: bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth; even every one that is called by my name."

The Coming of Christ

CHRIST will come to this earth a second time:—

"So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many; and unto them that look for him shall he appear the second time without sin unto salvation." Heb. 9:28.

His coming will be literal and visible, and will be heralded by notable signs, which have appeared or are now rapidly fulfilling:—

"And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth: for the powers of heaven shall be shaken. And then shall they see the Son of man coming in a cloud with power and great glory." Luke 21:25-27.

A warning message will proclaim his coming to the earth:—

"Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and sound an alarm in my holy mountain: let all the inhabitants of the land tremble: for the day of the Lord cometh, for it is nigh at hand." Joel 2:1. "And 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." Rev. 14:6, 7.

This warning message will call for a great work of reform, the rejection of error, and obedience to the commandments of God:—

"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." Rev. 14:9-12.

Christ's coming brings the resurrection of the righteous dead and the translation of the righteous living:—

"For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first: then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord." 1 Thess. 4:16, 17.

It will mean the destruction of sin:—

"When the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with his mighty angels, in flaming fire taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ: who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power." 2 Thess. 1:7-9.

His children will be glad in that day, and will hail him with rejoicing:—

"He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces; . . . And it shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God; we have waited for him, and he will save us: this is the Lord; we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation." Isa. 25:8, 9.

F. M. W.

If They Only Knew

ELLA M. ROBINSON

HE is coming, we have heard it,
And our hearts throb with delight.
Soon will end earth's dismal story,
Soon will close her dreary night.
Then will dawn, in matchless glory,
Her eternal morning bright.

O that every one might know it!
Is the burden of my prayer.
O that men would pause to hear it
'Mid their ceaseless toil and care!
O that thoughtless youths might learn it,
And their careless hearts prepare!

Would the rich cling to their riches,
Would they hoard their gold away
While earth's weak ones cry of hunger
From the famine they might stay,
If they knew that when he cometh,
All their wealth would pass away?

And the ones who bear life's burdens,
Who are weary and oppressed,
Who must toil and plan and struggle,—
Would their hearts be cheered and
blessed
If they knew the Heavenly Master
Soon would come and bring them rest?

To the suffering and the sick ones,
Who have sought for health in vain,
Carry quick the joyful message,
It will help them bear the pain—
This sweet hope of seeing Jesus,
And of being whole again.

Those who run the race for pleasure,
Who but chase a fleeting goal,
Tell them of the love of Jesus
That can satisfy the soul.
They may share heaven's purest pleasures
While eternal ages roll.

Tell them all the joyful tidings;
It will cheat earth of her woe,
It will fill all hearts with gladness—
Tell them all! O let them know!

The Rule of Faith

It is "the Bible and the Bible only," the Word of God that is able to make the man of God "perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." 2 Tim. 3:16, 17. It is the example of Jesus Christ, who left us "an example, that ye should follow his steps." 1 Peter 2:21. "He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also to walk, even as he walked." 1 John 2:6.

Jesus says of his way of walking: "I

have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love." And the apostle John wrote: "For this is the love of God, that we keep his commandments." Christ commended those who should "do and teach them" (Matt. 5:17-19), and ever his steps lead us in the way of obedience. Christ kept the Sabbath, the day of which he declared himself to be Lord. Mark 2:28. And he is "the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever." Therefore to-day increasing thousands in all parts of the world are following Christ's example in Sabbath-keeping; and with one voice they testify to the spiritual blessings in keeping the day that God blessed and made holy. "Blessed is the man that doeth this, and the son of man that layeth hold on it; that keepeth the Sabbath from polluting it, and keepeth his hand from doing any evil." Isa. 56:2.

Power of Choice in Religion

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal."—*Declaration of Independence.*

Here are ten men, A, B, C, D, etc.

1. Every one of these ten men has a right to choose his own religion.

2. Every one of the ten has a right to refuse to make any choice.

3. As every one of the ten has a right to choose or not to choose, no one of the ten has a right to interfere or compel the choice of any one of the ten.

4. No one of the ten has a right to compel any one of the ten to abide by his own choice, for this would deny a man the right to change his mind, and so interfere with the right of choice.

5. No one of the ten has a right to compel any one of the ten to act as though he had made a choice; for this would make a hypocrite of him.

6. If any one man has no right to compel any one of the ten to act as though he had made a choice, then nine of the ten can not compel the tenth to act so.

7. If a majority of the ten persons should crystallize their choice into law, it would give them no right to compel the minority.

8. This forever denies the civil government the right to have anything to do with religion, save to protect every man in his choice or in his refusal of choice.—*J. A. Oppy.*

AUSTRALASIA AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS

A Striking Providence

ONE of the darkest and most populous corners of the world is the region of the East Indies and Southeastern Asia.

Right alongside this most neglected of mission fields, the providence of God has placed the island states of Australia and New Zealand as a strong missionary base.

Our Australasian churches are every year devoting thousands of dollars to missions, and sending forth their consecrated young people as well. They have accepted the obligation of spreading the gospel message in this region as "Australasia's burden." Two publishing houses, several sanitariums, and a number of missionary training-schools are being operated in Australia and New Zealand, not only to build up the cause of God at home, but to set the lights shining all through the dark regions lying so near at hand. We in America must help them in the great task. But who can not see the plain guiding of Providence in planting these sturdy and prosperous Australasian states—English-speaking and predominately Protestant—at the very doorway of Polynesia, Malaysia, and the East India Islands?

A divine hand has been guiding in human history for the evangelization of the world in this last generation of men.

From the Philippines

THE thought that right around him in these islands are eight million souls that have never *heard* of the message of Rev. 14:6-14, lays a heavy burden upon any man who believes that Jesus is soon coming. The task assumes much greater proportions when he realizes that there are a dozen languages to learn.

It is encouraging to know that the Lord has gone before us in placing these islands under the control of the United States, so that liberty and freedom, and the right to worship as they see fit, might be given to these downtrodden people who have been so long in the hands of Rome. The United States has also introduced the public-school system, which is doing much to enlighten the people, and make it possible for the truth to reach them, as the rising educated class is largely leaving the superstitious teachings of the Church of Rome.

We have tracts translated into the Tagalog and the Ilocano languages. We expect to get out literature in all

the different languages as fast as we can find competent translators.

There should be many more workers sent at once to begin the study of the languages on the various islands.

Manila.

L. V. FINSTER.

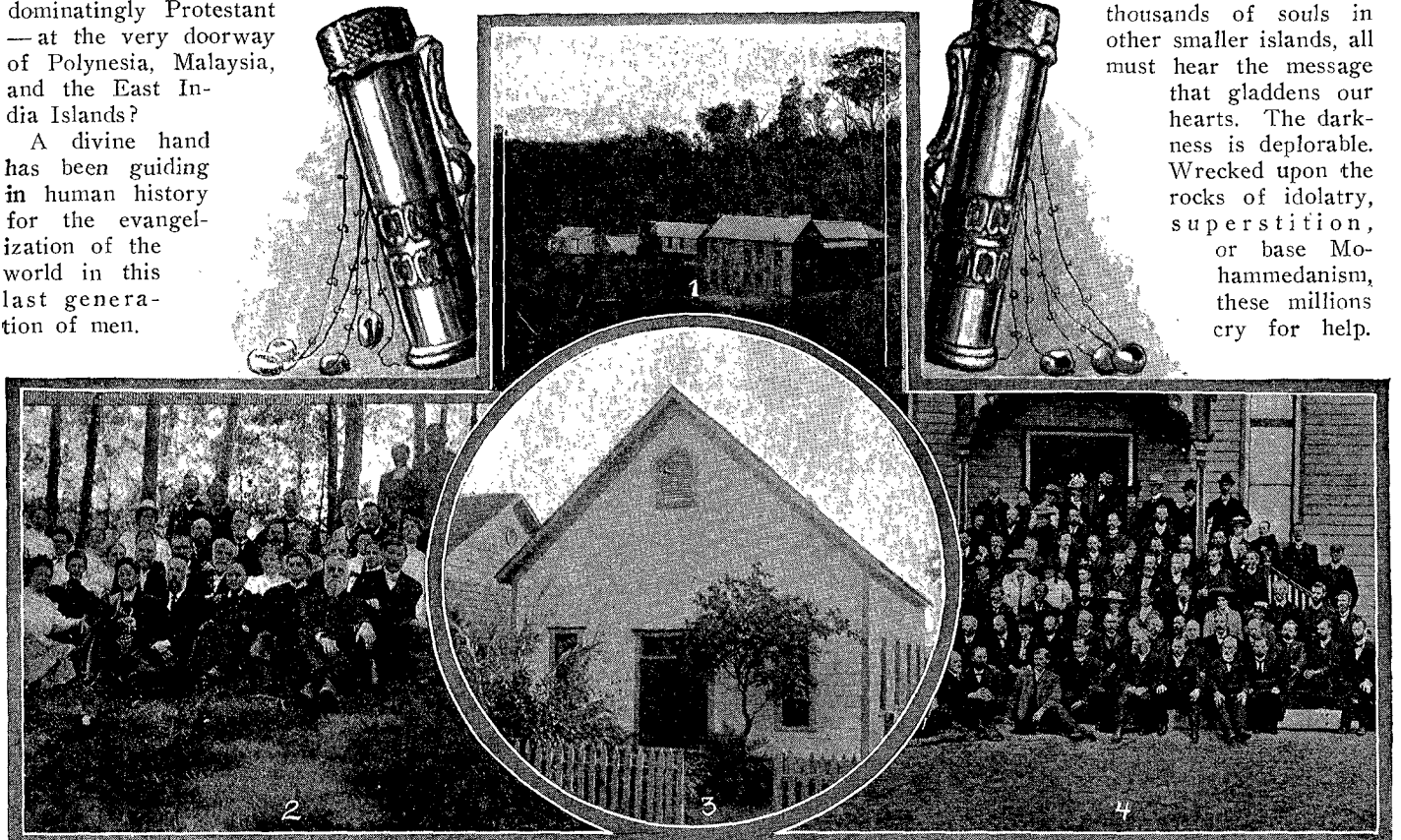
The East Indies

Under Our Australasian Union Conference

IN presenting the needs of this great field, I would point to a few of the populous islands.

Java: Look at Java, with its teeming millions, one of the most densely populated countries on the globe. From Java alone, thirty-two million souls cry, in their dire need for help. Perhaps no missionary field in the world has been so strangely neglected as this one. Here missionary societies have done little. The people have been left to grope on in darkness, with scarcely a human hand stretched out to help. In this great island we have but begun.

Neglected Millions: Dark Borneo, with its numerous tribes of heathen people, the millions in the Celebes, Moluccas, Bali, and tens of thousands of souls in other smaller islands, all must hear the message that gladdens our hearts. The darkness is deplorable. Wrecked upon the rocks of idolatry, superstition, or base Mohammedanism, these millions cry for help.

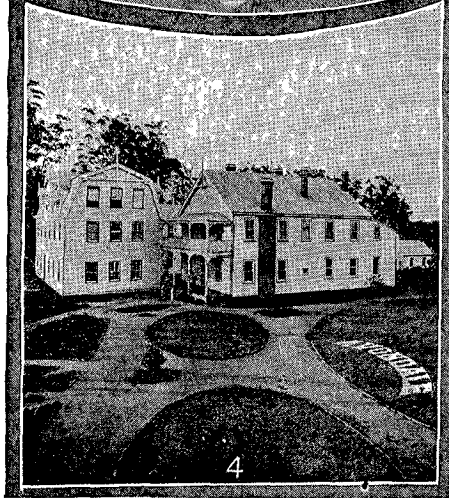
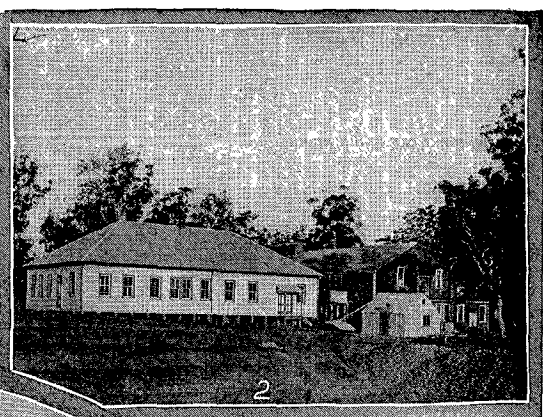
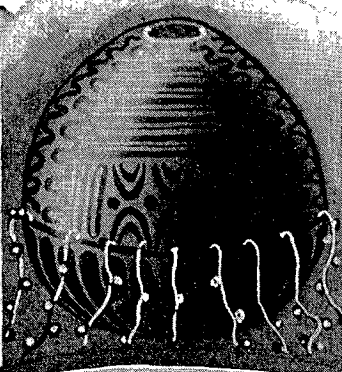
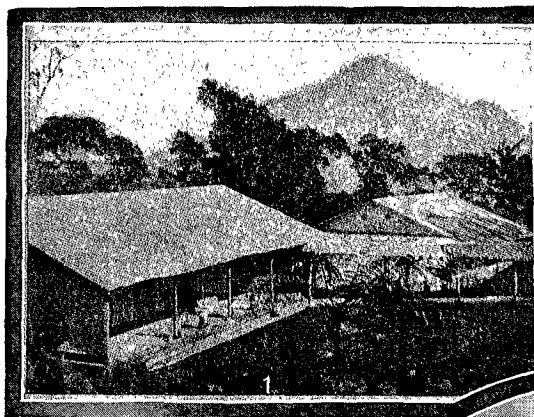


1. WEST AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

2. GROUP OF WORKERS WHO HAVE LABORED IN AUSTRALASIA, ATTENDING RECENT CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

3. CHAPEL AND MISSION HOUSE, HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

4. AUSTRALASIAN UNION CONFERENCE GROUP OF HOME AND MISSION FIELD LEADERS



1. REAR VIEW, JAVA HEALTH RETREAT
2. MISSION PRINTING-OFFICE, AVONDALE SCHOOL
3. MISSION STATION, RAROTONGA, SOUTH PACIFIC
4. GIRLS' DORMITORY, AVONDALE SCHOOL FOR MISSIONARIES, COORANBONG, NEW SOUTH WALES

The Java Health Retreat

We spend three or four hours a day treating the sick who come to us, binding up their terrible sores, etc. We go many miles to the surrounding villages to treat the afflicted. The Lord works in a marvelous way in their restoration. A small hospital will be a necessity in the near future. The desperate need of these helpless millions presses upon our hearts.

The population of the Dutch East Indies has been estimated at about seventy millions, half of whom inhabit Java, and Madura, a large island adjoining Java. Think of it, brethren and sisters: thirty and one-half millions on these two islands to hear the message, the very last message that will ever be sent to this sin-cursed earth. In Java only eight per cent of the people (Jav-

From Sumatra come cheering words. A few years ago an interest sprang up in the hearts of a few Battak boys of Sumatra, and four or five attended school in Singapore. One returned to his home, and commenced to tell his people what he had learned.

This field in Battakland is closed to any English-speaking missionary carrying this message. But these native sons can not be stopped. A letter just received states that the "whole country has been aroused," and that as many as forty letters have come to our workers, inquiring about the truth, and about coming to school. The workers speak of this as the "Macedonian call from that country," and they say the people there are "literally waiting for the truth."

Fiji Sends Help: Our training-school in Fiji is filling up with earnest young men who are preparing for missionary work in the Polynesian islands and New Guinea. One excellent young native from Fiji has already gone to give his life to New Guinea. The Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides should shortly be entered, and we hope to use native brethren from Fiji as missionaries in these fields. J. E. FULTON.

Sydney, Australia.

Rarotonga and Cook Islands

OUR Rarotongan paper, the *Tuatua-Mou* (Truth) is doing an excellent work. On the day of the steamer's arrival, I had quite an interesting time. The natives flocked around me for their papers, as bees do after honey. They say, *Tuatua-Mou meitaki* (very good). Every mail from the other islands brings me letters inquiring after our literature. Our books are being sold in other islands by native colporteurs.

We find much to do in the treatment of the sick and in dressing sores. My experience in the slums of Chicago, eleven years ago, is now proving very helpful to me in treating some of these cases.

F. E. LYNDON.

Rarotonga.

anese) have ability to read or write. The two millions of souls on Madura are in even much worse condition.

Only the living preacher, aided by the Holy Spirit, can give this message. But God has ways and means that we know not of. Mohammedanism

reigns. Human souls are falling into Christless graves. The cry is sounding, "Come over and help us."

"The fields are white to harvest. Weep, O tardy workers! as ye reap, For wasted hours that might have won Rich harvest ere the set of sun.

"We hear his footsteps on the way!
O work while it is called to-day!
Constrained by love, endued with power,
O children, in this last, last hour!"

ETHELBERT THORPE.

Soember Wekas.

New Guinea, East Indies

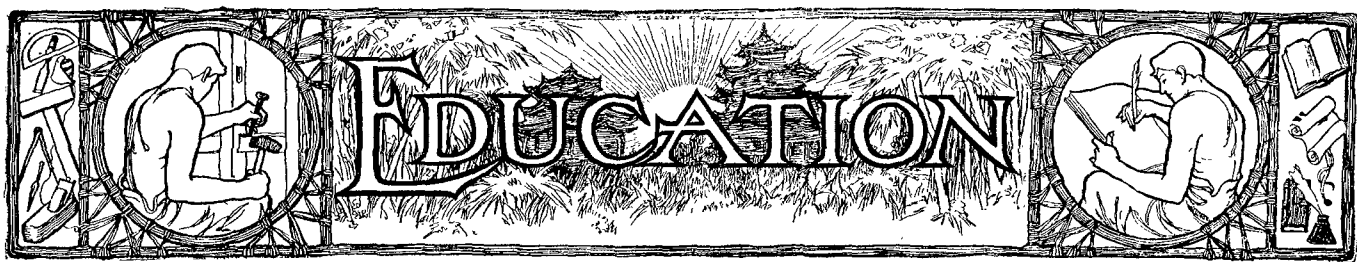
THE other day we were invited to attend a native feast. As we neared the village, the sound of about sixty performers beating their drums reminded us of an engine ascending a steep grade. The time kept was perfect, and the beating was accompanied by corresponding movements of the legs and bodies of the performers. The drum-beaters are men only, arranged in rows three and four deep. There were about three hundred present at the feast.

As we viewed this company, we looked in faith to the time when they would hear and understand the message for these days, and could also see some of our future students, church-members, and workers assembled, not for worldly amusement, but in council to plan for the proclamation of this last message to all in this great land. May the Lord hasten the time is our prayer.

We have been able to give helpful treatments to some of the natives, as dysentery is raging at present; and in this way we are getting into close touch with them.

S. W. CARR.

Sogeri Plateau.



The School Is the Ally of the Mission

As gospel workers forge their way into the heart of heathen lands, they must depend in an increasing measure upon the school as their strong ally. Effective missionary service requires keen minds as well as pure hearts, and men and women should be as definitely educated for such service as for any other calling in life.

To a people believing that the time has come for the last gospel message to go to all the world, the question of the education of their children and youth for service in forwarding the cause of truth is naturally a matter of paramount importance; for it is the youth, most largely, who must brave the unusual environments and endure the hardships of frontier mission life.

Seventh-day Adventists believe in a Christian education that educates the

stone, Paton, Williams, Moffat, and a host of other noble men and women, who, in the strength of their youth, planted the banners of the cross in the darkest and most remote corners of the earth. These men and women were trained for their work; they were either college bred or had pursued such courses of study and manual work as eminently qualified them for the severest tasks which man can undertake.

For this trying gospel service, more than a strong mind is needed. That mind must be supported by a healthy, vigorous body; and any education aiming to equip for such service falls short if it does not give proper heed to the development of all the physical powers. It is incumbent also in the preparation of the missionary to teach him to be skilful with tools, and in the treatment of disease. The larger his abilities in these directions, the better; for he will

have abundant opportunities to put to good use all the knowledge and experience he can acquire.

But the educational factors in mission work lie not alone in the home lands in the preparation of men and women for foreign service. The mission field itself is fruitful educational ground. For example, one of our missionaries in the interior of Africa writes:—

A Letter From Africa

"The providence of God has been urging us forward in a remarkable way. We have not been able to answer the calls for several more out-schools, though we are now building the fifth one. The four already running have an attendance of almost two hundred pupils. In them we have eight native teachers and assistants. We have eight out-schools in all.

"The smallpox was very bad among the natives last July. Our native teachers were attending a teachers' institute at the central station. We called for a volunteer teacher to go to some villages four miles away. He must go into quarantine and run the risk of getting the smallpox himself. Six persons had already died in those villages. We held out the good opportunity of teaching the message before others die. One teacher volunteered, and we are starting the school.

"These out-schools are built of poles and grass, and do not cost any money. The seats are made of short poles laid on crotches set in the ground. The floor is natural earth, the door and window are open spaces in the grass wall. The furniture is a small blackboard, some old slates, one native Bible for the teacher, and native primers, costing six cents each, for the pupils. The wages of the teacher is four shillings (one dollar) a month, and

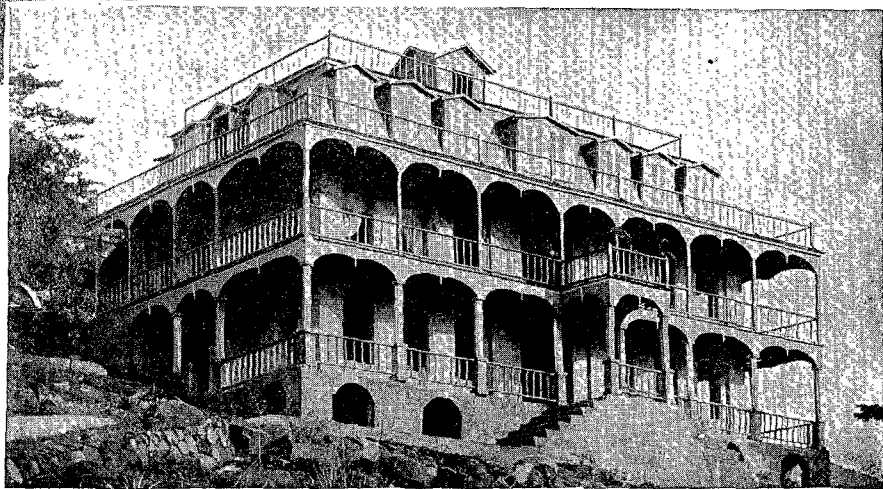
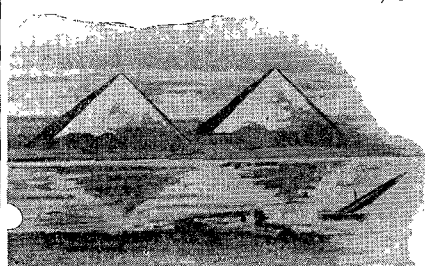


UNION COLLEGE, COLLEGE VIEW, NEB.

mind, hand, and heart for useful manhood and valiant Christian service. They have over six hundred schools of all grades, from the primary through the college courses. The enrolment in these schools is over sixteen thousand, for which nearly eleven hundred teachers are employed. From these students are continually taken recruits, strong young men and women, who are ready to go forth in missionary service wherever the providence of the Lord may call.

The value of thorough preparation for missionary service is strikingly shown in the marvelous work of Judson, Living-

MT. VERNON
COLLEGE, OHIO

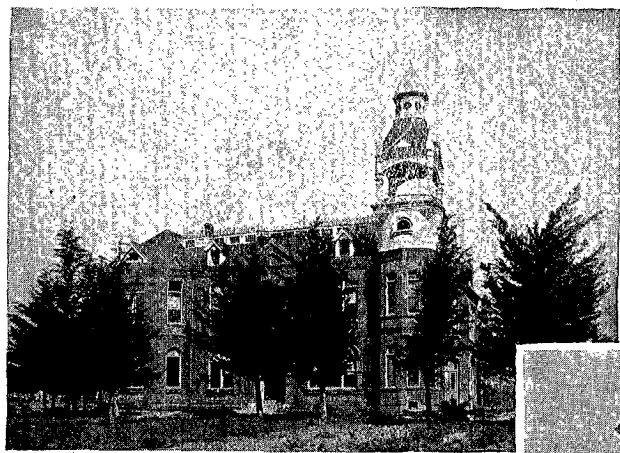
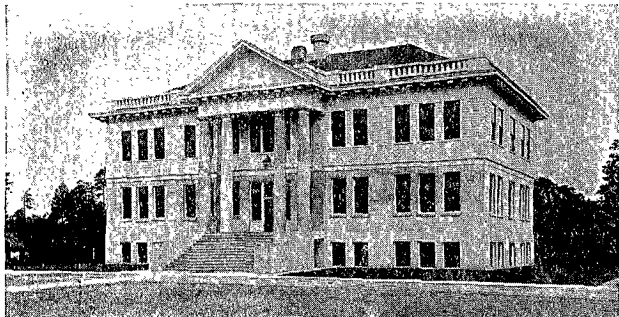


TRAINING-SCHOOL, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE, WEST AFRICA

his food, which costs about fifty cents a month. Don't you think we can well afford to multiply such schools, which cost so little? But as we multiply schools, you must provide more white teachers to oversee the schools.

"You rightfully ask, 'What fruits come from these out-schools? Do the people accept the message?' Even if we do not see them receiving the truth at once, we should multiply schools. In these out-schools are many children who never saw a white man nor a Bible, nor ever heard the name of Jesus. But some do accept the message. At our last baptismal service seventeen were baptized. Six months before, the chief of those villages was baptized. Others who were too old or too young to walk seventy-five miles for baptism

WASHINGTON (D. C.)
FOREIGN MISSION
SEMINARY



FERNANDO ACADEMY, SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA

are still waiting. Among those last baptized was the son of the chief of several villages where we have another out-school. We have baptized forty-eight since coming here. Forty to fifty are receiving instruction, in preparation for baptism. We seldom baptize any until they have been taught one year or more."

This report serves but as an illustration of the missionary value of educational effort, not only in Africa, but in all lands of missionary endeavor, though of course the character of the work varies in different lands according to the needs and conditions of the people.

FREDERICK GRIGGS,
Secretary Educational Department.

An Educational Revolution

PREVIOUS to August, 1901, education in China consisted in storing the mind with the old Confucian classics. On this date an imperial decree was issued abolishing the old-style curriculum, and directing that thereafter there be examinations in Western arts and sciences. It was further decreed that schools and colleges be established throughout the empire. It was a revolution indeed.

By this one decree an educational system was abolished that had been in vogue for millenniums, and several millions of China's brightest young men, with their faces toward the dead past, executed a "Right about, face!" and are now looking toward a living future.

We have seen workmen tumbling the idols out of a temple, and in their places putting in tables, chairs, and other necessary appliances for a modern school. Formerly, female education was a thing unthought of. There were no schools for girls outside of mission schools.

It is for such a time as this, and in the face of such conditions as these, that

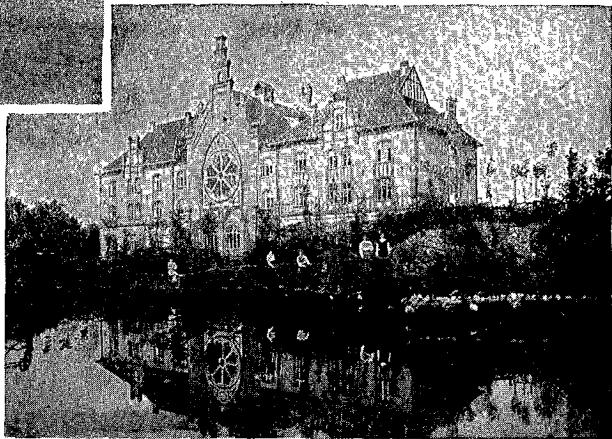
ested in missions. Twenty-three of the present enrolment have expressed their determination to give themselves to the foreign fields if called of God.

Friedensau, Germany

O. Luepke: The success of our school has been largely the result of the missionary work in the field. Out of six hundred fifty students, we have sent out three hundred fifty as missionaries [in European and foreign fields].

Canton Girls' School

Ida Thompson: The Bethel Girls' School is a boarding-school with day pupils. We enrol upwards of sixty girls and women, with twenty-five boarders. Here we plan to develop teachers and Bible women. This school was opened five years ago. This year we are using one young lady from the school as a teacher. One woman who learned to read her Bible, and found her Saviour in the school, offered her services free as a Bible woman this year. She is a capable, unusually active woman, and has al-



MISSIONARY COLLEGE,
FRIEDENSAU, GERMANY



WALLA WALLA COLLEGE, COLLEGE PLACE, WASH.

we are called upon to devote every energy to the work for China's millions.
Honan. A. C. SELMON, M. D.

From School to Field

At our recent World's General Conference, in Washington, representatives of some of our schools in other lands spoke of the missionary interest among their students. We summarize several reports:—

Avondale School, Australia

C. W. Irwin: Five years ago we had but two or three from our school in the island mission fields. To-day nearly thirty of our students are out among the sixty millions in our mission territory.

Watford School, England

H. C. Lacey: Our students are inter-

There Are No Foreign Lands

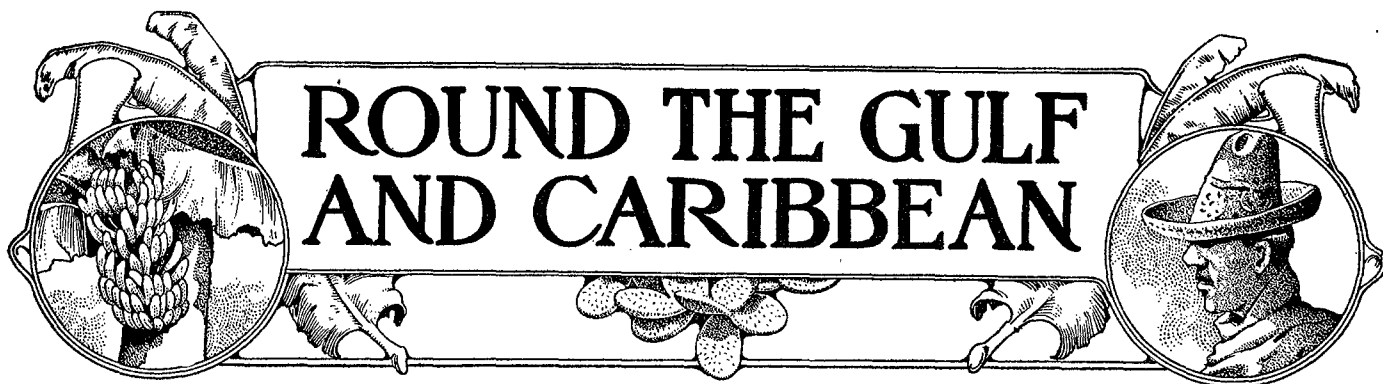
T. WHITTLE

Go forth, ye gospel sowers, go,
And, broadcast o'er the land,
Beside all waters quickly sow
With an unsparing hand.

Let not thy work be bounded by
Thy country's narrow line;
Lift up thine eyes, thou shalt descry
The world's broad vintage thine.

There are no foreign lands; behold!
All lands have equal claim;
For sin, and death, and woe untold,
Are everywhere the same.

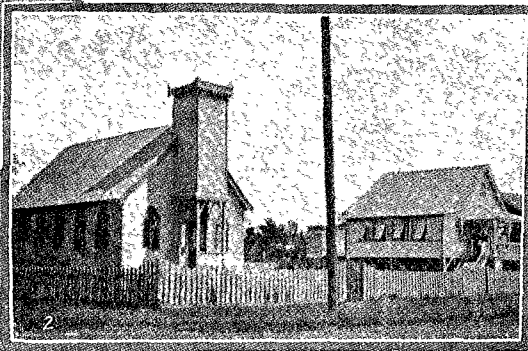
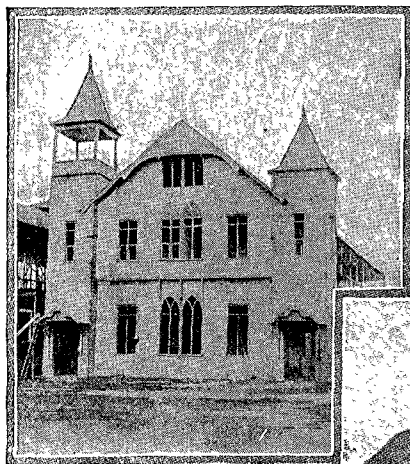
On yonder shores across the main,
Wherever man is found
Held fast by error's cruel chain,
Behold thy brethren bound.



ROUND THE GULF AND CARIBBEAN

To Evangelize Thirty Millions

ROUND the wide circle of the Gulf and the Caribbean, are over four thousand Adventist believers, joining heart and soul with us in the effort to carry the advent message to every creature. The vast majority of these are in the English-speaking islands of the West Indies, but the message of the coming of the Lord is being raised in Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti, and Santo Domingo; in Mexico, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama; and just a first effort has been made in Colombian and Venezuelan territory. Nicaragua and San Salvador, populous Spanish-speaking republics, are next to be entered. The publishing headquarters for this region are in Mexico City and at Panama. Our West Indian Training School is located in Jamaica. From this long-neglected region, just beyond our own borders, where thirty millions dwell, the calls come constantly for men and means.



1. PANAMA PRINTING HOUSE AND CHAPEL
2. CHURCH AND MISSION HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUIANA

and the banner of Roman Catholicism for the first time upon American soil. The Spanish Inquisition soon followed, for the punishment of heretics and for the conversion of the "stubborn." The terrible *autos-da-fé* claimed their victims down to the year 1821, or thirty-one years after they were suppressed in the Old World.

Every lover of liberty and all Protestants have

center for the gospel of health in the land.

The chief human agency in our work up to the present has been our Mexican paper, *El Mensajero de la Verdad*, issued from our publishing house in Mexico City. Through this monthly paper the seeds of truth have been scattered in many parts of the republic, and fruit is appearing.

One of the most encouraging features of our work during the last year has been the success of our evangelistic book canvassers. About the middle of July, 1908, four young men from California, acting upon the invitation of our Mission Board, arrived in Mexico City, and,

after a brief time spent in memorizing the canvass in the Spanish language, began work in the capital among a strange people who spoke a strange tongue. One of them soon fell ill, and laid down his life on the altar of service. The success of the other three has been little short of marvelous. And this

in the city of Mexico, where it was considered impossible to sell large books.

One difficulty that confronts us is that there are about one hundred eighty dialects in common use by the various tribes of primitive Mexicans. In some cities at least three separate dialects are spoken, each of the three tribes occupying a separate portion of the city.

Notwithstanding all obstacles, our workers and believers in Mexico are inspired with courage for the future.

G. W. REASER.

Mexico City.

Up the Orinoco

WHILE on a pioneering trip up the Orinoco, in Venezuela, with our Spanish literature, I visited several Indian villages. As Spanish is spoken in some of them, I could converse with the people. They are, as a rule, very poor, and their homes are the rudest that can be imagined. They sleep in hammocks, and cook their food on camp-fires. They use neither table nor dishes. About their houses are to be found a burro, two or three goats, two or three pigs, a chicken or two, six or eight monkeys, four or five parrots, and at least a dozen dogs. The first native convert that I met

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Our Opportunity in Mexico

A FULL century prior to the first English settlement in the United States, the Spanish adventurer, Cortez, conquered Mexico, unfurling the emblem of Spain

on occasion for special gratitude that Providence has placed President Diaz at the head of the republic of Mexico. Winning the highest office in the republic, he proclaimed civil and religious liberty for all, and, at four-score years, still administers his government as a liberal and progressive reformer. Never were the conditions so favorable for the spread of the religion of Jesus Christ as now.



BANANA BOATS WAITING FOR STEAMER, HONDURAS

asked me at once to what denomination I belonged. When I told him, he said, "O, I am so glad! I want to know what you are like. You must come to my house." He said he and his wife were anxious to know concerning the truths we are teaching.

I found many persons with whom the Spirit of the Lord is working. I readily sold all the books that I had with me, and took subscriptions for our paper, *El Centinela*, in all the towns, and distributed many tracts. "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few."

B. CONNERLY.

The Island of Haiti

I AM glad to report progress in Haiti. Although we are but beginning our work in this French-speaking republic, we have three churches, five companies, and eight Sabbath-schools. Nearly all our membership has come to us from Catholicism. While but ten per cent of the population can read and write, at least ninety per cent of our Sabbath-keepers have had the elements of an education.

I was particularly impressed with the faithfulness of the Sabbath-keepers at Pignon. There are no stores at this place. The only opportunities for buying are at markets, held on specified days. The market day at Pignon is Saturday. Any other day one can not buy so much as a pinch of salt. These Sabbath-keepers are compelled to walk twelve miles to the nearest market, which is held on Friday. Although weary from their twenty-four-mile walk, they have clear consciences as the Sabbath comes on, and are at peace with God. We need more laborers to enter this ripening field, which has been so long neglected.

W. J. TANNER.



1. GROUP OF WORKERS AT COLPORTEUR'S INSTITUTE, MEXICO CITY
2. INDIAN SCHOOL AND MISSION, TAPACROUMA, DEMERARA

Seekers After God in a Mexican Village

FOUR or five hours from the railway, on the back of a little burro, brought me to the village of Mexquitic, where a company of people had been calling for instruction.

The leader of the company is the secretary of the civil court; but in this out-of-the-way place I found that the secretary was dressed like the peons of the country, with cotton trousers and shirt, sandals for the feet, and a large, wide-brimmed, tall-crowned hat. He received me in his office, and afterward took me to the brother's house where the meetings were to be held.

The house was nothing but a hut made of adobe, or sun-dried bricks, the walls being four or five feet high, and roofed with poles covered with the leaves of the maguey plant. There were no windows in the house, and only one door, but the roof was sufficiently open to supply the needed ventilation and light.

For breakfast they gave me some bread, with cinnamon tea; for dinner *tortillas* (corn cakes) and beans, with eggs. At night they spread on the floor, which was nothing but the naked earth, some skins and two or three blankets that I took with me, and so made a bed, where I lay down for the night.

Nevertheless, it gave me real pleasure to preach to these simple-minded people. They seemed to understand and drink in the truth and rejoice in it. I never enjoyed preaching to any people more than to these intelligent seekers

after the way of God in this remote Mexican village. The long-neglected land of Mexico is wide open for the gospel worker. We urge our appeal for help to bring light to those that sit in darkness.

G. W. CAVINESS.

On the Isthmus

THE Panama Railway, crossing from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has made this the great business center of the whole West Indian field.

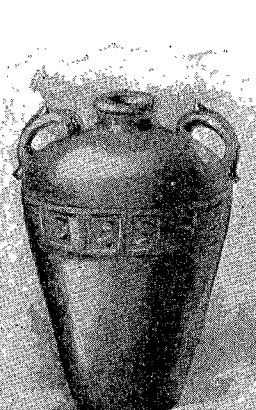
The digging of the canal has brought together thousands of laborers from different nations. The Frenchman, the Spaniard, the Greek, the Chinaman, the Negro of the West Indies, and the American are all here to reap a portion of the benefit from the golden stream that must continually pour into this country till the canal is finished.

This has made Panama a very interesting field of labor, and we have tried to take advantage of conditions to place as many books in the hands of the people as possible, and to preach the gospel message to all.

H. C. GOODRICH.



GROUP OF WEST INDIAN MISSIONARIES



IN THE CANE FIELD, WESTERN JAMAICA

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1909

W. A. SPICER
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EDITOR

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

ISSUED EACH THURSDAY BY THE
Review & Herald Publishing Association

General Church Paper of the Seventh-day Adventists

Terms: in Advance

One Year.....\$1.50 Six Months......75
Eight Months.....1.00 Four Months......50

No extra postage is charged to countries within the Universal Postal Union.

Make all Post-office Money-orders payable at the WASHINGTON, D. C., post-office (not Takoma Park Station). Address all communications, and make all Drafts and Express Money-orders payable to

REVIEW AND HERALD

Takoma Park Station - Washington, D. C.

[Entered as second-class matter, August 14, 1903, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.]

"THE Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all the nations; and all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God." Isa. 52:10.

OF last year's Ingathering number of the REVIEW, 684,000 copies were circulated. We are prepared to supply as many, or even more, copies of this week's Harvest Ingathering number.

EVERY week the calls come in to our Mission Board for more help, more workers at this point, more means for pressing onward at another. All gifts sent in at any time from friends of such work will be thankfully acknowledged by the treasurer of our Mission Board.

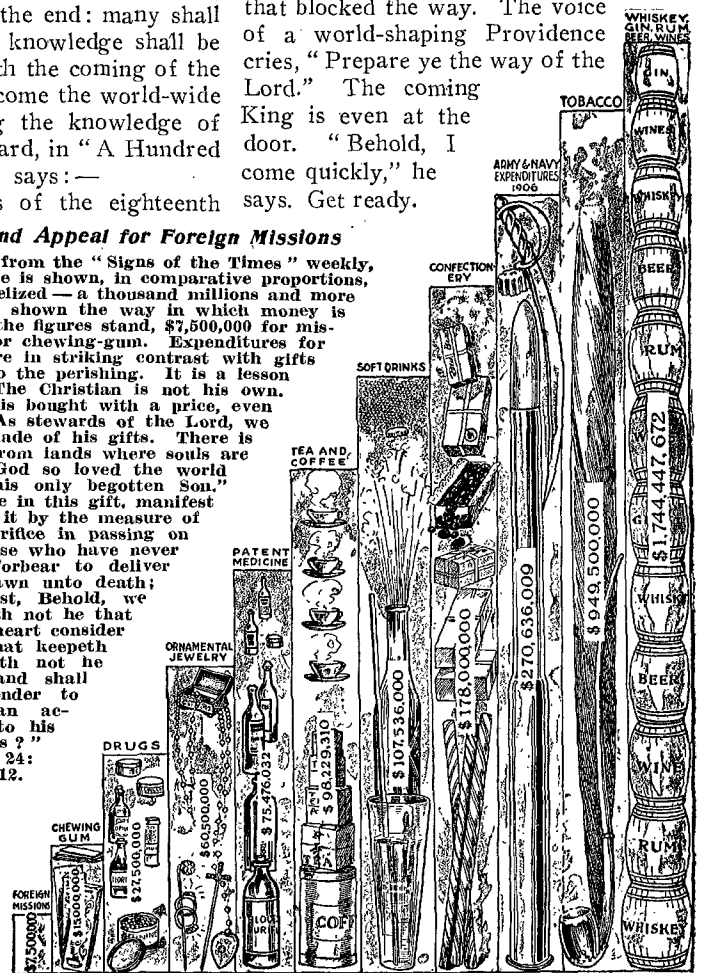


A Striking Object-Lesson and Appeal for Foreign Missions

This graphic appeal for missions is from the "Signs of the Times" weekly, of Mountain View, Cal. On one side is shown, in comparative proportions, the vast multitudes of the unevangelized—a thousand millions and more in darkness. On the other side is shown the way in which money is spent in the United States. There the figures stand, \$7,500,000 for missions, while double that is spent for chewing-gum. Expenditures for unnecessary and harmful things are in striking contrast with gifts to send the message of salvation to the perishing. It is a lesson for every Christian to ponder. The Christian is not his own.

His money is not his own. He is bought with a price, even the precious blood of Christ. As stewards of the Lord, we are accountable for the use made of his gifts. There is a cry from over every sea, from lands where souls are perishing without God. "God so loved the world that he gave"—gave "his only begotten Son."

We who know and rejoice in this gift, manifest our real appreciation of it by the measure of our effort and self-sacrifice in passing on the good news to those who have never heard. "If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death; . . . If thou sayest, Behold, we knew it not; doth not he that pondereth the heart consider it? and he that keepeth thy soul, doth not he know it? and shall not he render to every man according to his works?" Prov. 24:11, 12.



To the Public

All the proceeds derived from the distribution of this issue are dedicated to Foreign Missions. The distributors who carry with them official solicitors' cards are authorized to solicit donations in behalf of the Seventh-day Adventist Mission Board; and we assure the donors that the funds contributed to such persons will be transmitted through the regular denominational agencies to the treasurer of the Mission Board.

L. H. EVANS, Acting Treasurer.
Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

OUR mission in the Italian colony of Eritrea, on the Abyssinian border, is receiving re-enforcements this autumn—two Scandinavian brethren, and a Finlander, the latter a physician.

WE are glad to learn that Brethren Kotz and Enns, of our German East Africa missions, have completed the translation of the four Gospels into the Chasu language, and the former is now in Europe to see the matter through the press. Our Hamburg Publishing House is aiding the mission in getting out literature.

NEWSPAPER writers have recently been calling attention to the fact that Central America has been strangely neglected by missionary effort. We are endeavoring, in our work, to press into these Spanish-speaking republics, so near our doors, with evangelistic and educational work.

To Daniel the prophet the word came: "Shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." And with the coming of the time of the end has come the world-wide awakening, diffusing the knowledge of the Lord. Dr. Leonard, in "A Hundred Years of Missions," says:—

The closing years of the eighteenth

century constitute in the history of Protestant missions an epoch indeed, since they witnessed nothing less than a revolution. . . . It was then that for the first time since the apostolic period, occurred an outburst of general missionary zeal and activity.

LAST year our Sabbath-schools gave \$104,620 to missions, the largest total in our history. This was made up of small gifts from many earnest friends of foreign missions, the larger proportion being children and youth.

AFTER attending the recent General Conference session in Washington, the president of our Russian Union Conference, J. T. Boettcher, visited Western States to call for funds for the establishment of a Russian missionary school. The school is assured. A very interesting work is developing in Russia, Siberia, and Central Asia.

THE well-known English surgeon, Sir Frederick Treves, was with the troops in one of England's last great campaigns. He says: "In that column of some thirty thousand men the first who dropped out were not the tall men, or the short men, or the big men, or the little men, but the drinkers; and they dropped out as clearly as if they had been labeled with a big letter on their backs."

THE Bible societies, the missionary societies, the progress of invention, all have been used as agencies for the swift evangelization of the world in this generation. Even political upheaval and revolution have repeatedly been overruled for the breaking down of barriers that blocked the way. The voice of a world-shaping Providence cries, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." The coming King is even at the door. "Behold, I come quickly," he says. Get ready.