

The Advent Sabbath Review and Herald

THE FIELD IS THE WORLD

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Fellow Citizens

By I. H. EVANS

WE may ask the meaning of the phrase "fellow citizens," which the apostle used when writing to the church at Ephesus: "So then ye are no more strangers and sojourners, but ye are fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God." These words were addressed "to the saints that are at Ephesus, and to the faithful in Christ Jesus." This includes you and me, if we are faithful in Christ Jesus.

To be a fellow citizen places one on vantage ground. It has the meaning of acquaintanceship, comradeship, common interests and privileges. Even in this life to be a fellow citizen means much. In the apostle's days to be a Roman citizen meant liberty, honor, and respectability. Paul claimed this protection when the mob in Jerusalem was trying to take his life. But the citizenship that Paul prized above all was that of the heavenly kingdom. "Citizens with the saints, and of the household of God," and with "the faithful in Christ Jesus," means that we have become sons of God, members of the family of God both on earth and in heaven.

That is why we call the Lord our Father, and the children of God brother and sister. We are one family, all adopted into the family of God, and made citizens of His heavenly kingdom. Thus the promises of God make us heirs of God because we are His children and belong to His family. Heaven is ours, with all its eternal joy and happiness. The glorious New Jerusalem is ours, for we are citizens of the new earth, of which that city will be the metropolis.

Like the patriarch Abraham, we are pilgrims and strangers here, seeking the city whose builder and maker is God. But all through our Christian experience we are "fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God." Angels in all their holiness and glory are our fellow citizens. We are one family, with God as Father. Continually we seek a better land than this, believing the promise, "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth."

A Light From Heaven

BY O. MONTGOMERY

"God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform." His divine providence, the manifestations of His love and power, are many times manifested in a remarkable manner in the dark corners of the earth, to open the hearts of those who have never known His truth to the light of His word.

Brother Halliwell, superintendent of the Lower Amazon Mission, tells of the conversion of the sister of Brother Michiles, our first believer in the Maues River country. This good woman was greatly stirred because her brother had become a Seventh-day Adventist and was keeping the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. He defended his new faith so strongly from the Bible that the sister felt she must secure a Bible for the purpose of combating the truth and showing her brother wherein he was wrong. When she had succeeded in getting a Bible, she gathered her daughters about her, and they sat down to read the word of God with the idea of finding something with which she could convince her brother of his error.

Suddenly a bright and wonderful light shone through the roof of the house into their very presence, though there was no opening in the roof. They all saw the light, and were greatly astonished, and filled with fear. The mother said to her daughters, "Surely this is the word of God." They immediately began to study the Bible in search of the truth rather than for the purpose of fighting the truth. The Lord enlightened the word, and in a little time the entire family were rejoicing in this wonderful message and were united with Brother Michiles in the observance of the Sabbath of the Lord.

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Central America

BY W. E. BAXTER

RECENT letters from Brother Sutton tell of seventy-four people who were baptized in the little British Honduras and Bay Islands Mission. I think this is a fine record when we take into consideration the fact that he is the only ordained minister in the field. He has with him just one licensed native worker, besides a Bible worker and a young lady in the office. I think there are few places where a better record than this could be made.

Thirty-two of this number mentioned by Brother Sutton were baptized in a little key called San Pedro. This is near the Mexican border, and the people are Spanish, but it is a part of his field. The interest in San Pedro was awakened by the sale of

books by one of our native colporteurs. There are only 600 people living on the key, but the truth took hold and began to burn its way into the hearts of the people.

Among those who learned the message at first was a wide-awake young Spanish-speaking man, who also speaks the Maya tongue, as well as English. Soon he began teaching a small church school among those interested in the truth. This has grown until now it is quite a strong

Christ in Human Need

BY I. H. EVANS

I PRAYED and prayed to see His face,
To see His glory bright;
Yet He His image would efface,
And leave my days but night.

I met a need, a tragic need
Of hunger, cold, and pain;
I turned my back, refused to heed;
And rushed to prayer again.

And still I prayed for vision fair,—
That He would speak to me:
"O strike me blind, or let me bear
Thy cross to Calvary."

A humble man came asking bread
And shelter at my door;
"If only thou wert Christ," I said,
"I'd give thee all and more."

Then flashed upon my blinded mind
The thought of Galilee;
One spoke: "The Master you may find
Where human need you see."

church school and has done excellent service for the Master.

I learned of this interest at the time I was in British Honduras in February, and with Brother Sutton visited San Pedro. We found twelve ready for baptism and others almost ready. We baptized the twelve, and Brother Sutton, at the time of a later visit, found twenty more ready for baptism. So they have a fine church organization on this little island. Now the British Honduras government has sent one of our brethren there as policeman. This is a great strength to the brethren on the island, and it appears that the work is extending rapidly.

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PARENTS and teachers . . . should aim so to cultivate the tendencies of the youth that at each stage of their life they may represent the natural beauty appropriate to that period, unfolding naturally, as do the plants in the garden.—"Christ's Object Lessons," p. 83.

The Midsummer Offering

BY W. H. BRANSON

WE have come to the richest harvest time ever experienced by the representatives of the great threefold message. In 1932, 41,515 new members were taken into our churches by baptism and profession of faith, the largest record ever made by this people. In North America alone nearly 13,000 were received into church fellowship, with a net gain in membership of over 8,000.

Letters from Africa tell of more than 1,000 members received in 1932 by single union missions, and of three or four thousand accepting the message and uniting with the preparatory classes. From other countries the reports are the same. They are indications that we have entered upon a veritable Pentecost, and are beginning to hear the sound of the loud cry.

It seems a pity that at this time of God's power, as the pillar of cloud and of fire moves forward before us, our mission fields should be faced with great embarrassment, due to the extreme shortage of funds for the support of the work. Word comes that in certain divisions the number of missionaries is being reduced and some are returning home because the fields do not have sufficient means with which to feed and clothe all the workers in their meager staffs. And yet there is not a field that can properly spare a single missionary family. Where they have one worker, they should have many to cope successfully with the rapidly expanding work. More mission families should be going out with each passing year, instead of some returning home and their places being left unfilled.

To help meet the present situation and to keep our force of missionary workers in the trenches at the battle front, a special appeal is being sent to our people of an extra-liberal Midsummer Offering on Sabbath, July 22. The goal set for our conferences and churches is an average of \$1 per church member, and we believe that this goal is not unreasonable. If by special effort each conference and church in North America should succeed in this undertaking, it would bring a sum of about \$130,000 into the treasury.

The word of God declares that His people "shall be willing" in the day of His power, and we confidently expect that they will do their full part at this critical time, when funds are so urgently needed to meet the rapid expansion of the work.

Let us all begin now to plan to help make this offering a complete success in our respective churches and conferences.

Forces Beyond Control

By C. H. WATSON

"GRAVE and menacing" are the conditions now obtaining in the nations of the world. A strange intensity has taken hold of the minds of men and peoples. Only a few years ago human thought recoiled from the idea that armies would ever again take the field of battle. But under some mysterious influence, that the dread of what another war might mean is not effectually resisting, the world is again thinking war, and feverishly planning for it. Indeed, the roll of the war drums already is sounding, and the roar of the cannon is heard. War broods over Europe—war and chaos and the madness of revolution. Nations, driven to desperation and on the very verge of financial collapse, are thinking of war as a means to relieve their conditions. Mr. Paderewski, the famous pianist who was premier of Poland for some time, declares:

"At the present time . . . all nations are suffering from nerves. . . . Fifteen years ago we felt that many of our problems were solved. A war-weary world looked with hope toward the future. The ideals which presumably prevailed when the League of Nations was established are no longer evident. Peace, that peace which we hailed as permanent, has retreated into the background. Men are forgetting their solemn promises, and even at the present moment several nations are busy arming for war."

Colossal sums are being spent by the nations on preparations for war. The possibility that "Europe may be plunged into chaos, beginning with an unprecedented financial debacle, and threatening an Armageddon which even the last war did not approach," is assuming a threatening aspect. "Europe," according to the *Washington Star* of January 2, 1933, "presents the picture of a house not only sorely divided against itself in a continental sense, but of a series of nations torn in many directions by

internal strife capable of leading to bloodshed and revolution. Authorities like Mr. Frank Simonds seem convinced that existing conditions cannot continue long without producing both war and revolution."

"There are more of the serious misunderstandings of the kind that make war at this moment on every continent than I can recall in the whole of my life," said Mr. Lloyd George. And as we look around, the number of nations actually at war at the present moment is astounding. The world groans for peace, but the din of war is to be heard in many places. Incidents of the kind that keep the world sitting upon a powder barrel are occurring with irritating frequency. And the temper of its peoples is becoming more and more explosive.

The "peace settlement" has introduced new causes for war, and while every nation shudders at the possibility of being again plunged into horrors far exceeding those from which the world has so recently emerged, yet no way seems to open for the removal of those causes. Though the economic structures of many nations have broken down, there has been no stint of money for their war budgets. We seem to have reached the time foretold by the prophet Joel: "Proclaim ye this among the Gentiles: Prepare war, wake up the mighty men, let all the men of war draw near; let them come up: beat your plowshares into swords, and your pruning hooks into spears: let the weak say, I am strong." Joel 3:9, 10.

David Lloyd George Comments

A few weeks ago, Mr. Lloyd George, addressing a Welsh Baptist church in London, said of this strangely paradoxical situation: "If Christ came back now after nearly 2,000 years, what would He see? He would see a world still bleeding from the wounds of the most terrible war ever waged in the history of mankind, and

almost on the point of starvation as the result of the devastation.

"He would see them [the Christian nations] . . . engaged with all their might in perfecting weapons more destructive, more terrible, more shattering, than any invented or utilized in the Great War. That is what He would find after two thousand years of the reign of the Prince of Peace."

"If Christ came here today, so far from brotherhood He would find the nations more imbued with suspicion, distress, enmity, fear, revenge, hatred, than almost at any time in the history of the world. You can see it in great things and in small."

The world's statesmen know that some impelling force which they cannot control is urging the nations on toward this threatening destruction. They are working in a frenzy to prevent what they see coming, but thus far their efforts seem but to have accelerated the speed with which the world is rushing toward the precipice. They know, too, that the war that is coming will let loose upon the world new implements of destruction whose capacity for wholesale killing far exceeds anything that war has yet employed.

Stanley Baldwin Speaks

The Right Honorable Stanley Baldwin, ex-Prime Minister of England, says:

"I fear that the highest triumph of mechanical science might mean the suicide of civilization. There are some instruments so terrible that mankind has resolved not to use them. I happened to know of at least three inventions deliberately purposed for use in the last war, and which were never used. . . .

"Henceforth war, if it returns, will mean the swift, promiscuous, hideous doom of the civil population, irrespective of age or sex. Their destruction from the air above them would be brought by explosion, fire, poison. Women and children would make the mass of the victims. The prohibition of bombing airplanes has its difficulties. If a man has a potential weapon and has his back to the wall, and is going to be killed, he

will use that weapon, whatever it is. . . . The experience has shown that the stern test of war will break down all conventions. It is no cheering thought to the older men that, having got the mastery of the air, we are going to defile the earth from the air, as we have defiled the earth for nearly all the years that mankind has been on it."

Much, very much might be written of new facilities now available to the destructions of war. Among these are the "death ray," the "death tone," and gas which brings mechanical war charges to a stop and leaves them helpless and stationary before the cannon's mouth. But of these I shall not write. It is not a pleasant task to marshal such facts before the attention of my readers. The one purpose that such a recital is intended to serve is to remind ourselves that these things herald the coming of our Lord. With amazing rapidity conditions that all indicate the close of human events are multiplying. They should all speak to our hearts, and urge us to earnestness of life and effort as those who are looking for their Lord.

From my heart I thank our heavenly Father that Jesus is coming soon, that we are not to be left much longer in a world so torn and tossed and cruel. As those who look for a better country, we may now gather assurance from the world's confusion and distress and madness. As we recognize that these things are in fact and in deed so much a reality of life in our time, we may lift up our heads and comfort our hearts, for they are most surely telling us that our "redemption draweth nigh."

Christ's Forecast

On one occasion, when the Saviour was speaking of these things to His disciples, He told them that one of the signs of His coming would be great fear in the hearts of men. "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 ye see the Son of man coming in a cloud with power and great glory." Luke 21: 25-27.

Terrible fear seems to have taken charge of men's senses during recent years, and is at present dominating every other factor in the international situation. Sir Austin Chamberlain has seriously warned the world that if this continues, the results will be tragic. "Fear," said he, "haunting,

restless, brooding fear, haunts the councils of every nation and the homes of every Continental people,—fear that warps the judgment and deflects the policy, which leads to irritating acts, to fresh provocation, which renews day by day the offenses of the war, the bitterness of the war, the rancors of the war. If this continues, sooner or later Europe will march to a new Armageddon."

From the depths of my spirit the wish rises to tell you that all this is untrue, but, alas! it cannot be said. Too well we know that this is the tragic truth. In a wide and terribly realistic way fear is dominating the life and affairs of the world, and in consequence men's hearts are failing them as they face the situation.

"Europe," says Sir Philip Gibbs, "is haunted by a thousand fears. Its statesmen know that they are building on volcanic ground."

In reality this is just an exact reversal of God's plan for man. This terrible, gripping, overmastering fear that is causing men's hearts to fail, comes not from God. Observe what He has said concerning this: "God has not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind." 2 Tim. 1:7.

The Great Tragedy

What a tragedy it is that just when every human interest would be served at its highest by love and confidence

and sympathy and trustfulness operating in human hearts, these higher qualities have all been thrust out from the council halls and the hearts of men and nations, and fear sits enthroned where they should have rulership.

Never before have men so needed the power of love in their affairs. Never before have this world's affairs so needed that soundness of mind that is one of God's choice gifts. If love were now permitted to rule in human affairs, men would blush for shame at the thought of using the "death ray" or the "death tone" for the annihilation of their fellows. If love could but dictate the policies of the nations even for one short week, fear would be cast out from their councils forever, and peace would come to earth. But love is not in control anywhere in earth's affairs at this troubled time.

Fear, "haunting, restless, brooding fear," is governing the world, and despair is settling in deeper and yet deeper gloom upon the hearts of men. O for that power of love and soundness of mind that belong to the things of God's peace! May they still be the gift of God to His people, though the earth continues on in the madness of its fear!

In the midst of strife and preparations for strife, let us, dear brethren, give place to love, remembering that "there is no fear in love; but per-



Around the Cross

By

THOMAS
E. HIRST

AROUND the cross, O church divine,
Thy beauty and thy glory shine.
Thy hope is centered in the cross,
All other gain is but thy loss.
All wisdom, knowledge, given thee
Must in the cross imprisoned be.

Each battle fought is lost, not won,
Unless the cross be shield and sun.
The truth which all thy strength
sustains,
The merit of thine anguished pains,
Spring from Golgotha's planted tree,
God's gift of love which ransomed
thee.

fect love casteth out fear: because fear hath torment. He that feareth is not made perfect in love." 1 John 4:18.

Well will it be, too, if we remember to do that which has been spoken to us through God's servant, Sister White:

"Everything in the universe calls upon those who know the truth to consecrate themselves unreservedly to the proclamation of the truth as it has been made known to them in the third angel's message. *That which we see and hear calls us to our duty.*" —*"Testimonies," Vol. IX, p. 25.*

At such an hour as this, when the world, frenzied and fearful, is rushing on to its doom, should not every Seventh-day Adventist assume anew the responsibility to go "into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature"? With the spirit of evangelism upon us and urging us to the task, should we not count it a privilege to make known the truths of the gospel for this time to men and women in this, their great crisis hour? Never before has our service been more welcome. Never has it been

offered with such assurance of abundant fruitfulness. In the name of the Lord, let us take to ourselves great earnestness, and put forth every effort to win souls from the ruin that is gathering about them. Believing that the coming of our Lord is right at hand, and that the great mass of our fellow beings are quite unprepared to meet Him, shall we in this fateful hour hide the light of our faith and message under a bushel? Or shall we not let it beam forth upon the confusion of tragically misguided humanity, and have a full part in rescuing, guiding, and eternally saving those whom we may yet lead to call upon the name of the Lord?

With pen and tongue and personal effort, let every Seventh-day Adventist now determine to do his utmost to win souls to Christ. And with redoubled effort let every minister of the church preach the word—knowing it in his own experience to be the power of God unto salvation—to them that are within and to them that are without, to the uttermost parts of the earth.

to call our people together for these spiritual convocations.

"Let all, who possibly can, attend these yearly gatherings. All should feel that God requires this of them. If they do not avail themselves of the privileges which He has provided that they may become strong in Him and in the power of His grace, they will grow weaker and weaker, and have less and less desire to consecrate all to God. Come, brethren and sisters, to these sacred convocation meetings, to find Jesus. He will come up to the feast. He will be present, and He will do for you that which you most need to have done. Your farms should not be considered of greater value than the higher interests of the soul." —*"Testimonies," Vol. II, p. 575.*

"It has been shown me that our camp-meetings are to increase in interest and success. As we approach the end, I have seen that in these meetings there will be less preaching, and more Bible study. There will be little groups all over the grounds, with their Bibles in their hands, and different ones leading out in a free, conversational study of the Scriptures." —*"Gospel Workers," pp. 407, 408.*

"It is important that the members of our churches should attend our camp meetings. The enemies of truth are many; and because our numbers are few, we should present as strong a front as possible. Individually you need the benefits of the meeting, and God calls upon you to number one in the ranks of truth." —*"Testimonies," Vol. VI, p. 38.*

Come to camp meeting for your vacation period. Fathers and mothers, bring your children. Invite your neighbors to this spiritual feast. In making the necessary temporal preparations, let us make the needed preparation of heart to receive the special help we need.

Our Camp Meetings

By W. M. ROBBINS

THE responsibilities increase as the work of God extends to earth's remotest bounds. The opportunities multiply as the great movement goes on to its completion. Surely we have come to the time for which the church has so earnestly prayed and worked. We have supplicated God to open closed doors in all lands, and these petitions are being graciously answered. To the Adventist people has been committed the most solemn message God has ever given to His church. Through this movement God's remnant people are to disclose to the whole world its impending doom; but associated with this startling declaration of God's judgments that are so soon to visit the earth, we are also to proclaim the glad tidings of the soon-coming Saviour.

Thus we need to avail ourselves of the opportunity of coming together on our annual camp meeting occasions and receive the help we so much need. This is the occasion we all look forward to with special interest, but I have many times heard the question asked, "Does it pay to conduct camp meeting?" There is heavy expense and hard labor involved. Perhaps the financial returns do not always justify us in conducting these yearly gatherings. Nevertheless, we go on year by year calling our people together

for these annual meetings, because there are certain spiritual and moral values that cannot be measured by financial returns. This is why it pays

Bible Circulation

THE Bible or some part of it has appeared in 936 languages and dialects, according to a statement just issued by the American Bible Society. The figure, in which no duplication of languages or dialects occurs, represents the publications of the three major Bible Societies functioning throughout the world—the American Bible Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the National Bible Society of Scotland, as well as some missionary organizations and others.

The latest book from the press is the Gospel of Mark in Mundang, a dialect used in Africa and published by the British and Foreign Bible Society. Through this same society, tribes in Borneo have received the first complete New Testament in Sea Dyak. With the appearance of this book the entire New Testament has appeared in 190 languages. The complete Bible has been published in 174 languages, while portions of the Bible and selections in 572 languages complete the total of 936.

The latest publication of the American Bible Society is the Gospel of Matthew in Keres, a dialect spoken by a tribe of Indians in New Mexico. This is the first complete Gospel to appear in this tongue.

While it is estimated that some part of the Scriptures appears on an average every five weeks, the translations already published must, from time to time, also undergo revision in order to attain a greater faithfulness to the original Hebrew and Greek, thereby laying an additional obligation on the Bible Societies.

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"WHEN the day dawns,—that other long,
long day,

When night beyond our ken has passed,
When home and rest are reached at
last,—

I think, perchance, that we will say
The toil but makes more sweet the rest,
And sorrow was not sent in vain,
If patient strength be learned through
pain;

And we shall see His way was best."

EDITORIAL

“Watchman, what of the night? The watchman said, The morning cometh, and also the night: if ye will inquire, inquire ye: return, come.” Isa. 21:11, 12.

The Home of the Saved

WE can have knowledge of the future only as God directly reveals it to us in His word, or as we may be able in some things to judge the future by the past. When both of these testify the same thing, we may feel doubly sure that our conclusion is correct.

We learn from the Bible something of the provision that God made for the comfort and happiness of our first parents before sin entered to mar the fair creation; and from that we may learn something of the divine plan for those who shall be saved from the wreck and ruin of this present evil world. This is implied in Isaiah 45:18:

“Thus saith the Lord that created the heavens; God Himself that formed the earth and made it; He hath established it, He created it not in vain, He formed it to be inhabited: I am the Lord; and there is none else.”

This can mean nothing else than that the original plan of the Creator will be carried out, and that the home of the saved will come behind the original Eden in nothing whatever that can contribute even in the least degree to the comfort and happiness of the redeemed.

Let us turn, therefore, to Genesis 2:8-10, and learn just what provision the Creator made for the infant race before sin entered to spoil the perfect picture of man's Eden home:

“The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there He put the man whom He had formed. And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food; the tree of life also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil. And a river went out of Eden to water the garden; and from thence it was parted, and became into four heads.”

Here we find a well-watered garden not only producing all manner of fruits “pleasant to the sight, and good for food,” but “the tree of life also in the midst of the garden.” Such were the life-giving and life-sustaining qualities of this tree that, as we learn from Genesis 3:22-24, when Adam and Eve sinned, it became necessary to deprive them of access to the life-giving tree, that they might not be-

come immortal sinners, for thus we read:

Man Driven From First Eden

“The Lord God said, Behold, the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil: and now, lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live forever: therefore the Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken. So He drove out the man; and He placed at the east of the garden of Eden cherubim, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life.”

In this same third chapter of Genesis, verse 15, we have this earliest promise of pardon and restoration:

“I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her Seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise His heel.”

Passing over the typical system, the gospel in type, and the fact that our first parents and their offspring came to the gate of the garden to worship and to present their offerings, we come to Isaiah 66:22, 23, where we find this promise:

“As the new heavens and the new earth, which I will make, shall remain before Me, saith the Lord, so shall your seed and your name remain. And it shall come to pass, that from one new moon to another, and from one Sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before Me, saith the Lord.”

Coming over to the New Testament, we find in 2 Peter 3:13 this reference to the promise recorded by Isaiah: “We according to His promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness,” or, as rendered by John Wesley, “wherein the righteous dwell.”

Taking another leap, not “in the dark,” as a familiar saying has it, but toward still greater light, we come to the twenty-first and twenty-second chapters of the book of Revelation, where we find the new earth described at considerable length in words the meaning of which cannot be mistaken.

God Is Preparing a Place

First, the revelator tells us that he saw in prophetic vision, “a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed

away. . . . And I John,” he continues, “saw the holy city, New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.”

The word “prepared” brings instantly to every devout mind the gracious farewell words of our Lord recorded in John 14:3: “If I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto Myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.”

And here is mentioned, not only the new earth, but the New Jerusalem, “prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.”

Turning again to Revelation, chapters 21 and 22, we find a wonderful description of this new earth and its new city, which the reader of these lines will want to study in the very words of the book itself. There are walls of jasper, gates of pearl, and streets of gold; a city having no need of the sun or moon, for the glory of God is the light thereof; and, to crown it all, there is no taint of sin in it.

No Sin in the New Earth

Many years ago a close friend, still living, related to the present writer a dream that had come to him in the night season, in which he was permitted to visit the new earth and the holy city. It was all very wonderful and very blessed, but, he added, “the thought that most thrilled me was this, ‘There's no sin here.’”

And it is this absence of sin, this sense of absolute spiritual purity, that must be the most blessed experience that can ever come to the redeemed; pure gold, precious stones, perfect pearls, and material light can at best symbolize spiritual things which constitute the true riches, the real bliss of the future life.

But we must not forget in this connection that as the garden of Eden had a real river that was parted into four heads, so the New Jerusalem has a real river, the river of life, issuing from the throne of God and flowing out to water the new earth.

Let no one get the idea that the pure gold, the precious stones, the matchless pearls, the wonderful light, the fruitful garden, and the pure river of the water of life, are not real, but only beautiful word symbols or pictures designed to illustrate purely spiritual things.

No one can read and believe the Scriptures of the Old and the New Testament without being profoundly convinced that only in the absence of the gross and perishable do the things of the new earth differ materially from the good things that God gave our first parents, and which are also to be given to those who shall inhabit the new earth.

In that world, however, there is to be no marriage and no reproduction of the species, for so testifies our Saviour in Matthew 22:30: "In the resurrection they neither marry, nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God in heaven."

It is impossible to read the many statements in the Bible concerning the future life without realizing that the new earth and the people who shall dwell therein will be just as real as on the present earth. Isaiah not only says that there shall be new heavens and a new earth (Isa. 66:22), but that it shall remain before the Lord even as the redeemed shall remain; and he has given us this word from the Lord Himself:

"Behold, I create new heavens and a new earth: and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind. But be ye glad and rejoice forever in that which I create: for, behold, I create Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her people a joy. And I will rejoice in Jerusalem, and joy in My people: and the voice of weeping shall be no more heard in her, nor the voice of crying."

The Redeemed Build Homes

And to this he adds these words, also from the Lord, descriptive of the life of His redeemed:

"They shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat: for as the days of a tree [the tree of life] are the days of My people, and Mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands." Isa. 65:21, 22.

If to the reader this view of Isaiah 65:21, 22, seems too literal, let it be remembered that this text tells of a restoration of Edenic conditions. Before the fall, man was not left in a life of idleness; to him was given the healthful, ennobling work of dressing and keeping the garden. Gen. 2:15. Should it then be thought a strange or unnatural thing that in the earth made new redeemed man should be given opportunity to live near to nature the while he is learning more and still more each day of nature's God? Before the fall, man was to dress and keep the garden that the Creator had planted; in the redeemed state he

simply expands in harmony with his surroundings, the earth being his laboratory and the universe, moral and physical, his lesson book.

Moreover, turning to 2 Peter 3:13, we find the apostle declaring that "we [Christian believers], according to His promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

And so, notwithstanding the entrance of sin and its terrible history of six thousand years, God's original plan for the earth will be carried out, as disclosed in Isaiah 45:18. He "formed it to be inhabited," not by a race in rebellion against His government, but by the righteous. Of the redeemed it is testified in the thirty-fifth chapter of Isaiah:

Isaiah's Prophecy of Restoration

"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose. It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing: the glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, the excellency of Carmel and Sharon, they shall see the glory of the Lord, and the excellency of our God.

"Strengthen ye the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees. Say to them that are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not: behold, your God will come with vengeance, even God with a recompense; He will come and save you. Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped. Then shall the lame man leap as a hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing: for in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert. And the parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water: in the habita-

tion of dragons, where each lay, shall be grass with reeds and rushes.

"And a highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called, The way of holiness; the unclean shall not pass over it; but it shall be for those: the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein. No lion shall be there, nor any ravenous beast shall go up thereon, it shall not be found there; but the redeemed shall walk there: and the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

Such is the home and such are the activities of the saved,—perfect surroundings; uplifting physical activity; a constant sense of the divine presence; exhilaration of soul as His wonderful works are better understood; public worship *en masse*, when, as it is written in Isaiah 66:23, "it shall come to pass, that from one new moon to another, and from one Sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before Me, saith the Lord."

If it be asked, How can these things be? the answer will be found in Isaiah 40:31: "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint."

Let us then sum up in these words my friend's dream-view of the home of the saved:

I slept and dreamed of that beautiful land,

Of the home of the blessed, the saved;
And my fancy transported me out of this world,

To the land that my soul had long craved.

MASTER OF THE STORMY SEA

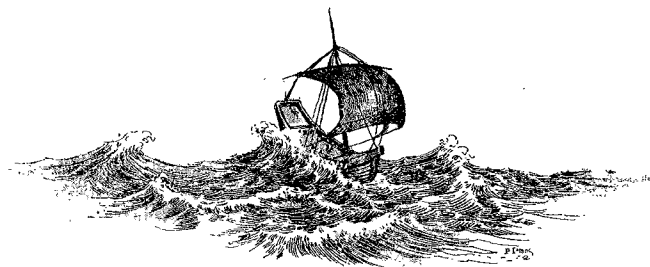
BY A. N. HARKER

GREAT Master of life's stormy sea,
Grant our frail bark be kept by Thee,
For all the bounds of ocean vast
Are by Thine own decree held fast.

The waves that once Thy vessel bore
Beyond the Galilean shore,
Knew by Thy love-commanding face,
The kingly Saviour of our race.

As o'er life's waters we embark
And tempests rise when it is dark,
Unseen Thy mighty presence lend,
And guide us to our journey's end.

Thou hast in Thy transcendent form
Supreme command above the storm;
The Captain of our vessel will
Triumphant rule the waters still.



I walked upon streets that are paved with
pure gold;
And I drank of the river of life;
But the thought that most thrilled me and
filled me with joy
Was the absence of sin and of strife.

O Lord, haste the day when my dream
shall be sight,
When from guilt I shall ever be free;
When I shall not fall under sin's dreadful
power,
But at home with my Saviour I'll be.
C. P. B.

Why Does God Permit His Children to Suffer?

In Two Parts—Part II

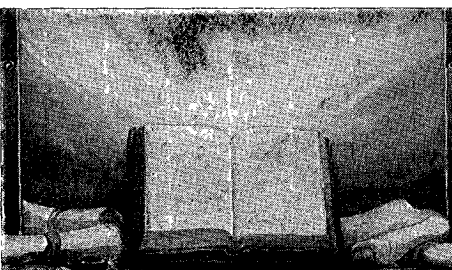
To Develop Rare Qualities

3. PERHAPS God has permitted affliction to come upon you to develop some rare quality of soul. We can never hope to understand in this present life the mysterious way in which character is developed, how the experiences of life build within us qualities that mark us as distinct from all other persons. Nor can we hope to understand how it is that oftentimes deep afflictions have served to develop in men and women the rarest of Christian qualities. But the experience of every one of us will testify to the fact. God may see within us some latent quality that needs only the right opportunity in order to be brought to a full and rich development; and God may see what we generally cannot see, that perhaps only through a period of affliction will opportunity be provided for the growth of that trait of character.

There is one quality of soul that all of us must develop if we are to be ready for heaven, and that is strong and unswerving faith in God. But how would most of us ever develop this necessary virtue if we were not put to the test at times, if our path were not mountainous on occasions, or if we were never called upon to enter the valley of dark shadows? If everything were always clear before us; if there were nothing to perplex or try us; if our finances and our families were always safe and secure, pray tell what real opportunity would there be for developing an implicit faith that God is guiding us and that He will fulfill for us all His promises?

For example, how could a man with a secure bank account ever prove in his own experience God's promise to provide him with daily food? He may believe this promise theoretically, but the blessedness of knowing from actual experience the reality of this promise is reserved to the man whose resources have been swept away and who has none but God upon whom to call. We read that God has "chosen the poor of this world, rich in faith." There may be a closer connection between these two facts than is directly implied in the statement. It may be that the very lack of material re-

sources of the poor, places them in the position where they are led to put God to the test, with the result that faith is made strong. How can we ever hope to know in a personal way the truth of the many promises of God, that He will never leave nor forsake us in the hour of darkness and sorrow, unless, having been brought to such an hour and having called upon God for the fulfillment of His promise, we have received the assurance in our souls that God is with us? It was out of the hard experiences of life, when danger and death constantly threatened him and he had none but God to rely upon, that David



The Word of God

BY HARRIETT B. SCHROEDER

Thy word, O God, it is a light
To guide my footsteps o'er the way,
To lead me through the darkest night;
With it as Guide, I cannot stray.

Thy word, O God, doth comfort bring
To troubled heart; it doth convey
A message of Thy grace within,
And keeps the soul from day to day.

Thy word, O God, it is the door
That opens to us as we pray,
And heaven's treasures find in store,
As search we for them here each day.

Thy word, O God, a message sends;
We must proclaim it more and more.
Go, tell of Christ, our Saviour, Friend;
Go, tell it all the wide world o'er.

Listen! It tells of glorious King
Who'll come ere long in clouds above,
And so while heavenly angels sing,
May we, too, praise the King of love.



could write: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me." Ps. 23:4.

To Provide Testimony to World

4. Perhaps God brought affliction upon you to provide a testimony to unbelievers. It is not remarkable that we should love God in prosperity. What the world needs is proof that we love Him in adversity.

And here, of course, comes to mind immediately the classic case of Job. The experience of this man of the land of Uz has come down through the centuries, and provided direct light on this most perplexing of questions, Why do troubles come upon the righteous? It was not because Job had fallen into some sin; it was not because God had to save him from some temptation to which he was peculiarly susceptible. The record declares that he was perfect and upright, and one that feared God, and eschewed evil. God desired to provide through him a testimony to angels and to men, that love and obedience to God are displayed by His children, not because of the favors they receive from heaven, but because they sincerely desire to live in harmony with God's will. What a mighty testimony it must have been to those who heard Job declare of the Lord, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him"! That represents the pinnacle of faith. Only adversity could ever have presented an opportunity for Job to display such faith.

Early Christian history tells us of pagans who were converted as they witnessed the manner in which martyrs serenely went to their death, with songs of praise and faith in God on their lips. The manner in which they related themselves to the darkest of afflictions—persecution and death—was the strongest kind of testimony that could be borne before a hardened heathen world.

Declared Paul: "I would ye should understand, brethren, that the things which happened unto me have fallen out rather unto the furtherance of the gospel; so that my bonds in Christ are manifest in all the palace, and in all other places." Phil. 1:12, 13.

Christ's disciples, in common with the Jewish notions of the time, believed that afflictions were always an evidence of God's disfavor; and so when there came before them the man blind from his youth, they asked Christ: "Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind?" Christ returned the emphatic answer: "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents: but that the

(Concluded on page 10)

THE TESTIMONY OF JESUS

By THE EDITOR

"The testimony of Jesus is the Spirit of prophecy." Rev. 12:17 and 19:10.

The Sacred Canon *Further Evidences of Inspiration*

WHEN we come to study the Scriptures as we would the writings of men, we find much in the comparison which indicates that the Bible occupies a unique place among all writings extant. It speaks with an authority all its own. It is written in a style which, while it appeals directly to the heart, stirring to action the emotions of the soul, likewise convinces the judgment of the wisdom and truthfulness of its utterances. Evidences both external and internal go to show that He who spoke as never man spoke, has traced in the Holy Scriptures His own divine will concerning the children of men. Among some of the further evidences that the Bible is the book of God, we will mention the following:

1. *Its Authority.*—It speaks with assurance. It has no apologies to make for its statements. It comes with simple but direct and convincing power to the reader; and well it may, because it is the message of the infinite God to His children.

2. *Its Comfort.*—It carries a message of hope and courage and comfort for every soul. This is the message we would expect to come from the God it represents, a Being of love and mercy and tender compassion.

3. *Its Truthfulness.*—No one has been able successfully to challenge the veracity of its statements. History corroborates its truthfulness. The spade of the archeologist is demonstrating every year the reliability of the divine record.

4. *Its Perfection.*—Its divine Author commands its readers, "Be ye perfect as I am perfect," and in the divine revelation is found the embodiment of this perfection. A perfect God could give nothing less than a perfect standard; and in His infinite mercy, while He calls men to perfection, He vouchsafes to them the power of His Holy Spirit for the attainment of that end. He calls to divine sonship, and He gives power whereby this relationship to the family of God may be attained. If the Bible were false, God would be compelled, in the very nature of the case, to give us some other revelation of His will. A God of love could do no less than

this. He would not be true to His character of love and beneficence, as revealed in the book of nature and in the Inspired Word, if He did not give to the creatures of His hand a revelation of the principles of His government and a knowledge of His divine will.

5. *Its Unity of Thought and Teaching.*—It contains sixty-six divisions, or separate books. These were written by at least forty different writers, covering a period of about sixteen hundred years. The utterances of these writers constitute a perfect and harmonious whole. This is all the more remarkable when we consider that these writers lived in different ages, in different countries, and under greatly varying conditions so far as their civil, social, and religious environments were concerned. The fact that men scattered all along the stream of time, from Moses, the writer of the Pentateuch, to John, who penned the Revelation, should write on such a variety of topics, and yet preserve in all their work such unity of sentiment and teachings, shows that their utterances were directed by one Master Mind. The unity of the Bible points to God as its author.

6. *Its Simplicity and Sublimity.*—In this book the loftiest ideas are expressed in the simplest terms; the grandest truths are told with a simple directness that appeals to the heart; the lives of its characters are described without false coloring or prejudice. It has been said truly that the most sublime utterances ever voiced in human speech are the words found in the first chapter of Genesis, "God said, Let there be light: and there was light," and the prayer of our Saviour on Calvary's cross, "Father, forgive them: for they know not what they do." The style employed throughout the Bible is worthy of a divine Being. In it there is no cheapness. The language is free from affectation. A simple, positive directness characterizes the word, which leads the thoughts of the reader to the divine Being instead of to fallible man.

7. *Its Adaptability to the Needs of the Human Family in Every Age.*—The sacred canon was completed

nearly two thousand years ago, some portions of the Scripture being written no less than thirty-five hundred years ago. And yet all its writers enunciate truths which are as applicable to the human family today as when they were uttered. Indeed, the Bible is so adaptable that it is suited to men of every nationality and color, to the human family in every period of this world's history, to the dwellers in every latitude and longitude of the earth. And it is adapted as well to all periods of development, to every state of mentality. The little child may find in it the way of life, the heavenly manna adapted to its growing needs. The man of mature age and experience also can find truths more profound, and suited to his larger capabilities and capacities.

8. *Its Absolute Impartiality.*—The books of men have their heroes and their heroines. Their writers are oftentimes moved by class or racial prejudices. It has been truly said that no man can be a true historian of his own day and generation, because of the influence of environment upon his character. The writers of the book of God were raised above their environment. Their class and racial prejudices were subordinated to their grand objective. In the hands of God they became His agents for the transmission of His divine will to the children of men. He who can dethrone kings, exalt the lowliest to the highest stations of the earth, and countermand the word or will of the mightiest potentates, need make no appeal to personal favor. Character alone commends itself to His approbation. The inspired penman spares not to point out the sin of Solomon, the wisest of all earth's rulers; and the double sin of David, the sweet singer of Israel. The divine chastening rod fell upon Moses, the one who talked with God face to face as a man talks with his friend. In its absolute impartiality the divine word is in a class by itself, separate from all other books.

9. *Its Depth.*—Its wisdom is unsearchable. Human wisdom cannot fathom its depth of meaning. David the shepherd, Amos the herdsman, Peter the fisherman, have written truths so wonderful and far-reaching in their meaning as to be utterly incomprehensible in their fullness, even

to the learned of the ages, without the aid of the Divine Spirit. It is possible for men to penetrate to the depth of thought in the writings of human authors. Not so with the writings of God. Every study brings new revelation and new freshness of beauty and of color. The very mysteries of the Bible are evidences of a great Eternal Mind.

10. Its Predictions.—Closely allied to its mysteries are its predictions. The prophecies of the Bible constitute a most forceful evidence of divine authorship. The mind of man cannot penetrate the future. He cannot tell with absolute certainty what a single day will bring forth, what scenes wait on the morrow in his experience, or in the experience of his fellow men. In the Scriptures of truth the future is clearly revealed. The rise and fall of kings are accurately forecast. Even the birth of certain men and the work they would accomplish, are foretold. To the divine mind the future is as the present. God's foreknowledge is absolute. In no book of merely human authorship is this power revealed.

11. World-wide Influence of the Bible.—The world owes much to the influence of the Sacred Word. Following its divine commission, the heralds of the cross have penetrated everywhere in the promulgation of its teaching. They have explored dark continents and searched out the great unknown. It was Livingstone and Moffat who opened up Africa, Carey and Judson whose influence brought Christian civilization to India and the Orient. It was Williams and Paton and others who sailed uncharted seas of heathen Polynesia, bringing the isolated island savages into touch with the great pulsating world.

The heralds of the cross have been the advance guards of civilization. The missionary fires kindled by their ardor and enthusiasm have proved the beacon lights for the rallying forces of education, enlightenment, and progress. In the path of these valiant soldiers have followed the railway, the telegraph, the telephone, and other effective commercial and civilizing agencies. As the result of missionary influence, churches have been developed, schools opened, and hospitals established. Barbarous practices and customs have given place to the rule of justice and the arts of peace.

What would Africa be today without the mighty changes which have been wrought by the influence of Christianity? Indeed, what would the Anglo-Saxon race be but wandering nomads had not their forefathers

accepted the benign influence of the gospel of Christ? Even China and Japan of our own day, although maintaining their heathen beliefs, have been mightily influenced by the tides of Western civilization carried to them.

12. Its Transforming Power in Individual Life.—The transforming power of the word of God is seen even more significantly in individual experience. It has been in every age the hope of the oppressed. What would life be worth, with all its stern realities, wearing perplexities, and sore disappointments, without the hope of a future life, without the staff of support and solace and comfort to be found in the Lord Jesus Christ?

The divine word takes man in his natural condition, selfish and self-centered, the prey of lust and passion, swayed by caprice, by avarice, by anger, and transforms him into a being of noble purposes and generous impulses. It converts the drunken sot into a gentleman of refinement; the savage cannibal into a humble follower of Christ, who loves and seeks to save his enemy. It elevates, purifies, and ennobles all who accept its holy principles, and who shape their lives in harmony with its precepts. "The words that I speak unto you," declares the Master, "they are spirit, and they are life." They will indeed prove to be life and salvation to every sincere believer who gives heed to them.

Why Does God Permit His Children to Suffer?

(Concluded from page 8)

works of God should be made manifest in him." John 9:2, 3. Evidently in the wisdom of God this man had been permitted to suffer with this affliction from birth, in order that a mighty testimony might be offered to all Israel of the divine miracle-working power of Christ.

Because God Loves You

5. Perhaps, if no other explanation seems quite to satisfy, we may settle upon this: That God has brought affliction upon you because He loves you. "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth." Heb. 12:6. We are exhorted not to rebel or repine under such afflictions, but to "endure chastening."

It is in the light of these foregoing thoughts that we are enabled better to understand why God oftentimes fails to answer our prayers in the way that we request. Until the chastening has accomplished what God designs it to accomplish, should we desire that the affliction be taken from us? A realization that the Lord permits troubles to come upon us for the perfecting of our characters and for the saving of us from dangers, should give us a spirit of resignation under the chastening of the Lord.

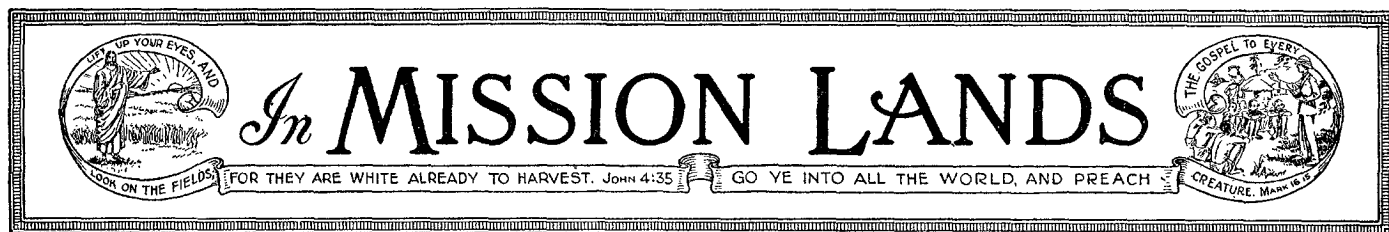
In the midst of adversity and affliction we must make certain that we give no room in our heart for a certain subtle temptation, the temptation to envy the wicked, who seem to be flourishing like green bay trees, and who, despite their godlessness, seem to be free from many troubles that beset us. The reason why they grow so luxuriously is because the soil of

this earth and its sin-laden atmosphere provide the very environment suited to them. Children of God flourish better in an entirely different atmosphere, that of the new earth, where they shall grow up like calves of the stall.

Christ spoke of certain ones who were not true children of God, who were living for present fame and glory and the esteem of men, and declared, "They have their reward." Matt. 6:2. And what a trivial reward it is! The child of God lives and works on a program that is also to bring a reward, not now, but in the hereafter. Our Father, who seeth in secret, who knows the intent of our hearts, who has brought upon us afflictions to perfect our characters, will of a surety in the great day reward us openly, and give us the eternal inheritance promised to the children of God.

In the midst of the darkest affliction it is for us to remember that these trials will not last forever, that there is to be an end to them; and to remember, too, that "our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." 2 Cor. 4:17. Paul was willing to endure all the afflictions that came to him, because, he declared, "I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us." Rom. 8:18. When we thus "reckon," we have taken the greatest step toward not only enduring patiently, but actually glorying in tribulations.

F. D. N.



An Example in Giving

By F. A. WYMAN

THERE is something in the message of Seventh-day Adventists that makes them the greatest givers of modern times. In an age notorious for its love of pleasure and its covetousness, in a time when every appeal is made to the sense to buy or keep for self, here are a people who live to give. Probably most of us give far less than we ought, and less than God expects of us; and it is for us individually to inquire each day, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" But it is nevertheless true that this people are in a class by themselves today in missionary giving. Undoubtedly, before Jesus comes this virtue will be more prominent, as through faith all unite to finish this great work.

Brother A. is a well-to-do Burmese gentleman of the old school, a member of our church, and nearly eighty years old. He is a careful business man. His account books are perfect. For several years after he accepted this truth, he was the only believer within a hundred miles or more. But he longed and prayed continually that God's cause might make progress and a church be raised up.

Having become a member of our church through reading our periodicals and books, when he heard that the mission was contemplating buying a printing press, he put in the first 1,000 rupees toward its purchase. Later, when it was decided to build a mission station near him, he gave 1,200 rupees toward the purchase price of the land. After our chapel and school building was built, he was able to attend services. The chapel was in the second story, and was roofed with sheet iron. On one hot day he attended Sabbath school. Hats and song books were being used as fans in a vain attempt to keep cool. After the service our brother said, "We need a ceiling in here to keep out this unbearable heat." I said, "Yes, I had thought of this, but our money is all spent." A month later the rains had begun, and the preacher was trying to compete with the thunder of the rain upon the iron roof. After the service this brother yelled in the ear of the preacher, "We need a ceiling here."

I yelled back, "Yes, but we have no money." Again he yelled, "I will build it." And he did. A few weeks later he saw the children going up and down on the wet, slippery stairs, and said, "You should have a roof over the stairway, or some one will get hurt." I said, "Yes, but—" and then I smiled. Next day a carpenter came with orders from him to build a roof over the two stairways.

We had a bamboo partition across the end of the chapel, so that in the narrow room thus formed a teacher and a few school boys could live. It was only temporary, and an altogether unlovely and unsuitable place. But we often have to bear with such things in the mission field, and we were thankful for it. But one Sabbath our brother said, "We ought to have a better partition for the house of God." I smiled. And then he told me that he had a partition in his house that was not being used, and he would like to give it. So he sent carpenters over and put in a teak paneled partition.

We were making use of a cheap teacher's table for a pulpit, and two 32-cent chairs for the rostrum. One Sabbath he asked me if I had a pattern for a pulpit and suitable chairs. I procured one, and a few weeks later he came over bringing a fine teak



Tha Myaing, a Burmese Evangelist, and Tha Mwe, His Follower

pulpit and three leather-upholstered chairs. And as he stood back to see how they looked in place, he said, "David was not allowed to build a house for the Lord, but I thank God that He has allowed me to have a little part in building His house."

Later one Sabbath he said, "We should have a bell to ring for our services, so that the people around here may be reminded that here are a people who observe God's truth." And he asked me to get a catalogue for him. We have the bell now, and its sweet tones serve as a reminder to many that this is God's day.

When the time came this last year for the Week of Sacrifice, all the members were notified, and this brother sent in 90 rupees, 4 annas, and 6 pice. The account, given in his own beautiful writing, reads:

Earnings From the Business	90-4-6
Business Expense	83-3-3
Sacrificed Without Deducting Expense	90-4-6

This year, while making preparations for our annual meeting, we wondered how we were to seat the people. The church here has grown from one member to 101, and with the many interested people and outsiders who wish to come and hear, our chapel has become entirely inadequate for such a meeting. We built a large bamboo and thatch structure, but where were we to get chairs? Our brother came to the rescue, and ordered several twelve-inch boards, which we used as seats, and 1,000 to 2,000 people were in attendance at the evening meetings.

Some months ago this brother was greatly concerned about the place of the mission in his will. According to a law, gifts made to the mission or to a benevolent enterprise less than a year before the death of the testator, are invalid. As our brother is old and in poor health, he worried over this until he could not sleep. At last he thought of a solution. Calling the mission superintendent, he made a gift to the mission of 5,000 rupees. There could be no question about a gift made during one's lifetime.

May the Lord help us all to be concerned over the needs of God's cause, and not to become weary in giving, for "in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

Myaungmya, Burma.

Manila Sanitarium Graduation

By E. A. MOON

AN important milepost in the progress of the work in the Philippine Islands has recently been passed with the graduation of the first class of nurses from the Manila Sanitarium and Hospital. Ten fine Filipino young people, nine young ladies and one young man, successfully finished the course and received their diplomas. The baccalaureate service was held at the sanitarium Sabbath morning, February 18. The sermon was preached by R. R. Figuhr, superintendent of the Philippine Union Mission.

The commencement exercises were held in the new chapel of the Philippine Union College near Manila, on Sunday evening, February 19. The commencement address was given by W. P. Bradley, educational and Missionary Volunteer secretary of the Far Eastern Division. Diplomas were presented to the graduates by Dr. H. A. Hall, medical director of the sanitarium. Others who took part in the program were L. M. Stump, president of the Philippine Union College; Dr. H. A. Erickson, of the Manila Sanitarium; Miss Ruby Barnett, superintendent of nurses; and Miss Bessie Irvine, nurse supervisor.

It was not until the latter part of 1928 that we had any medical institutional work in the Philippine Islands. Other branches of the work have made encouraging progress through the years, but we have somehow been delayed in getting our medical work started. Dr. H. A. Hall, of Southern California, arrived in Manila about the middle of 1928, and immediately began dispensary

and treatment-room work in two mission homes located on our property at the corner of Vermont and Indiana streets. Plans were immediately put under way for the erection of a modest sanitarium building, which was erected during the next year, one of the old mission homes being demolished to make room for the new building.

The sanitarium has prospered from the very beginning. The institution has a good reputation throughout the islands, and has an ever-widening

circle of friends who have received help there. As soon as practicable after the opening of the sanitarium, a nurses' training school was started, the nurses who were just graduated being the first class accepted in the training school.

Dr. Hall recently left for a well-earned furlough. During his absence the institution will be under the direction of Dr. H. A. Erickson, who recently arrived to carry on the work during Dr. Hall's absence.

The Manila Sanitarium has proved to be a great blessing to our group of missionaries in the Philippines, as well as to our Filipino workers and believers, and to the public in general.

Japanese Students Seeking God

By ALFONSO N. ANDERSON

WHILE the youth of Japan are floating on the surging tide of unrest which is sweeping over the world, it is good to observe the wholesome morale of the students of the Japan Junior College. It was the writer's rare privilege to spend the Week of Prayer at the school. The spontaneous response to the solemn readings was gratifying to the leaders, and must have been a sweet savor ascending to the Father's throne. Without excitement and without urging, the students yielded to the pleadings of the Holy Spirit. Definite victories were gained. Many students came seeking the help of the Lord in prayer with the leaders. At the final Sabbath morning service, teachers, students, and visitors pressed close together, kneeling in the front of the chapel in solemn and absolute consecration to God.

God's people may well thank Him for establishing such schools as this one in non-Christian Japan. It has been a long, hard trail of progress from the little English school of Professor Grainger, of revered memory, to the present flourishing, growing institution. Many devoted lovers of the truth in Jesus have had a part in the good work. P. A. Webber, V. T. Armstrong, H. J. Perkins, and A. N. Nelson have worked hard to establish the school. The Japanese brethren have sacrificed much and co-operated whole-heartedly. Professor Nelson, the present progressive principal, is assisted by Brethren Millard and Thurston and two well-trained Japanese teachers. The Japanese staff should be greatly increased. Gradually teachers trained in the message will be developed from the students.

It was a real pleasure to meet in the new buildings, erected by teachers and students from funds furnished by the Lord's people the world over. From the doors of this modern school of the prophets will go many graduates on fire with the love of the truth, to finish the witnessing in this expanding empire. Already its alumni are standing at their posts out in the fields of service. The consecration of the Week of Prayer is another token of the speedy finishing of the final movement in God's great plan. In the working out of this divine program, Japanese women, a portion of whom are now being trained by T. H. Okohira, the very first Japanese to accept the truth, will have their share.

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THE dear Lord's best interpreters
Are humble human souls.

—Whittier.



First Class of Nurses Graduated From the Manila Sanitarium and Hospital Training School for Nurses

Standing, center rear: Miss Ruby Barnett, Superintendent of Nurses; Dr. Horace A. Hall, Medical Director; Mrs. Hazel B. Sevrens, Manager and Treasurer.



Conducted by Promise Kloss

That Ominous Number Thirteen

A Story With a Climax of Victory

By GEORGE E. LANGDON

SEVERAL years ago, Joe, a bright young man, finished his academic course with honors. He was the only son of fond, everyday parents. Their hopes were built high on fitting him for success in the affairs of life.

After leaving school, he secured a promising position as assistant book-keeper in a large iron foundry, and for a time gave excellent satisfaction. He soon married a sweet young girl of his class, and many envied his happy and prosperous outlook for the future. When two years had passed, a cheery babe blessed their home.

Loses His Position

Before leaving school, he fell into the delusion of the fatal cup as the "wine went round" for sociability's sake, and he now found himself in the demon's grasp. Little by little he neglected his faithful wife and babes. Later, his employers, instead of promoting him, asked him to seek another position, after repeated default in his work. The drink demon had blighted his life's prospect, driven him from his chosen vocation, robbed him of the sacred love of home, stolen his manhood and self-respect, and he now found only occasional employment here and there for short periods. His once cherished wife was compelled to seek needlework to keep the "wolf from the door." They left their comfortable cottage, and took rooms in a back lane.

Ten years have passed. All has changed. That once laughing, rosy-cheeked girl is now pale, weary, and hopeless. The frail mother's burdens have increased till four little ones tug at her knees and oftentimes cry for bread. The father's once sparkling eyes are bleared and swollen, that smiling face bestial and bloated, a loving heart hardened and thoughtless. It is the same old story. All know how it will end, unless something marvelous happens.

One evening, on his way to the village tavern with several booze companions, he heard strains of music

pealing from the old church on the green. Here they had all once learned of a better way and the life everlasting. While they listened a moment, they observed a notice on the door, "Thrilling Lecture on Booze." Said Joe, "Let's go in and hear the 'sky pilot' jam down the corks till the bottles 'splode.'"

For Just Thirteen Months

The callus on his heart was pierced that night when the lecturer asked, "Have you kept the eager promises that you made to that sweet girl you took from a fond parent's tender care?" When the pledge came around, Joe said, "I'll sign for just thirteen months—that ominous number." It was agreed. He went home that night a sober man. "Wife, I've signed the pledge for your sake and the children's." She could scarcely believe. He saw the doubt as she raised her longing eyes to meet his. He leaned over, putting his arm about her neck, and planted a clean kiss upon her trembling lips. Her streaming tears of joy only could express her reviving hopes and happiness—not for a day, nor for a month, but a twelve-month!

Then the suspense! That premonitory thirteen! What shall it bring forth? That wife's prayers—had you heard them as they ascended to the

A Want "Ad."

JOHNSON, the drunkard, is dying today,
With marks of sin on his face;
He'll be missed at the club, at the bar, at
the play;
Wanted—A boy for his place.
Boys from the fireside, boys from the
farm,
Boys from the home and the school,
Come, leave your misgivings, there can be
no harm.
Where "drink and be merry's" the rule.
Wanted—For every lost servant to men,
Some one to live without grace;
Some one to die without pardon divine—
Have you a boy for the place?

—Kosciusko (Miss.) Herald.

Almighty One, a thrill would have pierced your every vein. Moments were becoming hours. She knew only too well how weak was Joe; but the superstitious thirteen was passed in victory, which gave her much relief.

Now what decision will he make for the future? He is so restless he paces the floor, he roams the streets, he gazes into space. His pale face is drawn as with severest pain. Cold perspiration stands like rain upon his agonizing brow. He is struggling between two mighty forces. One is for home, happiness, friends, heaven; the other, misery, ruin, degradation, death. Which will conquer? His strong frame heaves from the mighty fight within. The demon foe is seemingly weaving his strong meshes about him at every turn.

Presently he leaves the house. His anxious wife watches his steps as he wends his way to the same old village tavern, his past rendezvous of ruin. Her heart sinks. The old thought of a blasted home and a broken spirit again takes possession of her. Have her hopes and prayers been all in vain? She sinks into her chair to await results with bitter anxiety.

Joe entered the old tavern barroom, and was saluted by the old whisky-bloated landlord.

"Afternoon, Joe! Is that you? Haven't seen you for an age. My treat with the best the house affords!"

He set out a brimming glass. Joe walked nervously forward, reached forth his hand to raise the glass, then stopped.

"What's the matter?" the old mil-dew dealer said.

Joe replied, "I have observed a big lump growing in my side, and—"

"Started since you signed that pledge, I'll vouch."

"Yes."

"You'll have another on the other side soon if you keep on following those 'calamity howlers.' Your wife know it?"

"Yes."

"She wouldn't mind if you had a dozen lumps, so long as you hang out with those 'bottle stoppers.' Come, have a glass now. It'll soon remove the lump, I'll guarantee. It's a big chance it hadn't put you in your grave 'fore this."

Again Joe reached and raised the demon cup, gazed a moment at the misery it entwined, then pushed it back for the last time, remarking, "I have in the past proved your remedy too true." Whereupon he drew a great roll of greenbacks from his side, saying, "There's the lump your grog will always and surely remove from every besotted dupe."

"Good-by, you old booze vender, and forever. I bid adieu to your damnable traffic, that blights men's lives in body, mind, and spirit, that blasts homes, and crushes the hearts and hopes of wives and children, that destroys the souls of men and women here and hereafter! Once more, I say, Adieu to you and to all your death-dealing tribe."

"Well, there are, no doubt, many Jersey cows in New Jersey. But they did not originally come from that State. The reason they are called Jersey cows is a very interesting one, and will take us across the ocean to get to the beginning of it.

"First, let's get a good look at this Jersey cow, so we will be sure of her color. Cows were quite different to look at when the Lord sent them into Noah's ark, for man has changed them in many ways as to size and color by keeping only the ones he liked. Notice that the creamy brown color is darker on the body than on the legs, and the face and forehead look as if she had been nosing in a bucket of soot. The creamy brown color is known as fawn color. This name comes from the fact that most young deer are of that color, and are called fawns until they are one year old. Cattlemen prefer the color about the same all over the cow. Notice that the head is short. The young cows, or heifers, are very graceful and deerlike.

"Now, as to where they got their name. Across the ocean, in the English Channel between England and France, are four islands, known as Alderney, Guernsey, Jersey, and Sark. The Island of Jersey is the home of the great-great-great-ever-so-great-grandmother of this cow we are looking at."

"Well!" Alvan exclaimed, "how did the first one get across the ocean?"

"During the flood, animals were saved in the ark. Today there are many boats sailing the seas that do nothing but carry cattle on board. The first cows were brought over, no doubt, on sailing vessels."

"Tell me about the island, Uncle Ray."

"The island of Jersey is about twelve miles across and is a beautiful place, so much so that many people visit it, particularly those in ill health, as it has a delightful climate. The most important industries on the island are the growing of potatoes and the raising of cattle, which the people have been doing for hundreds of years. They soon found that the kind of cattle they were raising were valuable, so they made a law that no other kind could be brought in."

"When were the first Jersey cows brought to America?" Alvan questioned.

"Well, as far as I know, they were imported, or brought to America, about 1850. The cows were imported for several men who were interested in cattle, who lived near Hartford, Connecticut, and from there they have been scattered all over the United States."

The Dual Responsibility in the Home

By JULIA F. WOLFE

DOES it not seem strange, in this day of education and culture, that one almost always considers the mother to be solely responsible for the correction of the children? The American father is too prone to pay his wife the doubtful compliment of absolute confidence in this matter, forgetting, or perhaps not knowing, that, whether he wishes to or not, he is exercising as positive an influence over his children as their mother. Unfortunately, too often the mother must seek to counteract that influence in certain directions.

A young mother one day, discussing the difficulties of training her three boys of entirely different temperaments, said, "But there is one thing I can always say to them, 'Boys, if each of you makes as fine a man as your father, the world will be better because you are in it.'" Doubtless to every woman who heard that declaration there came a thrill of either joy or envy. Whether she was right or not, to have the feeling that she could always hold up to the boys their own father as their model of perfection, was to have reached the highest bliss as wife and mother.

One of our daily papers told this story:

A small boy turned suddenly to his father, after watching the sunset, and in solemn tones asked, "Say, father, are you my earthly God?"

"Certainly not, my son, there is no such thing as an earthly God. What put that into your mind?"

"Well, the Bible says that God is our heavenly Father, and you are my earthly father, so why could you not be my earthly God?"

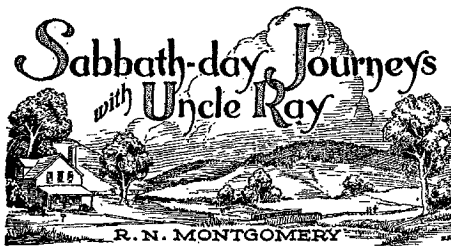
If that man had spiritual perception, a new ideal of manhood came to him at that moment.

Children are the gifts of God to parents, not gifts to mothers alone. The dual relationship and the dual responsibility prove the equality of the sexes, in that each has his or her part to perform in the making of character, through inheritance, through teaching, and above all, through living.

It is a question whether there ever

was a family of children indifferent to civic or national questions, that had grown up under the influence of a father who rendered unto Caesar the things that were Caesar's, and unto God the things that were God's. Without a doubt, many of the women of this day who are interested in public questions, can trace that interest directly to a father's unconscious influence, and to the fact that all questions which were agitating the public, or should have been agitating the public, were discussed in their presence as matters of vital interest to everyday life.

Sometimes we suffer from what one might call passive goodness. What a nation needs is active goodness in every mother and father—a goodness that makes them realize that the greatest gift they can make to the nation is a perfect home, whose influence is developing the character of the children under its roof, and just as directly helping to produce the public sentiment of the community, of which it is a member.—*Issued by the National Kindergarten Association.*



THE talk about cows had stirred up some big questions in the minds of Alvan and Alice as to the names of other cows, and how they came to be called by different names. And as it was one of Alvan's tasks to drive in the cows at milking time, he was curious to know about a particular cow his father had. So one afternoon when he had gone with Uncle Ray to repair a broken section of rail fence, he asked, "What is the name for that dark-faced cow, Uncle Ray?"

"That is a Jersey cow," he answered.

"Do they come from New Jersey?" Alvan asked.

Temperance and Prohibition

Conducted by the American Temperance Society of Seventh-day Adventists

A Symposium on the Wet-Dry Issue

A Subtle Danger Threatens Us

By I. H. EVANS

Vice-President, General Conference

A SUBTLE danger threatens Christian temperance because of the fearful onset of the liquor interests against the Eighteenth Amendment. Public sympathy has apparently swung in favor of the repeal of the amendment, but especially in favor of the repeal of the Volstead Act. Many seem cowed by the assertions in the public press that the large majority of the population of the country favor legalizing the sale of beer and other alcoholic beverages.

Many seem to conclude that the whole country has gone wet, and that to contend for temperance is to fight for a lost cause. But such should remember that till the cause of God is destroyed and the gospel crushed from the earth, Christian temperance will be a living issue. If all the world should favor intemperance, it would be but the normal status of a lost world going down to perdition. Are we to throw up our hands when wrong is supported by law? Would these quitters in the fight against intemperance, because of the propaganda in favor of legalizing the sale of liquor as a beverage, also stop denouncing murder and stealing, and protesting against prostitution, because these crimes are increasing?

It has never been popular to oppose wrong. The universality of sin is not to lessen our zeal in opposing evil and upholding righteousness. Intemperance is always wrong. Man's greatest weakness is his appetite. Yielding to appetite led man in Eden to disobey the Lord. The first prohibition to Adam was: "Of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." From that day till the present, man's appetite has led him into many sins.

Alcohol is a curse to mankind. And surely it is a pitiable condition when any nation sinks so low as to license wrong for the purpose of obtaining revenue for the maintenance of the government. Alcohol poisons

all the nobler instincts in man, ultimately leaving him depraved, heartless, inhuman, and willing to sacrifice all to gratify the desire for more drink. It fills our asylums with the insane; it often makes paupers of the families of those who drink, so they become a public charge. It begins with an exhilarating effect on man's nervous system, leading him on with an ever-increasing appetite which demands more and more alcohol. It weakens the vital organs, and oftentimes its victims succumb to disease which the normal person could easily resist.

It impoverishes those who use it, especially the workingman. It deprives the wife of proper food and clothing, robs the children of suitable nourishment, keeps them from receiving a proper education, and degrades the whole family, lowering their ideals. It disqualifies the user for doing his best in any line of work.

The heavy drinker almost always loses his position, even as a saloon keeper. Alcohol slows the co-ordination of the will and the muscles, thus greatly increasing danger to life in the operation of machinery. The highway belongs to all to use it according to law, but the automobile drivers who have taken alcohol, even in small quantities, are a menace to the life and liberty of the public on the highway. Alcohol is an evil of the first magnitude, against which every Christian should wage perpetual warfare.

Why Adventists Should Work for Retention of the Eighteenth Amendment

By J. F. PIPER

President, Central Union Conference

THE liquor business is a menace to society, a corrupter of the home and the state. It deprives men of their reason, and children of food and clothing. In fact, there is nothing

good that can be said for the sale or consumption of liquor. It is neither food nor medicine. It demoralizes our boys and girls, makes brutes of men, and leaves debauchery, ruin, and death in its train. Knowing all this, there should be no question in the mind of any Christian man or woman as to what should be our attitude toward this iniquitous business.

Seventh-day Adventists should take advantage of every opportunity to vote or to raise their voices against repealing the Eighteenth Amendment. Wherever opportunity is presented to give testimony in any way against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, we should take advantage of it.

Do not allow those who are advocating the manufacture and sale of liquor as a revenue producer, to deceive you, for the revenue derived from the liquor business will not materially reduce taxes nor bring about prosperity, which some are endeavoring to make us believe. But no doubt it will consume most of its own revenue in caring for the added burdens it will bring to our municipal and State organizations.

No one should take a passive or indifferent attitude toward this threatened danger. If you knew that your husband or son was liable to become a drunkard, spending his money and time where drink might be had, would you not do something to prevent it?

Officials think that they are carrying out the wishes of those who put them in office by catering to the liquor people. These can be informed that we do not indorse the liquor business, if we show our determined opposition to it by voice, by vote, and by pen.

Seventh-day Adventists should do everything in their power to retain the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution. Let us unite with those who are opposing the repeal, in every proper way, to show the evils of intemperance. Distribute literature on the question; put on temperance programs in our churches, young people's societies, and Sabbath schools, inviting the public, and thus show that we believe in temperance and are throwing the right kind of influence around our children and neighbors.

I know what it is to pass the licensed saloon, to smell its vile odor, to see its products reeling down the street, and to hear and see things which I would not want my wife or daughter to hear or see. So let us do all we can to keep such scenes from our cities and our nation.

How to Meet the Temperance Issue

BY E. K. SLADE

President, North Pacific Union Conference

PROBABLY there has been no time in the history of our work when we have been brought face to face with a temperance issue so vital as that which we are facing now. I feel that we should resist the temptation to become discouraged, and to conclude that it is useless for us to make further efforts. We do well to recall how our endeavors in times past have resulted in completely changing conditions and in a victory for temperance in States and communities. It is recognized by great temperance organizations that our literature on the temperance question is the best that is produced. A mighty influence could and should be exerted by us as a people throughout America by a proper use of the excellent literature that has been made available to us, by co-operation with the great temperance organizations of the land, by holding mass meetings in strategic places, and by the use of the public press wherever possible.

We Cannot Be Indifferent

BY S. A. RUSKJER

President, Southern Union Conference

IT ought not to be necessary to urge Seventh-day Adventists to take an active part in an intelligent campaign against the return of legalized liquor. Throughout our history we have been and are today united in our stand against the use of intoxicating liquor. Because of our interest in the welfare of the human race, we ought to do everything within our power to outlaw the use of liquor, that will rob men of their right senses, and rob their children of bread and butter. It is just as true today as ever that it is impossible to have sunshine in the home and moonshine in the cellar, both at the same time.

Every loyal Seventh-day Adventist ought to use voice, pen, and vote in behalf of the temperance cause; and in the critical situation we are facing today, it is more essential than ever before to throw the full weight of our

influence against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Indifference on our part may result in legalizing liquor, and thus bring the temptation before our fellow men to spend their money for that which is not bread. Surely every Seventh-day Adventist can be depended upon to carry forward an unrelenting, consistent, intelligent warfare against intoxicating liquor.

Should We Feel Deep Concern Over Retaining Eighteenth Amendment?

BY J. K. JONES

President, Atlantic Union Conference

WE have been led to marvel at the indifference of some of our people in this country over the question of whether the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution should be repealed. Personally, I see in this temperance issue a grand opportunity for Seventh-day Adventists to push to the front and make contacts with earnest religious church people and temperance societies, that would in the future mean much to this advent message in its closing days.

But, in addition to this, do we as a people want to see America sell itself to the liquor traffic, with the ruined lives of millions of our country's boys and girls, the widows and orphans, paupers and criminals, that always follow in its wake? Can any one remain indifferent when he knows that the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will mean that saloons will appear almost everywhere and drunkards will again reel through the streets of our cities and towns?

God pity America when the liquor traffic is once more permitted to advertise its hellish brands of whisky on the billboards, in the papers and magazines, over the radio in your very homes, etc., attempting to tell your boy and girl how healthy and happy they can become by using a little liquor!

As I write this, June 22, fourteen States have voted in favor of repeal. There are thirty-four more States yet to vote on the question. If thirteen States vote to retain the Eighteenth Amendment, then prohibition will remain in our Constitution. In the name of God and our beloved native land, as one who lived in the days when the liquor traffic ruined our youth and country, I appeal to Seventh-day Adventists everywhere to arouse, and in the strength of the Lord go forth to fight and encourage others to fight to retain the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution by pen, by voice, and by vote.

Our Opportunity

BY R. L. BENTON

President, Southwestern Union Conference

Now that repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is the topic of the day, and people everywhere are falling in line with the idea, little realizing the dangers involved, it seems to me it is the opportunity of a lifetime for Seventh-day Adventists. We surely have light on the temperance issue, and should give it clearly and boldly at this time. While we need to be careful that we keep free from partisan politics in our efforts, yet God has placed with us the clearest light there is on temperance, so why should we not "cry aloud and spare not"?

Some of our churches are holding temperance programs. These serve a double purpose in that they give clear light to the public, and also place our work more prominently before the people, which thing will bear its good fruit later.

Let us work as if we alone were responsible to warn the nation of the dangers involved in the repeal of prohibition.

Seventh-day Adventists and Temperance

BY J. L. McELHANY

President, Pacific Union Conference

FROM the earliest days of our organized existence, Seventh-day Adventists have stood upon a firm platform regarding the use of alcoholic beverages. This attitude has been maintained from the standpoint of a firm and settled principle, and not from expediency or changing conditions that have prevailed. This principle is as definite and clear cut as is that of Sabbath keeping or any other great fundamental truth held by this body.

The present situation relating to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and all that is connected with it, gives an added opportunity to emphasize the great principles of temperance for which we have always stood. To compromise with present issues would be to compromise with the principles for which we have always stood. Our attitude can be none other than a firm, constant adherence to the great Christian principles of temperance.

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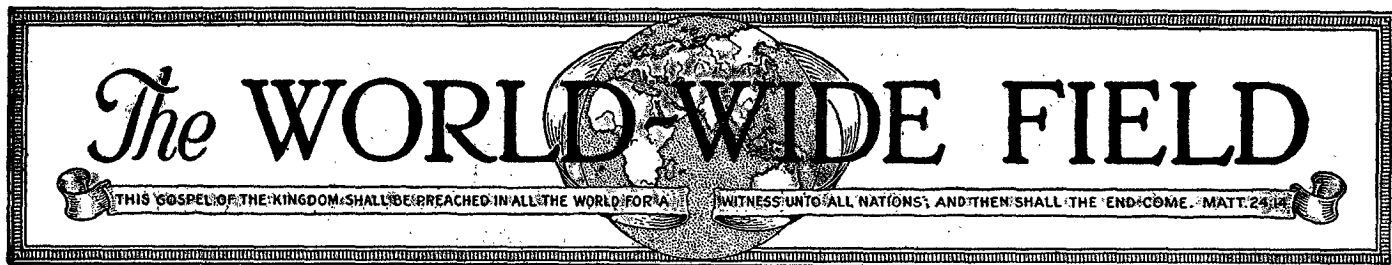
"REMEMBER four things that come not back:

The spoken word,

The sped arrow,

Time past,

The neglected opportunity."



Cheering Word From the British Union

By W. E. READ

THE British Union Conference, embracing the countries of England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, has a total population of over 47,000,000 people.

In order to care for the growing work of this field we have two conferences, North and South England, and four mission fields. Our missions, however, are not densely populated, almost 75 per cent of the population of the British Isles being in England itself.

At the present time our church membership is 4,876, with 114 churches and companies. We have 138 Sabbath schools, with a total membership of 4,945.

Britain is a country of large cities. We have our rural population, it is true, but the most of the people are gathered in these large civic centers. If one thinks of towns or cities with a population of 5,000 or more, there are to be found in the British Isles no less than 1,250, 157 of these having a population of over 50,000 each.

Here is an appalling need, for as we travel over these isles, we pass through city after city where no public effort has been held and where there are no witnesses to the third angel's message. This is one of our great problems,—how to attack these large centers and bring to the waiting millions the message of light and life.

During the years, while the work has moved along rather slowly, our membership and also a number of institutions have been built up, for which we are deeply grateful. Our new college at Newbold in the center of England is a real blessing to our educational work. Our enrollment last year was 120, and eleven young people were graduated, most of them from the ministerial and Bible workers' courses.

The publishing house had a very difficult year during 1932, but early in 1933 we had a special recruiting campaign for colporteurs, and several new persons joined the ranks of our faithful literature workers. Already we are seeing improvements in our sales, and we are hopeful that this

year, notwithstanding the economic difficulties, will prove to be a better year than last.

Our food factory is also experiencing its difficulties, but notwithstanding the depression, was able to show a gain on last year's operating.

The sanitarium at Stanborough Park has taken on a new lease of life under the able leadership of Dr. Nelson. Recently Dr. Cairncross linked up with our medical work, and we feel that a new day has dawned for our medical work in these islands. During the summer months we are having excellent patronage.

Last year three new churches were organized, and at the close of the first quarter of this year we were able to report the organization of three more new churches. The baptisms reported for 1932 were the second largest in the history of the union conference. Our evangelists and Bible workers were never so busy, and yet it is quite a problem to know how to carry on strong, aggressive evangelistic work when the budgets are so totally inadequate. In the majority of cases there is no budget at all, and yet it is won-

derful how the Lord is working in these times of financial difficulty. He is leading His people to get in touch with souls who are longing for light and truth.

What public efforts we have been able to hold this year have had an excellent attendance, and we are looking forward to a large fruitage from the efforts put forth.

One of our great problems is the work in the Irish Free State. Owing to political conditions we feel it would be well if some one from North America, preferably of European descent, but with American papers, could connect with our union for service in Dublin, the capital of the Free State. Such a plan would be very satisfactory, and we believe would be productive of a good harvest of souls. We need a worker who is a strong evangelist, together with his budget for two or three years, to meet this great need.

We feel of good courage as we face the future. We can say in the words of another that "the future is as bright as the promises of God." While there may be lack of human resources, we need to remember that with God the resources are infinite. We can be assured that as we yield our hearts in deeper consecration to Him, He will lead us to victory.

Alabama-Mississippi Camp Meeting and Conference

By LIZZIE M. GREGG

RECOGNIZING the needs of His people in the stress and worry of life's perplexities as we near the end, and the great need of spiritual help, also association of fellow believers, we do well to heed the instruction of the Master to "come aside and rest awhile." On the campus of the Oakland Heights school, two miles from the center of the city of Meridian, Mississippi, and in a beautiful grove of trees, about 200 of the membership of the Alabama-Mississippi Conference assembled, June 2-11, in their first biennial session of the conference and the second camp meeting since the reorganization of the Southern and Southeastern Union Conferences.

The spiritual interests of both old and young were ably cared for by visiting and local ministers and helpers. God was good to His needy people and blessed them in many ways. Real sacrifice was called for on the part of many to attend this meeting. Some who had enjoyed the blessings of the last camp meeting began to lay aside their nickels and dimes as soon as they returned home last year, in order to make sure of being at this meeting. They felt they could not afford to miss the blessings of such an assembly, especially in these trying times which have come upon the world.

C. H. Watson, president of the Gen-

eral Conference, attended the greater part of the meeting. His studies on the atonement were as meat in due season, enabling many to become better acquainted with the work of our great High Priest in the heavenly sanctuary. Practical discourses on Christian living were given by S. A. Ruskjer and others; and as the gracious call of the Master was given to those who felt their need of help, many pressed forward for prayer and to seek help from the One who loves them, and is anxious to keep them from falling. Victories were gained, and new courage came to many who were determined to be among the overcomers and enjoy a home in the new earth.

A good spirit of co-operation was manifest on the part of workers and people, therefore the conference proceedings went off very harmoniously. The conference re-elected the same officers to serve them another two years. R. I. Keate, entering his seventeenth year of administrative work in this cause, will be of great help in meeting the present-day perplexities. His counsel and experience are much appreciated by the membership. His report to the conference revealed the usual problems now being faced throughout the field, especially in the readjustments for meeting the present financial situation. The special blessing of the Lord was manifest in many ways.

In order to render the best and most economical service to the field, it became necessary to remove the office to a more central location, and diligent search was made. A beautiful site was finally secured in a central part of the city of Meridian, Mississippi, with a good house containing sufficient rooms to house the departmental secretaries and helpers, and with some adjustments in the basement ample space was secured for the safe storage of all conference equipment. The sale price was exceedingly reasonable, and the brethren feel they have been greatly favored by the Lord in securing these facilities.

Success has attended the efforts of ministers, colporteurs, and lay members in the winning of over 300 souls during the past year. Two new churches were taken into the membership of the conference, giving courage for the continuance of this work. More than 200 have been won during the first five months of this year, which is more than the General Conference goal of a 10-per-cent increase. They have raised their goal to 20 per cent, as the members are confident that, with the blessing of God, this can be reached. Surely with a membership consecrated to God, studying

to fit themselves for greater efficiency and faithfulness, this can be readily accomplished.

The colored believers held their camp meeting on the other side of the city. The Lord especially blessed in their services. It was a pleasure to talk to these believers concerning the things of God, and His plans for them in taking their part for the advancement of His cause among their people. Two of the workers, L. A. Butterfield and E. Wilkins, were ordained, having shown full proof of their calling. We pray the special blessing of God may be with these young men, making them earnest, devoted workers in His cause, and giving them many souls for their labors.

The public press of Meridian gave quite full reports of the meetings each day, a courtesy which was much appreciated. A radio broadcast was also given daily from 1:30 to 2 P. M. Members of the camp rendered musical

selections, and Elders Ruskjer and Keate gave fifteen-minute addresses on various phases of the message. This enabled many of our people unable to attend the camp meeting to hear something of what was being given, and we trust many thousands of others, who perhaps know little of God's last message for them. Some in attendance at the camp meeting had been won to the truth during the past year through this agency which has been employed by the conference during the past few months.

A fair number of those living in the vicinity came to the evening meetings, although the city churches were holding revival services each night. May the rich blessing of God be with the work and workers this year, and a rich harvest of souls won. We wish every member of the conference might have been present to enjoy the meetings. Nine were baptized. The mission offerings from both camps totaled \$715.

Quadrennial Report of the Buenos Aires Publishing House

By M. V. TUCKER

THE constituency meeting of the Buenos Aires Publishing House was held in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina, January 17, 1933. The manager rendered a report covering the activities of the publishing house during the last four years. The retail sales during this period amount to \$766,463.70, American gold. It was interesting to learn that the retail sales in this time equal those made during the previous six years.

The missionary magazine, *El Atalaya*, has enjoyed a circulation of 1,383,900 copies during the period just closed. Since the beginning of 1920, 656,944 subscription books have been sold within the territory of the publishing house. This circulation is about equally divided between religious and health literature.

The church organ for the Spanish brethren, *La Revista Adventista*, has a circulation of about 3,000 copies. It is published twenty-five times a year, thus giving to the church members every two weeks about the same material as is found in the REVIEW AND HERALD prepared for the English brethren. The plan of both the Austral and the Inca Union is to place *La Revista Adventista* in every Adventist home within their respective territories.

At the present time four regular periodicals are printed by the publishing house, three of which are distributed directly to the field through its mailing department.

In addition to the above-mentioned periodicals, 131,750 copies of the Spanish Harvest Ingathering magazine have been prepared and used by the Spanish churches of South America and Spain since the beginning of 1929.

The report of the treasurer was one of the most interesting features of the meeting. The profits in operation, which were \$45,847.68 gold for the last four years, have resulted in great blessing both to the publishing house and to the field. Thousands of dollars have been appropriated to the Book and Bible Houses, and to other institutions within the publishing house territory who have found themselves in need of financial help. The institution is free from debt. Its operating funds are intact, and sufficient to handle twice the business actually being done at the present time. The buildings and equipment are in excellent condition.

The superintendent, W. G. Lawson, mentioned a number of improvements made during the four years, such as the building of an addition to the factory to serve as a storeroom for paper stock and signatures, the purchase of needed machinery, and the more efficient training of factory employees.

Nominating Committee Report

During the second session of the constituency meeting, the report of the nominating committee was rendered and accepted. The board of di-

rectors were nominated as follows: C. L. Bauer, J. L. Brown, N. Z. Town, H. F. Brown, M. V. Tucker, W. G. Lawson, M. I. Fayard, L. D. Minner, H. D. Casebeer, P. M. Brouchy, W. A. Ernenputsch, Walter Schubert, and Ner Soto G.

At the close of the session, Elder N. P. Neilsen called a meeting of the board of directors, the purpose of which was to appoint the officers for the quadrennial period beginning with 1933. The following appointments were made: President, C. L. Bauer; Vice-President, Manager, and Treasurer, M. V. Tucker; Secretary, W. G. Lawson; Auditor, G. E. Emmenegger. W. G. Lawson was ap-

pointed factory superintendent for 1933, and M. I. Fayard was appointed editor for the same period.

The personnel of the publishing house has been reduced from forty employees in 1930 to twenty-five at the close of 1932. No serious accidents have occurred in the plant, and no deaths among the employees have taken place during the past four years.

The workers of both the institution and the field face the year 1933 with courage. Definite plans were laid to make every effort count in stimulating the literature circulation during the new period which we have entered.

is being used as the entering wedge, and our young people are very enthusiastic about the medical missionary plan. Systematic distribution of literature is carried on in practically every one of our twenty-five missionary societies.

We find our church more enthusiastic than ever before in the promotion of Christian education. Several new schools were started this year, and we are expecting to have at least three more new ones take up work this coming fall. Our teachers seem to sense anew the great responsibility which rests upon them, and they are without exception doing their utmost to lead our boys and girls to Christ. Our parents throughout the field are realizing as never before the importance of gathering the children into the church school.

The prospects for real personal evangelism through our colporteur department were never brighter. Not only is the Lord blessing in the sale of our books, but above all we are seeing souls gathered into the kingdom as a direct result of the personal contacts our literature ministers are making. We have set as our goal for 1933 fifty souls won for Christ through the colporteur work. A number have already been baptized, and a still larger number are deeply interested. That which keeps the consecrated colporteur pressing on in his work is the joy of seeing lost men and women accept this message. As a result of their loyalty, faithfulness, and perseverance, the sales for 1932 were only about 5 per cent less than those of 1931.

John Ford has just completed an evangelistic effort in Phoenix, Arizona. He and his corps of workers have been blessed in their efforts to win souls, 356 having been baptized as a direct result of this effort. Alden O. Sage conducted an effort in Imperial Valley, and as a result of this effort we are glad to welcome into our fellowship 106 converts from that section.

We feel much encouraged over the increase in our tithe receipts in the month of April, for \$2,435.49 more tithe was received during April than during the month of March. Surely God is fulfilling the promise to His people that He will pour out a blessing to those who bring in the tithe to His storehouse.

As we look back on the work in our field, we feel grateful to the Lord. Our every temporal need has been supplied. We have been spared from calamity and pestilence. Our opportunities for proclaiming the message for this time have not been curtailed or in any way diminished. We can

Powder Mills, Kentucky

By C. L. BUTTERFIELD

MORE than fifty-five years ago our first church in Kentucky was organized at Powder Mills, and a church building was erected. For some years there was a large membership; but members moved away, and some died, until only a few were left. More than ten years ago the church was disbanded, and the remaining members became members of the conference church.

About the middle of April, Brother and Sister W. T. Smith, graduates of Emmanuel Missionary College, began a series of meetings in the old church building. As a result of these meetings, it was my privilege on Sabbath, June 3, to baptize seven new members,

receive one on profession of faith, and organize a church of eighteen members. There was special rejoicing in one home, because two daughters with their husbands, one single daughter, and two grandsons were baptized and received as members of the Seventh-day Adventist church.

Brother Smith assisted as tent master in one of the efforts in this conference last year, spent the past winter in the colporteur work, and conducted this effort wholly at his own expense. These new members make a total of 182 baptized and seven received on profession of faith thus far this year in the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference.

Southeastern California-Arizona Conference

By C. S. PROUT

OUR conference territory comprises the San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties of California, and the State of Arizona. We have fifty-five churches and nine companies. Our corps of workers numbers forty-eight.

There is no doubt in the minds of any of us that the end of all things is at hand. Our work on this earth will soon be closed, and the Lord has made it plain to us by symbol and figures that a speedy work must be done now. Realizing this, the workers of our conference are pressing on. Our departments are putting all their God-given energy and strength to pushing the line of work to which they are called.

From the report of our home missionary secretary we notice it would take thirty full-time Bible workers to give the same number of Bible read-

ings as have been given by our lay members during the first three months of this year. Various churches are conducting special training classes for lay members, teaching them how to give Bible readings.

One of the outstanding achievements of our Sabbath school department for the first quarter of this year was the special effort put forth on the part of our Sabbath school superintendents to enlist missing members; 334 were gathered in. Efforts along this line are being continued.

In several of our centers our young people are conducting public evangelistic efforts. We have a band of trained Bible workers among our youth, who are giving an average of 275 Bible studies a month. Souls are being won to this truth through the earnest efforts of these Volunteers.

In several centers the medical work

still worship God, in the words of the scripture, "under our own vine and fig tree, none daring to make us

afraid," and so we are pressing on with our eyes fixed upon Jesus and our vision on the end of the journey.

Silver Anniversary of Lodi Academy

By H. E. WESTERMEYER

WITH twenty-five years of history in the past, Lodi Academy has just completed its silver anniversary year.

It was in the summer and fall of 1908 that the school, then called the Western Normal Institute, was begun. Prof. E. D. Sharp, the first principal, and other pioneers struggled along during those early years, undaunted by inadequate facilities and heavy financial burdens, for they had caught a vision of the future possibilities of the school and the work that it was to do.

In 1914 the school became known as Lodi Academy. It became a fourteen-grade school in 1923, and continued as Lodi Academy and Normal until 1932, at which time the school was again called Lodi Academy.

Year by year the classroom and laboratory facilities have been improved and the scholastic standards built up.

The school is beautifully located on a forty-acre tract on the outskirts of Lodi. Fruits, garden products, and hay are raised for the use of the school. There is ample opportunity for work and training in various phases of practical agriculture. The school also operates a well-equipped woodwork shop, where young men may learn to make various useful articles. Sheet metal work and basketry are industries operated primarily for the dormitory students, in order that they may defray a portion of their expenses.

Lodi has the distinction of having the only Seventh-day Adventist boarding academy in the large State of California. South Hall, the girls' dormitory, accommodates fifty students; and North Hall, the boys' dormitory, forty students. These school homes serve as molding rooms of character and as shapers of Christian ideals. Home students learn system, neatness, regularity, the right use of time, and the art of living gracefully with others.

Although the material improvements effected in the last twenty-five years are marked, it is in the lives of the thousands of young people who have attended Lodi Academy that its accomplishments as an educational institution are best evidenced. During the history of the school 638 students have been graduated from the various courses. Of these more than 250 have been or still are connected with the

denominational work either here in the United States or in other lands. Thirty of these graduates are in foreign mission fields at the present time. Scores of other young people are engaged in work here, or are continuing their training as ministers, teachers, doctors, nurses, and in other professions.

In recognition of the school's accomplishments since it was founded twenty-five years ago, a silver anniversary celebration was held over the week-end of April 29. Hundreds of patrons and friends visited the school. A special silver anniversary program was given Saturday evening, April 29, in which the past, present, and future of Lodi Academy were effectively portrayed by three groups, including charter students of the old Western Normal Institute, young people now in attendance, and pupils of the elementary school which is operated in connection with the academy.

A silver anniversary student rally was held on May 10, which was attended by over 100 prospective students from Northern and Central California.

A special dedicatory service was held at two o'clock near the entrance to the campus. Prof. Max Hill, a former faculty member, was the principal speaker. In dedicating the new entrance and gateway to "the students who come and go," Professor Hill emphasized that "our gateway leads *in* to training and *out* to service." Miss Arta Bietz, who spoke in behalf of the student body, unveiled the new name plates which are to be placed on the pillars at the entrance.

The closing exercises of the school year took place May 27 and 28. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered in the Lodi English Adventist church at eleven o'clock, Sabbath morning, May 27, by G. Dalrymple, of Mountain View, California. Sunday morning, May 28, at ten o'clock, the commencement address was delivered by R. A. Mortensen, of Pacific Union College.

With a strong faculty and excellent equipment, Lodi Academy is well qualified to continue its work as "The School That Trains for Service." The next school year will begin September 11.

Florida Camp Meeting and Conference

By C. L. BOND

THE Florida camp meeting was held on the campus of Forest Lake Academy, eleven miles from Orlando, May 12-20. The academy is near a beautiful lake, which affords an ideal location for a camp meeting. Two years ago the conference erected a permanent tabernacle on the campus for the camp meetings. The structure is 80 x 100 feet in size, and is screened in on all four sides, providing fine ventilation and at the same time excluding mosquitoes and other insects.

The attendance at the meetings was large from the very beginning, and all the meetings were unusually well attended. A very fine spirit was manifested, and it was felt by all in attendance that it was one of the best camp meetings ever held in the State.

The president's report was one of real interest, showing that during the biennial period the membership had increased from 3,317 to 3,929, a gain of 612. During the biennial period 846 people were baptized, a gain in baptisms of 112 over the preceding period; and in addition to those brought into the church by baptism, seventy-six were added to the church on profession of faith. During this period, in spite of financial conditions,

the tithe amounted to \$149,587.83, and the Sixty-cent-a-week Fund amounted to \$90,598.85. Of this amount, \$52,234.58 was contributed through the Sabbath schools.

The Sabbath attendance at the camp meeting was approximately 1,500, and the camp meeting offerings for foreign missions amounted to slightly over \$3,000.

L. K. Dickson, formerly president of the Greater New York Conference, was elected president of the Florida Conference, and is now in the field directing the work. There were no changes made in the office staff. R. G. Bowen continues as secretary-treasurer; J. C. Klose, secretary of the home missionary and Sabbath school departments; H. M. Kelley, secretary of the educational and Missionary Volunteer departments. Besides the union and local conference staffs, C. H. Watson, O. Montgomery, W. H. Anderson, and the writer assisted in the services.

We believe that prospects are bright for the Florida Conference, and that with the hearty co-operation manifested on the part of all the workers 1933 will be the most productive year in the history of the conference.

"As Cold Waters to a Thirsty Soul"

By M. E. OLSEN

It was at a session of the Autumn Council. Our European leaders had been telling of the workings of the Spirit of God in various parts of their field. On the previous day we had heard from South America, and there had been some reports also of the progress in Australasia. It was inspiring to hear these experiences. We seemed to be carried back to the time when Paul and Barnabas, returning from their missionary tour in Asia Minor, "gathered the church together," and "rehearsed all that God had done with them, and how He had opened the door of faith unto the Gentiles."

While rejoicing in the feast of good things so liberally provided for the brethren at the Council, I found myself wishing that all our people could share in this banquet. "How their hearts would be encouraged," I said to myself, "if they could be present at this meeting and hear with their own ears these reports of progress all along the line."

And then my mind passed into a reminiscent mood. It seemed that I had passed through a similar emotional experience not many months back. Presently the thing cleared up, and I remembered coming home from my work on a Friday evening feeling very much discouraged. The week had been a hard one. Difficulties of all kinds were piling up, progress seemed impossible, and hope and courage had dwindled to the lowest point.

In this despondent mood I picked up the current number of the *REVIEW AND HERALD*, a treat usually reserved for Friday evening. It opened at the World-Wide Field page, and I soon found myself absorbed in reading vivid reports of the progress of the cause all over the world. There were messages from the Far East, from South America, from Rumania and Poland, and they all radiated hope and good cheer. There was no monotony. Every one was different, because it came from a different field; but all told of how the Spirit of God was using humble instruments to carry good news to the children of men. Then I turned over and read one or two timely editorials and some general articles. They were not less interesting and inspiring.

How was I feeling after an hour's reading? The despondent mood had gone. Faith and courage had taken charge once more, and my heart glowed with a new sense of perfect trust and confidence in the God who is today watching over His work and

workers, and causing both to triumph in Christ Jesus.

And it all came about through an hour's reading of our church paper. What a wonderful thing is printer's ink! The heart is cheered by reading good reports just as it is cheered by hearing the brethren tell their experiences at an Autumn Council. "As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country."

And to think we can have this exhilarating experience once a week for a whole year for less than the cost of the Sunday newspaper! Surely the

REVIEW ought to be a habit in every Adventist home; and if we deny ourselves some of the other reading that does not warm the blood and make the heart beat faster, then we shall have the money to pay for our *REVIEW* and time to read it. And when we have read it ourselves, let us pass it on to somebody else. There is no telling how many hearts, worn with toil and care and the daily grind, may not be cheered and encouraged by a single copy of our Spirit-filled paper.

One thing is sure, faithful readers of the *REVIEW* do not need urging in order to give liberal offerings on Sabbath. They are familiar with the world field, they know the doors that open on every side, and they are glad to give to the limit of their ability.

Church Officers' Meeting in Sao Paulo, Brazil

By J. BERGER JOHNSON

WHAT we believe to be an innovation in South America was inaugurated last year in the São Paulo Conference, in Brazil, in the church officers' convention held in the city of Campinas for four days, in which officers representing the various churches and groups of the conference were called together for counsel and study. This meeting resulted in so much good that plans were laid for a like meeting this year, which was held in the same city on May 3-7.

On the opening night of the meeting Ennis V. Moore, president of the conference, sounded the keynote for the series of meetings in his sermon, "The Time, the Message, the Messenger, the Need." R. R. Breitigam conducted a logical and very inspiring line of studies on "The Spirit of Prophecy in the Church" and another series on "The Two Great Commandments of the Law." Surely these studies will mean much in the religious experience of all those present. E. H. Wilcox carried two connected series of practical studies during the days of the meeting: "The Organization of the Adventist Church" and "Problems and Duties of the Church Officers." These studies will be helpful to the officers in their responsibilities. G. F. Ruf devoted an hour each day to the consideration of the departments of the church, giving the officers a glimpse of what can be effected through well-organized departments. An hour each day was allotted to the writer, in which the most common objections made against our doctrines by our opposers were answered. We trust these studies will help our church leaders to meet these objections successfully and in a way to win and not repel.

A round table discussion followed the various subjects presented, in which opportunity was offered those present to ask questions and make observations on the matter presented by the ministers. One interesting feature of the meetings was the question box, which was well supplied with questions from the delegation. Elder Wilcox presided over this hour.

We are convinced that the church officers will be better able to direct their churches because of the instruction given at these meetings. There is naturally some expense connected with the transportation and entertainment of the delegates, but this is far outweighed by the increased efficiency and stimulus to greater faithfulness which they received and which they will carry back to their churches. Meetings of this nature do much to bind the church officers into closer cooperation with the administration of the field.

São Paulo, Brazil.

I WAS shown God's people waiting for some change to take place,—a compelling power to take hold of them. But they will be disappointed, for they are wrong. They must act; they must take hold of the work themselves, and earnestly cry to God for a true knowledge of themselves. The scenes which are passing before us are of sufficient magnitude to cause us to arouse, and urge the truth home to the hearts of all who will listen. The harvest of the earth is nearly ripe.—*"Testimonies," Vol. I, p. 261.*

KEEP an open mind, and profit by criticism.—*G. F. Hoffman.*

Personal Evangelism

BY MRS. J. W. MACE

A LEADING evangelist in North America has made a pronouncement which applies in large degree to Seventh-day Adventists as well as to other Protestant denominations. He says: "We Christians are evading the great personal, hand-to-hand, face-to-face method which Christ practiced and enjoins on His followers. For it, we are substituting organization and religious machinery in order to escape personal responsibility. We are striving to bring men to Christ in mass formation. Yet we are still our brother's keeper, and his blood still cries to God from the ground."

That the situation is recognized as a danger signal by our denominational leaders, is evidenced by a recent appeal made by M. E. Kern, of the General Conference secretarial staff, when he said: "I desire to appeal to the workers of the advent movement to be examples in personal evangelism. We as leaders must not be content with making fishing tackle or pointing the way to the fishing banks; we must ourselves be actual fishers of men. I feel that my own soul must have constant personal touch with needy souls. I cannot be a mere machine, grinding out minutes, writing articles, attending committee meetings, searching for appointees, arranging for furloughs, and doing a hundred and one things a General Conference secretary must do. I must keep my mind freshly alive to the warfare that is going on in human hearts all about me."

New Book on Evangelism

A book just off the press, entitled, "Fishers of Men," contains "studies in the principles and practice of personal evangelism," and presents a forceful appeal to the individual Christian—evangelist, preacher, layman—to recognize his divinely appointed responsibility to care for the "one-soul" audience everywhere, at all times, and under all circumstances. The book has been prepared by the secretaries of the Home Missionary Department of the General Conference, who, while promoting various lines of missionary endeavor, recognize that personal work is the warp and woof of all Christian activity, and must receive its rightful recognition in all our work.

"Fishers of Men" is recognized as one of the best books on the subject of personal work which is available at the present time. Every worker and church member will find in this small volume a rich fund of valuable information, of which he can make constant use in the daily affairs of life.

News Note

THE Wadsworth church, Los Angeles, California, reports thirty-five baptized Sunday night, April 16; and at the present (June 11) thirty-two more are in another baptismal class, all the result of evangelistic meetings held in the church building, and Bible meetings conducted by the members of the church. Sabbath afternoon, June 3, twenty were baptized at the Watts (Calif.) church, comprising a number won by P. B. Bontemps and the members of both the Watts and the Pasadena No. 2 church. The slogan of these three churches has been for 1933, "Each member must win a new member," and nearly all are striving hard to do this very thing.

P. GUSTAVUS RODGERS.

Appointments and Notices

CAMP MEETINGS FOR 1933

Atlantic Union

Southern New England, South Lancaster, Mass. ----- July 7-16
Northern New England (Regional Meetings) ----- June 30-July 2 and July 14-16

Canadian Union

Alberta, Lacombe ----- July 13-22
Beauvallon (Ukrainian) ----- July 24-30
Peace River ----- Aug. 1-8
British Columbia, Kelowna ----- July 27-30
Vancouver ----- Aug. 1-6
Newfoundland, St. Johns ----- Sept. 7-14

Central Union

Kansas, Enterprise ----- Aug. 11-19
Nebraska, College View, ----- Aug. 11-20
Missouri, Clinton ----- Aug. 18-26
Iowa, Nevada ----- Aug. 24-Sept. 3

Columbia Union

West Pennsylvania, Conneautville ----- July 18-23
Chesapeake, Catonsville, Md. ----- Aug. 3-13
Ohio, Mount Vernon ----- Aug. 18-27
West Virginia, Parkersburg ----- Aug. 18-27

North Pacific Union

Montana, Bozeman ----- July 20-30
Oregon, Portland ----- Aug. 3-13
Washington, Auburn ----- Aug. 4-14

Southwestern Union

Arkansas-Louisiana (Regional Meetings)
New Orleans, La. ----- July 20-25
Little Rock, Ark. ----- July 20-25
Shreveport, La. ----- July 26-30
Gentry, Ark. ----- July 26-30

Texas (Regional Meetings)
Jefferson ----- July 27-Aug. 1
Keene ----- July 27-Aug. 1
El Campo ----- Aug. 2-6
Mercedes ----- Aug. 2-6

Texico (Regional Meetings)
Clovis, N. Mex. ----- Aug. 1-7
El Paso, Tex. ----- Aug. 7-10
Albuquerque, N. Mex. ----- Aug. 10-13
Oklahoma, Guthrie ----- Aug. 10-20

Pacific Union Regional Meetings

Central California Conference
Mountain View ----- Aug. 9-13
Modesto ----- Aug. 30-Sept. 3
Northern California Conference
Oakland ----- Aug. 1-6

MONTANA CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

Notice is hereby given that the regular biennial meeting of the Montana Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will be held on the camp grounds at Mt. Ellis Academy, near Bozeman, Montana, July 20-30, 1933. The first meeting will be held July 24, 1933, at 10 a. m. Delegates to the Montana Conference sessions are recognized delegates to the association meeting.

J. L. McConaughy, Pres.
Werber Johnson, Sec.

MONTANA CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

Notice is hereby given that the biennial meeting of the Montana Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held on the camp grounds at Mt. Ellis Academy, near Bozeman, Montana, July 20-30, 1933. The purpose of this meeting is to elect officers for the ensuing term, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the delegates. The first meeting will be held Friday, July 21, 1933, at 9:30 a. m.

J. L. McConaughy, Pres.
Werber Johnson, Sec.

OREGON CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

Notice is hereby given that the regular biennial session of the Oregon Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held on the camp grounds at Gladstone Park, August 1-13, 1933. The purpose of this meeting is to elect officers for the ensuing term, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the session. The first meeting will be called at 8 p. m., August 1, 1933.

E. L. Neff, Pres.
M. G. Dealy, Sec.

SOUTHERN OREGON CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

Notice is hereby given that the regular biennial session of the Southern Oregon Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the regular biennial session of the Oregon Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, at Gladstone Park, August 1-13, 1933. The first meeting will be held Wednesday at 10:30 a. m., August 2, 1933. The purpose of this meeting is to elect officers for the ensuing biennial term, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the session. Delegates to the Oregon Conference session are recognized delegates to the Southern Oregon Conference Association meeting.

E. L. Neff, Pres.
M. G. Dealy, Sec.

WESTERN OREGON CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

Notice is hereby given that the regular biennial session of the Western Oregon Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the regular biennial session of the Oregon Conference of Seventh-day Adventists at Gladstone Park, August 1-13, 1933. The first meeting will be held at 10 a. m., August 2, 1933. The purpose of this meeting is to elect officers for the ensuing biennial term, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the session. Delegates to the Oregon Conference session are recognized delegates to the Western Oregon Conference Association meeting.

E. L. Neff, Pres.
M. G. Dealy, Sec.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The Southwestern Union Conference office, formerly located at 1019 Northwest Twentieth Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, has been moved, and the present address is Keene, Texas.

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

GENERAL CHURCH PAPER OF THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

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

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CIRCULATION MANAGER CLARENCE LAWRY

This paper does not pay for articles, and because of the large number of contributions constantly received for publication, we cannot undertake either to acknowledge their receipt or to return manuscripts. Duplicates of articles or reports furnished other papers are never acceptable.

All communications relating to the Editorial Department, and all manuscripts submitted for publication, should be addressed to Editor Review and Herald, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

MISS ELSIE LIU sailed from Los Angeles for Shanghai, on the S. S. "President Jackson" May 28. Miss Liu, after completing her college course at Pacific Union College and the dietitians' course at Loma Linda, has accepted the call from the China Division to return to China for service in behalf of her own people.

Mrs. L. D. Minner and three children, returning to South America from fur-lough, sailed from Los Angeles for Callao, Peru, June 17.

Turks Confessing Christ

FOR the first time in many years Turkish men and women have been openly confessing Jesus to their scandalized neighbors. They have been haled before minor government officials, and severely dealt with, according to a recent report from the American Bible Society's agency in Turkey. But those officials later have been rebuked from the capital for their failure to respect the liberty of conscience which the laws of the republic guarantee to every citizen. Though God has used many means to awaken the hearts of these men and women, the American Bible Society gives special thanks that its new Turkish Scriptures are having a definite part in this significant work.

A PERSONAL letter from J. C. Oswald, of the New Jersey Conference, contains this interesting news:

"Last Sabbath we witnessed the organization of the first Italian Seventh-day Adventist church of New Jersey, in our Newark English church. A number of the members of the newly organized church were baptized by Elder Catalano in Brooklyn, New York, but transferred by letter. I baptized one Italian brother, his wife having been a member for several years. They begin with a membership of sixteen.

"It was very interesting to listen to the history of the newly organized Italian church as given by their pastor, Brother Bufano, who had recently come to this conference from New York. Our Italian work in New Jersey had its origin with the colporteur, plus, of course, the missionary zeal of converts in bringing their loved ones to the truth.

"The Lord is blessing us in New Jersey, and we are glad for the part we have in strengthening the work in this part of the Lord's vineyard."

Sabbath School Recruit Sabbath

July 29, 1933

IN accord with the vote of the General Conference Committee, the month of July has been designated as "Sabbath School Recruiting Month," it being also recommended, "That the church service on Sabbath, July 29, be devoted to promoting the interests of the Sabbath school, with reference to increasing the membership."

To carry out this last action in as definite a manner as circumstances will permit, the following suggestions are made as to a program for that day, leaving to the local church leadership, however, such variations as they may deem advisable to meet local conditions and needs. It is recommended that the letter from Elder C. H. Watson, which is being mailed to each worker and church elder, be read in every church, together with a message from the local conference president. The "Call for Recruits" should be made in every school, and recruiting slips which are available from your conference Sabbath school secretary should be used on this and similar occasions. As a guide in preparing this Sabbath school rally service we offer the following—

Suggestive Program

OPENING SONG: "Christ in Song," No. 608, "My Sabbath Home."

SCRIPTURE READING: Romans 10:13-20; 2 Timothy 3:14-17.

PRAYER.

OFFERTORY.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SONG: "Christ in Song," No. 553, "All My Class."

READING: "Letter From General Conference President."

READING: "A Message From Local Conference President."

RECITATION: "The Lambs Follow the Sheep." See REVIEW AND HERALD, June 29.

READINGS: Choose for the remainder of the readings in the service some of the excellent material from the REVIEW AND HERALD of June 29, such as, "What One Misses Who Misses Sabbath School," J. L. McElhany. "The Blessings and Privileges of Regular Attendance at Sabbath School," O. Montgomery. "The Sabbath School the Mainstay of Missions," J. L. Shaw.

CALL FOR RECRUITS FOR SABBATH SCHOOL MEMBERSHIP BY PASTOR OR ELDER.

SONG: "Christ in Song," No. 319, "I Have Promised."

BENEDICTION.

GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

SENDING a report of the work in their field, the Drs. R. R. and Caroline Hilborn, who are doing self-supporting missionary work in Morocco, write under date of June 4:

"First is the belated account of the little sanitarium in Algiers. We should have sent it before. We hope you can find a corner in the REVIEW for this little article, abridged or edited as necessary—perhaps with a cut from one of the snapshots to add interest for the readers. It really is a very good start for the sanitarium work here. We are praying earnestly that the right nurses may be found to make a good beginning, which means so much in a new institution.

"We are fairly well, and our work—private practice among the Moors—goes on quietly, with reasonable success."

Colporteur Reports Begin to Show Gains

"A GOOD report maketh the bones fat," said Solomon. In the Publishing Department we feel that this is the kind of report we have to submit for the month of May. The monthly summary of colporteur sales has just been compiled for the world field. For the past three years our colporteurs, as well as workers in other lines, have had a real struggle, and we admire the courage with which they have persevered under difficulties. At times it has seemed we were just about to turn the corner and start upgrade in our sales; but often we have been disappointed as we have made up these monthly summaries. However, for the month of May seven of the nine unions in North America show a gain in sales over the corresponding month of 1932, and the cumulative gain for the month in these unions amounts to \$6,825.55. Of the eleven world divisions, five show a gain, three report losses, and three failed to send their report in to us in time to be included in our summary.

While we thank God for the improvement in the financial side of this report, we rejoice most of all because of the great spiritual blessings which our colporteurs are enjoying in their house-to-house ministry. Our colporteurs in those divisions which sent their report in on time, worked during the month a total of 258,346 hours. Who can estimate the great amount of good which must surely result from those more than a quarter million hours spent in such literature evangelism? Only eternity can reveal this. But the experiences which our colporteurs are having today in real soul-winning work, reveal the fact that there will be a rich harvest gathered for the kingdom of God as a result of this very effective line of ministry.

C. E. WEAKS.

As Others See Us

THE secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in one of the mission fields told one of our missionaries of the deplorable financial condition of another missionary society working in that field. Our brother expressed his deep regret, and said that though we had been compelled to reduce our budget, we were still operating with full force. The secretary then said:

"That is to be expected of your work; for with the wonderful financial system that you have, backed up by the loyalty of your people as no other organization is, we would expect you to be carrying on when all the rest of us have ceased to function."

While we have nothing in ourselves of which to boast, we know that God has given us a good system of organization and financial support, for which we praise Him. And it is this loyalty, which is recognized and appreciated even by those outside our ranks, that gives your General Conference officers courage and hope during these trying times.

Some missionaries, I am sorry to say, have been sent home on account of finances, and it is inevitable that the work will suffer great losses unless a change comes soon.

We are confidently expecting that at the time of our Midsummer Offering, July 22, our people will come forward with an emergency gift to missions.

M. E. KERN.