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Greetings to the South American Workers

By O. MONTGOMERY

Vice President of the Denomination

It is a real joy to have the privilege of again visiting the South American field and meeting the workers in the various unions and institutions.

Viewing the work today after an absence from the field of nearly six years and comparing it with that time, one is able to see splendid advancement in many lines. One of the things that has cheered my heart the most is to note the growth and development of the younger workers. Many of them who are in the work today were students when I was connected with the South American Division. Some of them have already been ordained to the gospel ministry, and others are growing rapidly in that direction. Still others are connected with various institutions and field activities. This new blood coming into the ranks of the field must mean increased success and greater achievement in winning souls to God and building up His kingdom in South America.

Really, brethren, we are living in an hour when God is doing mighty things in the world. Some of the experiences you are having in various parts of South America that indicate the special blessing of God and the winning of large fruitage are being multiplied in various parts of our world work in a way that seems at times almost miraculous.

Elder W. E. Read, of the European Division, tells of one of our workers located in Mauritius, an island lying east of Madagascar. Hearing that there was one person at least keeping the Sabbath on the

island of Madagascar as a result of reading some of our literature, the brother went over to see what the interest was and look up this Sabbath keeper. From a remote part of the Island delegates came saying that two hundred were keeping the Sabbath.

Just before leaving the office at Washington, Brother Spicer received word of a man with a camel and horse pushing one thousand miles back into the interior of Mongolia from the city of Harbin in Manchuria, carrying our literature and spreading the truth of this message. For years we have wondered how we would

be able to reach the vast numbers of this interior section, but God has His own ways.

In a letter just received from Brother Spicer, he calls attention to a new field entered:

"You will recall Elder Branson's report at Milwaukee of the Truth finding its way over into that oasis in the desert back of Bechuanaland. The brethren have learned recently that forty families up in that interior are said to be keeping the Sabbath. I think even yet nobody knows how the truth got away into the heart of that desert."

At the South Brazil Union meeting we learned of a wonderful interest in the interior of the great state of Goyaz. One of our lay brethren, Carlos Heinrich, doing self-supporting missionary work, reports fifty families keeping the Sabbath in one place away back in the interior of that state. Besides this there are many other groups that are accepting the message of the second coming of Christ. Earnest appeals are coming from some of the savage tribes of Indians of this region, asking for teachers to instruct them in the way of life.

Life's Lessons

I learn, as the years roll onward
And I leave the past behind,
That much I had counted sorrow
But proves that God is kind;
That many a flower I'd longed for
Had hidden a thorn of pain,
And many a rugged bypath
Led to fields of ripened grain.

The clouds that cover the sunshine,
They cannot banish the sun;
And the earth shines out the brighter
When the weary rain is done.
We must stand in the deepest shadow
To see the clearest light;
And often through wrong's own darkness
Comes the welcome strength of light.

The sweetest rest is at even,
After a wearisome day,
When the heavy burden of labor
Has been borne from our hearts away.
And those who have never known sorrow,
Cannot know the infinite peace
That falls on the troubled spirit
When it sees at last release.

We must live through the dreary winter
If we would value the spring;
And the woods must be cold and silent
Before the robins sing.
The flowers must be buried in darkness
Before they can bud and bloom,
And the sweetest, warmest sunshine
Comes after the storm and gloom.

—Lutheran Witness.

Away down in the South Sea Islands, Brother H. P. Wicks reports a trip around the north end of some of the Salomon Islands where he found seventy souls ready for baptism.

Even in the United States some remarkable experiences are reported. A Spaniard in the city of Omaha who could not speak English came into possession of one of our Spanish books. He became deeply interested and began to read it to his neighbors and explain to them the truths that it contained, and night after night his little home was filled with interested listeners. Seeing the name of the Review and Herald Publishing House he wrote asking for literature. The Review referred him to the Pacific Press Publishing House. They in turn referred him to the Canal Zone Branch, and they in turn referred him to the Inter-national Branch in Chicago at which latter place he finally succeeded in getting more Spanish literature. One of these publishing houses notified the pastor of the Omaha church, giving the gentleman's name. The pastor called on him with one of the brethren who could speak a little Spanish and found that there were twenty-five or thirty people meeting at his home quite regularly, listening to him read from these books and explain to them the truths he was discovering. They are not far from the kingdom and it is hoped that there will be several baptisms as a result of this interest.

These experiences could be multiplied from all around the circle of the world. They clearly indicate that the harvest is ripe; that souls are eagerly waiting for the message of deliverance.

We are impressed continually with the need of greater power in our ministry that we may not disappoint the great Lord of the harvest in our labors for Him. A mighty evangelism is the need of the hour in order that we may meet the workings of the spirit of God upon human hearts. We are glad to find that the slogan of South America is Evangelism, a greater, stronger, more successful evangelism. We are praying that the Lord's choicest blessing may rest upon the workers of this field and upon every believer and upon every facility that the work may be quickly finished.

THE greatest missionary is the one who is most Christlike. The Divine standard of greatness is the one to be sought. That consists not in receiving honor, but in giving it; not in being ministered unto, but in ministering to others' needs. Christ the greatest of all, was the servant of all. As Christ sought only the glory of the Father, so we should be governed by purposes wholly single to the glory of Christ.—*Review and Herald*, Jan. 27, 1921.

The Austral Union Session

CARLYLE B. HAYNES

Vice-president for South America

THE biennial session of the Austral Union conference began Thursday night, February 17, in a comfortable and excellently arranged tent on the campus of the River Plate College, Puiggari, Entre Rios, Argentina. The tent was well lighted with electricity and carpeted with shavings, and the workers of the college had taken considerable interest in seeing that it was decorated. It made a good meeting place for all the sessions of the conference. Much to our regret, Elder E. L. Maxwell, the newly appointed president of the Austral Union conference, had not arrived from North America in time to preside at this session of the Union conference. In his absence the writer was appointed as presiding officer to take charge of the business sessions of the conference.

Encouraging reports of successful evangelism was given by Elder Montgomery during the meetings of the conference and was received with eagerness and gratitude on the part of the workers. The workers of the Union expressed themselves as being determined to do a much more efficient work for God during the year to come than in the past. We think there are good prospects for a larger harvest of souls in the future on the part of the Austral Union workers than has been seen in the past. Definite plans are being made for successful evangelistic work in a number of places in the various fields.

The usual reports from the various departments of the Union were submitted by the departmental secretaries, each one indicating progress. The leaders of the various fields also reported for their territories.

We were privileged to have Eld. O. Montgomery, the general vice president of the General Conference, and Prof. W. E. Howell, secretary of the Educational department, with us during this meeting. They gave valuable counsel in administrative and educational lines.

The Divisional workers who attended this session were: Eld. J. W. Westphal, Prof. C. P. Crager, Eld. R. R. Breitigam, and the writer.

Certain changes in the working forces of the various conferences were arranged for by the Union conference committee in connection with this conference session. Eld. S. Mangold, of the Buenos Aires conference, having arranged to move to Uruguay, Eld. P. Brouchy, of Alto Paraná, was called to labor in La Plata, capital of the province of Buenos Aires.

Bro. I. Kalbermatter, superintendent of the Alto Paraná mission, for reasons of health and climate, was transferred to Mendoza, and his place as superintendent

of the Alto Paraná mission was filled by calling Bro. O. S. Schnepfer, of the North Argentine conference, to this post.

The South American Division having asked the North Argentine conference to release Eld. E. H. Wilcox, their president, to accept the presidency of the East Brazil Union mission, the North Argentine conference committee requested Elder J. H. Roth, head of the Bible department at the River Plate college, to accept the presidency of that field. Elder Roth, after careful consideration of this question, accepted, and entered upon his duties at once.

Pastor F. Sittner, having been called to labor in the Inca Union, was released by the North Argentine conference.

Following the Union conference session there was an important Educational council held at which we were happy to see delegates from Brazil as well as from the Austral Union. The brethren from Brazil were: Prof. T. W. Steen, director of the Brazil training school, Bro. G. F. Ruf, Educational secretary of the South Brazil Union, and Bro. L. G. Jorgenson, Educational secretary of the East Brazil Union. With them came Prof. W. E. Murray and wife, who have just recently been called to the directorship of the Juliaca training school in the Inca Union. All the union fields of the South American Division were, therefore, represented at this Educational council. The instruction Professor Howell gave at this council was very full and clear and will be found most helpful and profitable as it is put into operation.

During the time of the Educational council and the Union conference session, and following them, it was found possible to hold a number of meetings of the boards of trustees of the River Plate Junior College and Sanitarium and the South American Publishing House. New boards were elected, and organized themselves.

We believe that the brethren and sisters who were privileged to attend these meetings have gone back to their homes with new courage in their hearts. One of the things which was emphasized strongly at the Union conference was a larger and more successful evangelism. We are happy to learn that fields are planning to enlist all their energies and all their staff of workers in this most important work of soul-winning.

The acceptance of Eld. F. W. Spies to the call of accepting the managership of the Brazil publishing house, at Sao Bernardo, made vacant the superintendency of the East Brazil Union mission. We are glad to be able to announce that this important post has now been filled by the acceptance on the part of Eld. E. H. Wilcox, the president of the North Argentine conference, of call of the South Amer-

ican Division to this place. Elder Wilcox and wife sailed from Buenos Aires the latter part of March for their new field of labor. We are confident that his leadership in the East Brazil Union will be abundantly blessed of the Lord and increased progress in that part of the Lord's vineyard will be seen.

South Brazil Union

N. P. NEILSEN - - - - President
G. E. HARTMAN - - - - Secy-Treas.

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Sao Paulo, Brasil

Hundreds Attend Tent Effort in Sao Paulo

ELDER José A. dos Reis and Brother J. D. Garcia have been holding tent meetings in the city of Sao Paulo for more than two months with an excellent attendance which night after night taxed the tent far beyond its seating capacity. Many nights one or two hundred persons were compelled to stand up during the services for lack of room. A number have already commenced to keep the Sabbath and many are deeply interested. Sabbath, December 25, about sixty "outsiders" attended the Sabbath service which was held at the tent. Thus the work moves forward. We look for a good harvest of souls as the result of these meetings. May the Lord continue to bless our work and workers there.

N. P. NEILSEN.

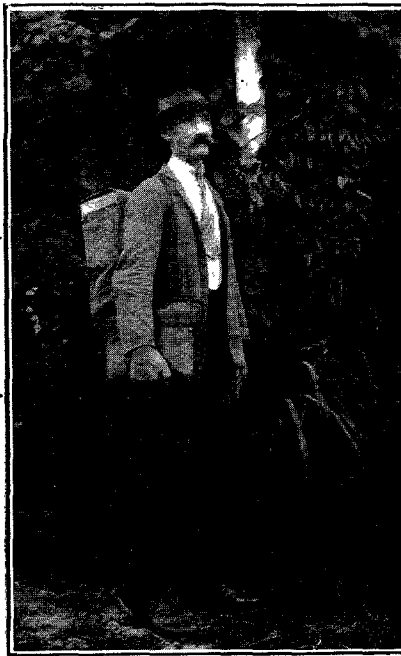
The Agreement was Broken

MANY experiences of the faithful colporteur are pleasant. Some are not. Brother William Doerner, after recounting the encouraging features of his work, of Bible studies given and definite interest as result, tells of one district where he met propaganda which was intended to discourage him and to drive him from the country. Articles appeared in the newspaper against his work. When delivering a book to one family, the man said, "Is this the book the priest has forbidden?" He took the book and hurriedly listed through its pages then added, "Yes, this is it. The priest showed it from the pulpit and then tore it to pieces. I want to know what is in it. He wants to keep us in ignorance but I believe it is very important to read this book."

In another section an Evangelical preacher warned all his members not to buy the book. The colporteur found it a real problem to get orders but, in spite of the warning, he persuaded the people to subscribe. When the preacher learned this he had all the people come together and sign an agreement not to take the book at the time of delivery. Then he

promised to deliver the book to them for 7\$000 instead of 25\$000. The colporteur here tells the story of how the Lord opened the way for breaking this agreement:

"Monday morning after two days of rain I started out to make my delivery. I had thirty books. The way led me over a long foot path which crossed a swift stream. It was a very stormy day. When arriving at the middle of the bridge, I lost my balance and soon found myself in the stream six meters below. I prayed to Jesus for safety, and, after a three-fourths hour's struggle, got to land safely. Happy and of good courage, I started right out to deliver my books. Upon arrival at the house of the first farmer, this was my greeting, 'I will not take the book for I can get the same thing from my preacher



This colporteur went 60 kilometers for his books and delivered 40 by foot in one week

for 7\$000, therefore all of us in our neighborhood have agreed among ourselves not to take your book.' After a little conversation with the farmer, he looked up at me very curiously and said, 'How come that you are so wet, and where is your hat?' Now I was forced to tell him what had happened and how I believed that divine power had saved me from death in that swift flowing stream, and that the books must have been saved for some special purpose. Then I added, 'I have here four wet books and you would do me a great favor if you would take one of them at 20\$000. You can dry it. If I carry it much longer it will be spoiled.' 'Very well,' he replied, 'I will keep my word with you.' Thus the very first man broke the agreement, and the book was delivered. The

next farmer inquired, 'Did my neighbor take a book at 25\$000?' I told him of the discount given to the neighbor and asked if he would be interested in obtaining one of the wet books for 20\$000. 'With pleasure,' he replied with a strong voice. Then they prepared a hurried lunch for me before they would let me go. The other three wet books were also delivered at 20\$000 each, and all the remaining orders were delivered at full price.

'At another time I worked one week until Wednesday afternoon without taking a single order. My way led me through a small woods. There I knelt in earnest prayer saying, 'Father you know me. Why can't I sell any books, is there a wall between us? Do you wish that I not continue? Give me a sign that I may know what to do. I shall take for granted that if I do not sell anything today I should not continue to canvass. If I take an order today I will consider this a sign that I should continue.' At the first house I came to after rising from prayer, I took an order, also at the second. By the end of the week the Lord had given me eighteen orders. In the canvassing work I have learned what it means to have confidence in God.'

Summing up the work of our colporteurs, I find that Brother Doerner has made the best record for the year in sales, in our field. He worked 44 weeks, delivered 611 large books, amounting to 15:-.915\$000 (\$2,652.50 gold). We are thankful for men who sacrifice, giving of their best to the finishing of the work.

J. M. ZEROTH,

Field Missionary secretary.

Rio Grande do Sul

A Trip to Darci's Home

TO DAY you are invited to take a trip with me to the home of Darci. Every minute will be filled with interest. Darci is a little Brazilian boy who lives some fourteen leagues from the railroad in the heart of Paraná, Brazil.

Let us leave our mission headquarters at Curitiba, Paraná, and take a train into the interior of the state. We ride on this squeaking, jumping, jerking, swaying, dusty, slow train for about ten hours and then arrived at our destination. I mean, at the station where we must leave the railroad and go into the woods.

We stay all night in the village and early the next morning we are off to the interior. We go in and out, up and down, over the mountains trails, cross almost numberless mountain streams, galloping over the rolling plains, dotted her and there with cattle of many colors and breeds, pass the well-kept homes of the enterprising wealthy ranchmen as well as the carelessly built, and apparently abandoned shacks of the lazy "caboclo".

We enter the dense forest with its many beautiful and gracefully waving ferns and majestic pine trees. We pass among drooping ferns that are more than twenty feet high and around great pine trees nearly two hundred feet in height and some fifteen feet in circumference. We see the smoke and dreadful vestige of ruthless forest fires. We hear the singing of many strange birds and the unfamiliar bark of what they tell us is the friendly and fearless "bugio", common monkey of these thickets. We see fresh holes, visible signs of the despised and hunted armadillo, and hear the cracking bush as the fleet-footed deer darts out of sight.

At the way-side inn, where we lodged the first night out, we are told of a mammoth tireless tiger passing that way a few days before our arrival. He was met face to face in the road over which we had passed. A horse, a sheep and some pigs had fallen victims of his unwelcome visit and stealthy passage. A sort of shiver plays hide-and-seek on our backbone, and our hair is about ready to stand up, as we would stand were a band to start playing the national hymn. We control our feeling and kind of make-believe by silence that we would not have been scared had we met the tiger in the road, even if the "caboclo" who did meet him almost fainted.

They tell us of a little boy who died yesterday that had been bitten by a "coral," the most beautiful but most deadly of all snakes of these parts. We are also told of a man who is on his death bed as the result of a mad dog biting him. It is said that the dog is still on its warpath of biting and death. Again, by our silence, we show that we are courageous.

About noon on our second day out, tired and hungry, we arrive at our destination. Near the banks of a winding, whirling, rippling, rapid, singing and sighing silvery mountain stream, at the foothills, is our haven, the humble home of Darci. Our arrival is unexpected, and all the family, father, mother, sisters and Darci, are in the field with the hoe, the only implement used here in these parts for the cultivation of the soil. They are glad to see us and invite us into their home.

I hope you will not look around too much and appear too curious and surprised at their way of living. The windows of the house have no glass, but are just openings with wooden doors like a hay barn, and the floor is of dirt. The house was so old, and they had swept the dirt floor so often, that it had dug many ugly holes in it, and made it much lower than the ground outside, so recently it had been filled in. The dirt dried out and left large cracks all over the floor from one-half to two inches wide. It looked as though that region had suffered a miniature earthquake.

These people do not have stoves. In the kitchen a fire is made at one side of the room on the floor and the kettles are placed on an iron frame or hung on a wire let down from the low smoky rafters. Naturally, the ceiling, which is also the roof, is dirty from the wood smoke and ancient hanging cob webs. Even the wealthy ranchman cooks by the same method. They say the kitchen is not supposed to be clean and pretty. In the cities modern cooking stoves are used.

(To be continued)

ENNIS V. MOORE.

Director Paraná Missión, Paraná, Brazil.

"I am Only a Burro"

I HAVE just returned from a trip in the interior of the state of Sao Paulo where I had an interesting experience with a young man. Visiting among the relatives and neighbors of a candidate for baptism, we entered the "Quintal" of one of his son-in-laws, where we received a very cool reception, however, we were invited in, but without the usual handshake. This man lived near the place of meeting where we had held services for several days, but he had always refused to attend or permit his wife to attend.

We conversed for a little while, but as he would only grunt "yes" or "no" and, knowing his aversion to the message, I realized that, like Daniel, it was necessary for me to get into communication with heaven. I silently called for help and immediately received divine aid. I invited the brother to attend our meetings, but he curtly said, "Eu nao vou." (I will not go.) I did not urge the question, but at this juncture his wife, who had kept herself in the kitchen, came in with their first born, a baby of ten months and sick with fever.

I knew here was my opportunity, and I invited him again, but he said, "I am only a burro, for a burro it is the same whether he hears or does not hear." I made no comment but began talking about the sick baby, mentioning fevers and their causes and remedies. I saw the ice melting and finally mentioned the tender love of Jesus for children and all human beings and said to him: "Senhor, to me you are not a burro, you are my brother in Jesus Christ. To Christ you are not a burro, but a precious soul for whom He died and through Him you are a child of God." I read the Scriptures, prayed especially for the baby and when we left I again invited him to the meetings. He said, "If the baby is better I will come."

Returning to the home of the candidate for baptism I requested them to join me in praying for the healing of the child. God heard our prayers and that couple attended after resisting all efforts. Their hearts were glad after the meeting.

This young man had a drunken father

who had given him away at an early age. He had also been knocked about and literally and constantly called a burro, until he considered every man false and his enemy.

I have learned that love and patience will work miracles on poor, human souls who are being buffeted by the arch enemy and that faithful, personal work will produce, not a landslide but, a constant harvest of souls in any place and among any people. We must get closer to the people and their problems and we will find Jesus by our side.

A. E. HAGEN.

Evangelist, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Inca Union Mission

F. L. PERRY - - - Superintendent
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The Medical Missionary of Platería

THE Platería station of the Lake Titicaca Mission is still alive. Attendance at Sabbath school and other Sabbath services has increased fifty per cent in a little over a year. The number of memory verse cards taken each Sabbath has increased over a hundred per cent. Many more lesson quarterlies are being called for. Donations are also on the gain. Native teachers are doing well in their Sabbath school classes although they do not shoulder responsibilities as we would like to see them. We wish you might be with us on some thirteenth Sabbath to see the interest manifested in sending help to some other needy field.

Should you visit us in certain months you would see that we have in attendance at the Sabbath school some real lambs of the flock; sometimes as high as five or six. The little ones are being raised by hand and cannot be left at home alone so long, so sister Blank and sister Blank bring them along cuddled up in a "likia." You would be surprised to find them almost perfect in deportment, remaining curled up beside their caretakers. No one's attention is distracted by them.

A new department in our Sabbath school is the kindergarten which is well attended by really interested little ones. They enjoy their separate room and sand table and blocks, etc. And the interest of the children reacts on the older members.

One of the most important departments of the mission station activities is the medical work. It serves not only the believers, but is one of the hands reaching out and getting hold of others. Many times Mrs. Wheeler is called to help the white people in the towns about here. Both white people and Indians come from

distances of even five days' journey for medicine or for operation. The most serious cases are sent on to our Clinica in Juliaca, or Doctor Graybill is called here to attend them.

The one doing medical work on a mission station often meets unpleasant situations. Dr. Graybill came here and amputated a peculiarly diseased foot, the patient remaining here for necessary after attention. Two days after the amputation the patient broke out with small-pox. The wound had to be cared for daily, as also some terrible sores that threatened making it necessary to amputate the leg. The Lord blessed in the case and now the man is completely healed. We quarantined the man and his mother in one of the mission buildings, and vaccinated the school children and many other persons so that there was not another case of small-pox. They thought it a terrible abuse to be quarantined and did not propose to submit at first, but when they found we were determined to make it effective they submitted.

Very few here know how contagious diseases are spread, nor do they seem to care. Yet on the part of some there is an

awakening on these points. To show how little fear some have of small-pox or care for the rights of others, let me cite the following case: in one of our out-schools there were two boys, each about twelve years old. Each one was working hard not to be outdone in his studies by the other. A. broke out with small-pox, but it was a light case and he was determined that B. should not get ahead of him, so almost each day found him in his classes. In a short time B. was also broken out with the same, but to be sure that A. did not get ahead of him, nearly every day found him also in his classes. A few others of a school of over sixty had the disease and only one or two died. (In fact, nearly all had had the disease some time before.) The first I knew of the cases was one Sabbath when I attend their Sabbath services. The second boy was then just peeling off in good shape.

The accompanying illustration shows Mrs. Wheeler about to remove a tumor from the upper part of a man's ear. It was so large and heavy that it covered the ear, pulling it down over the back part of the cheek. The other illustration shows two patients, a woman with her head bandaged, and a man terribly burned. The woman had been beaten over the head leaving seven gashes, some of them deep. The man had been engaged in making skyrockets for the celebration of some religious *fiesta* when an explosion set off the entire lot burning him dangerously about the feet, hands and face. It took long and patient treating to get flesh and skin grown on again.

We are supposed to do only dispensary work, but we often have cases that have to remain from a few days to a few weeks; sometimes three or four of them at a time. These include rheumatism,

gun wounds, etc. etc. To the Lord be the praise that every case so far has recovered.

W. W. WHEELER.

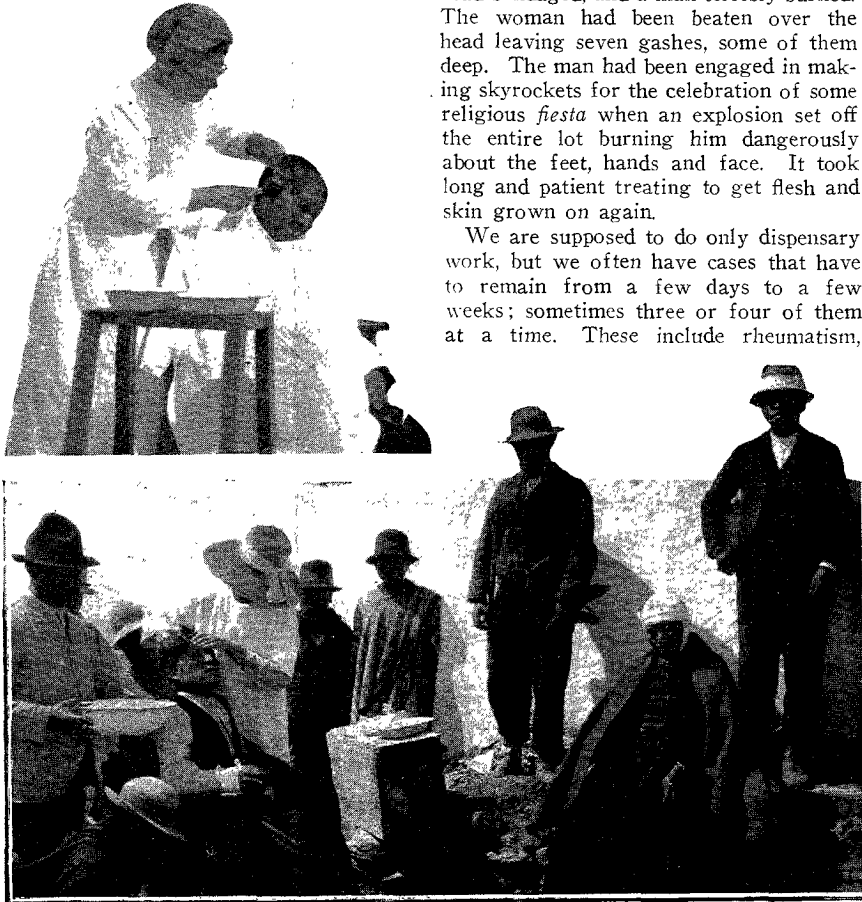
Director Plateria Mission.

Not Against the Truth but for the Truth

THE Umuchi mission, or Broken Stone mission, which has at present a membership of more than twelve hundred members, has gained the sympathy of almost all the Indian tribes around it. But for a long time there has been a district, about eight kilometers from the central mission station called "Hacha-Jaa" and comprising near three hundred families, that has obstinately held out against the missionaries.

About the middle of last year, some months after we took charge of this mission, I had the opportunity of meeting the "teniente-gobernador" (Indian authority) and several Indian chiefs of the tribe already mentioned. After we had given them some Sabbath school memory verse cards and pictures for the children, I asked for the reason why they did not join us in the blessed hope of the gospel. They bowed their heads and gave no reply. In a few moments the leader of the Indian chiefs called me aside and told me the following through an interpreter: "Wiracocha [Sir], three years ago we raised money among all the people of this district expecting to drive all the evangelists out of our country. We delivered the money to a 'misti' [a white man] in the town of Moho who was our representative in the court of justice in Puno and Lima, in order that suit might be brought against you as pernicious men, devils, etc., and to drive you out of our country.

"At the beginning of this year [1925] the very same 'misti' came to me and urged me to gather more money for the trial was about to end, and then the evangelists would be driven out of the country. We raised the money, giving him about fifteen pounds more. After a few months we went to ask him how the trial was progressing against you and he told us that was being discussed in the supreme court of Lima and that results would be known a little later. The second time we asked him how it was going and when we would be able to expel the evangelists, and then he answered, 'All we have done is in vain. The evangelists have many guarantees in Lima and it is impossible to do anything against them without spending large sums of money.' Then we said, 'Sir, three years ago you told us that the evangelists had no guarantees at all, that they should be driven out of the country and that it was not wise to accept their religion. Now after we have spent so much money, you yourself tell us that they have many guarantees and that we can do



Mrs. Wheeler, performing minor operations. Many come to her from distance of five days' journey for medical attention

nothing against them. Now that you have deceived us we wish to join the evangelists so that we too may learn the gospel and have the same guarantees they have, and that we may be able to instruct our children in their schools.'

"We wanted to confess our fault to you and to express our friendship toward you, and to ask for a gospel teacher to come to our community next year. We shall build the house for the school and pay the matriculation for eighty students." Without delay we went to a nearby hill and upon the foundations of an old Catholic chapel marked the site for the new school building.

These poor Indians were the most wicked of the district. They were thieves, assassins, completely degenerated from the use of alcohol and coca, and the practice of other vices. At present one of the seventeen schools of the Umuchi mission station is functioning among them and there are several who have taken their stand for the Truth and have asked for baptism.

In regard to the "misti" implicated in the trial against us, I might say that he is one of the many rascals who improve any opportunity that presents itself to exploit the ignorance and superstition of the sons and daughters of this poor, oppressed race.

Pray for the educational and evangelistic work among the Indians of the Lake Titicaca region.

FRANCISCO BROUCHY,
*Indian mission superintendent,
Lake Titicaca field.*

Many Calls in Bolivia

CONTINUALLY there are calls coming to our office here in Bolivia to start work in new places in spite of the strong persecution which we have always to face every time we enter a new place.

In December our brethren came together and put up a nice building for school and church purposes, and on January 2 a mob of enemies led by the local authorities completely destroyed the building and seriously wounded several of our brethren. We were obliged to appeal to the supreme government for protection as the enemies threatened the lives of the believers there.

The government sent out a band of soldiers and danger was averted. We have now been given ample guarantees to continue our work so have planned to rebuild the school house which was torn down to the ground by our enemies in Machacamarca. In the two months spent in this field I have had to appeal several times to the supreme government for guarantees as the local authorities are usually controlled by the priests who are the enemies of the Truth.



An old representative of miseries and superstitions

It is a great boon to us that the present administration is liberal and willing to guarantee in a practical way the rights of the citizens. I have told the authorities that we are asking for no favors but only the privileges granted to every citizen by the constitution of the nation. I have been assured again and again of intimate friendship and high respect from the highest authorities in the land. The Lord is blessing in the work and we expect a profitable year.

L. D. MINNER,
Superintendent, Bolivia Mission.

Austral Union Conference

E. L. MAXWELL - - - - President
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Beginning of the Message in the Austral Union

"THE pen dipped in the fountain of pure truth, can send the beams of light to the dark corners of the earth, which will reflect the rays back, adding new power, and giving increased light to the scattered everywhere."—"Life Sketches."

As we think of the beginning of our work in South America in the light of the above statement, we see the wisdom of the Lord in selecting the printed page as a medium in the proclamation of the truths so dear to us. It was through the efforts of colporteurs, Brethren Davis and Bishop, that our work began in Chile. It was also through the medium of the print-

ed page that the Third Angel's Message first found its way into Argentina. A colporteur was the first to bring the Message to Uruguay, which resulted in an interest and the organization of our first church in that republic. Literature sent to Paraguay produced the first fruits in that country, and through the efforts of our pioneer colporteur, Brother Nowlin, in 1893, the Truth was first introduced in the Falkland Islands, and also in Punta Arenas, and as Pastor O. Montgomery stated in the *Review and Herald* of June 26, 1919, "In every part of this field [South America] the printed page has been the entering wedge, and is still a strong factor in the advancement of our work." The more one travels throughout these republics of South America, the more convinced he becomes that the quickest and most economical way of reaching the honest in heart out of the seventeen millions of inhabitants of these Catholic fields, is largely through the printed page, much of which must be placed in the hands of the people by the faithful colporteur.

Our sales for the past year leaped away beyond the goal set for the Union. Reports from the individual colporteurs have been equally striking. One colporteur in Alto Paraná reported orders taken to the amount of \$1,325.00 m/a (\$563.00 gold) in one week. I understand that he delivered 90% of these orders. Another reported \$1709.00 m/a (\$725.57 gold) for one week from Tucuman in the North Argentine territory. While still another from Chile broke all records for the South American Division, so far as we know. It amounted to \$7500.00 m/c or over \$1060.00 gold for the one week. This young man is one of our students. While in Chile recently he told me that during the summer of 1925 and 1926 he entered a garrison of soldiers and, gaining admission into the officers department, he presented his prospectus publicly, which resulted in orders to the amount of something like \$2300.00 m/a, or an amount equal to more than a scholarship for the entire year. This he did in two hours time. He delivered all the orders taken on this occasion with the exception of one book.

PERMANENT COLPORTEURS

We have concentrated our efforts during the past two years in a special manner in an endeavor to fill our field with regular permanent colporteurs. At the present time we have a goodly number of men who are dedicating their efforts in this way. By permanent colporteurs we mean such who locate in a given territory permanently, working and reworking over the same ground. In the capital city of Uruguay, colporteur Dalinger has for years followed this plan. He is recognized by some as the man with good literature and are almost certain to take every new

book that he may bring. In the libraries of some of the leading government officials and institutions, and business men, are to be found five and six books that he himself has sold.

In the city of Buenos Aires several permanent colporteurs are at work. Bro. E. W. Everest, our former manager of the publishing house, shortly before his departure for the States, entered a large business house in the Center to make a purchase. One of the members of the firm said he had bought a book from one of our representatives that day. It was "Great Controversy" which had been sold to him by colporteur Villafañe. He said, "I don't know why I bought it but that man impressed me as being a very spiritual man." He further said, "He had such an influence about him that made me enjoy being in his presence. He caused me to think of our beloved Señor Penzotti who sold Bibles all over the continent of South America." What a strong factor for good can our force of permanent colporteurs be in the closing work of the message as they daily go from place to place!

W. A. BERGHERM,
Field Missionary secretary,
Austral Union.

Summer School at River Plate Junior College

WHEN it was learned that the Argentine government was going to require all teachers teaching outside of government schools to take a government examination, thinking to anticipate their desires, the Educational superintendent of this province was invited by the president of the River Plate Junior College to send a board of examiners out to the college to examine the teachers attending the summer school of 1926. The regular school year closed November 12 and the next week summer school started. As the teachers were expecting to take their examination at the close of the regular six weeks summer school they set to work studying with a vim. What a surprise was received, however, when one Monday morning after the first three weeks of study, word was received that the next morning the "mesa de examinadores" (examining board) would arrive to examine the teachers. This had never been done before as all teachers taking examination are supposed to go to the capital of the province to take it.

The teachers were a little nervous and excited because they had not finished their reviews and did not feel prepared as yet. However when the government is doing the examining you have to be ready whether you feel ready or not. The next morning the assistant superintendent of public instruction, with two other government

officials arrived, and all assembled in the college chapel to commence the examinations:

In each subject there was a written and oral examination. In that conducted orally the one examined had to pass to the front of the room, and the three examiners plied them with questions before all the others present. It was a little difficult for the teachers as they were accustomed to the regular form of written examinations usually employed in most colleges. As you know, it is a little more confusing to answer a question standing in front of a number of people, with all eyes centered on you, than to just answer it on paper, and it is especially so when the examiners are strangers.

In the first examinations the teachers did not do so well, but after they were accustomed to the ways and methods of the new examiners they did very well. After two days of examination the chairman of the examining board informed Professor Marshall that all the teachers attending summer school had passed except one who failed in the oral examination in Argentine History. Of course the college faculty were all delighted as this will mean a great deal for the standard of the college. Let us pray that the Lord may use these teachers in this school to spread the message in this country where there are many souls that our Father surely has for His vineyard.

MRS. J. S. MARSHALL,
Normal Director and Registrar,
River Plate Junior College.

Colporteur work in Chile

DURING the summer of 1926 one of our best colporteurs earned eleven scholarships in two and one-half months. This was done in the nitrate mines of northern Chile. Ten of our student colporteurs earned their scholarships and attended our training school in Chillan last year.

One Sunday night last winter after preaching services were over in the Santiago church, a man came up to the front and asked permission to talk a few minutes. This is what he said, "A couple of months ago a young man sold me a book that I think is published by you people, called "Gloriosa Venida". I have read this good little book and, after listening to your sermon, I want to know what I must do to be saved." It was one of our colporteurs who sold this book to the man. We have had several similar experiences in the Santiago church during the past year.

We know that God is making manifest His power at this time and that the printed page will bring the message to a large majority of earth's population.

J. D. LESLIE,
Field Missionary secretary,
Chile conference.

Sells Bed to Buy Shoes

IT IS with special joy that I write these few lines to let our dear readers know something about our work in Paysandú. About three years ago we moved to this city. Up to that time there had been no work done outside of the literature sold by colporteurs. The beginning was hard and we had to face quite a strong opposition on the part of the priests, but I am thankful to say that we appealed to Him who knows no crisis and were soon brought in contact with souls who were hungering for the Truth. The circle has been growing continually and now we have not only a nice group of faithful members in this place but also three neighboring places, with a total Sabbath school membership of 83, of whom 47 are baptized members.

Here in Paysandú the members have shown themselves very active and faithful in their obligations and I can say that they are leading the whole field in their offerings and tithe per member. It is not because they are rich, on the contrary, some are very poor. As an illustration of faithfulness I will cite an incident which came to my notice this week. One very poor sister who was in great need of a pair of shoes decided to sell her bed in order to buy the shoes. As soon as she received the money from the sale of her bed she brought in the tithe saying that she wanted to give the Lord what belonged to Him. Another sister receives twenty dollars per month. With that she has to keep her three girls and pay house rent. Often she has to deny herself of the necessities of life, but never has she failed to give her tithe into the treasury every month.

The young people have shown a most willing spirit to advance the word of God. I have often tried them by assigning several chapters in the Bible to be memorized thinking they would not be able to learn them all by the end of the week but to my surprise they would always know them. In the beginning of last year I promised to make a present of a small pocket Bible to the one who would learn from memory all the Morning Watch texts for the year. When the year ended four persons knew all the texts for the year. Therefore I had to give four Bibles.

During the winter months I made use of a small radio transmitter, giving weekly programs. Thus many souls listened to the Truths who would have heard them in no other way. I have received word from persons who listened to our programs fifty or more miles away. We trust that some day they will accept the Truth.

We are of good courage and praise the Lord for all He has done for us.

A. R. SHERMAN,
Evangelist, Paysandú, Uruguay

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Word from the Southernmost City of the World

THE territory of Magallanes is estimated to contain 195,000 square kilometers of land and to inhabit about 70,000 people. More than half of all the people of this state live in its largest town, Punta Arenas, which is the commercial center of Magallanes, and is the farthestmost southern city in the world.

The people of Magallanes are of a more frugal and progressive nature than in most any other part of Chile. The Catholic church has a fast grip on the minds of the people in this section and it is seldom that one is found who will consider the truths brought to them. We have had missionaries here since 1912 and our first worker had to labor four long years before seeing any fruit of his work.

The climate is rather severe and trying. Even though we are in the midst of summer, there is scarcely a day that passes without some rainfall or snow. Many of the people die of consumption, however most of the deaths could be prevented if the people would only live according to health principles. I have never seen any place in the world where there are as many deformed people as we have here. This is due to lack of sunshine, fresh fruit and vegetables. Perhaps there are few places in the world where treatment rooms or a small sanitarium would be a greater blessing to humanity than here. Such an enterprise would be more than self-supporting in a short time and would lend an influence to our work which would be the surest method for establishing our work solidly among these people. For it is through the medical work that we are able to reach many souls who would in no other way consider the truths brought to them.

We can thank the Lord for the few loyal souls who have proven true to their Master in this southern field. We solicit your prayers and your interests for this great needy section of South America.

C. A. ANDERSEN.

Evangelist, Punta Arenas, Chile.

Colporteur Health Literature Ministry

IN A recent letter from W. A. Bergherm, Union Field Missionary secretary, we read of a group of interested people out near the foothills of the Andes in Argentina. As so often happens, this interest results from a colporteur working with our truth-filled literature. In this instance the medical book was being sold. From the letter referred to we quote the following.

"I met with an experience here that was encouraging. Our new colporteur Santiago Navarro, here in San Juan, while giving his presentation of the medical book in one home, learned that the man of the place was very sick and really suffering from pains. They asked him if he could not do something to relieve the pains. It seems the doctor was unable to do anything for him. He gave the man some simple treatments and, for the first time for several nights, he slept in peace. An interest sprung from this and the man, after studying with the colporteur at that place, has now begun to keep the Sabbath. While there we held a little meeting together and this man attended."

A few years ago in this same interior section of Argentina a man accepted the Truth after buying and reading our medical book. This man soon afterward became a successful colporteur. He attended our school and afterward resumed his colporteur work.

There are other similar cases of results from our health literature work. My prayer is that our colporteurs throughout the field will recognize the opportunities which come to them for doing an evangelical work by using and teaching our health principles. This also reminds us of the instruction given through the testimony of Jesus on page 463 of "Counsels on Health" where we are told that, "As the canvasser goes from place to place, he will find many who are sick. He should have a practical knowledge of the causes of disease, and should understand how to give simple treatments, that he may relieve the suffering ones. More than this, he should pray in faith and simplicity for the sick, pointing them to the Great Physician." We are also told that this is a work that should be carried on in all parts of the world.

E. H. MEYERS,

*Secretary, Publishing department,
South American Division.*

Notes

THE spring meeting of the Divisional committee was held at Divisional headquarters beginning March 7 and continuing until March 10. Those who were in attendance at this meeting were, Eld.

Carlyle B. Haynes, president of the Division; Eld. O. Montgomery, the general vice president of the Denomination; Prof. W. E. Howell, secretary of the Educational department of the General Conference; Eld. J. W. Westphal, the Field secretary of the Division; Bro. W. H. Williams, secretary-treasurer of the Division; Prof. C. P. Crager, secretary of the Educational department of the Division; Eld. R. R. Breitigam, secretary of the Home Missionary department of the Division; Eld. E. H. Wilcox, the newly appointed superintendent of the East Brazil Union mission; Bro. C. L. Bauer, secretary-treasurer of the Austral Union.

AMONG the actions of the Divisional committee at this session was the appointment of a new member of the committee in the person of F. C. Varney, cashier of the Division.

DURING the time of the meeting of the Division committee we were happy to have as visitors at the Divisional headquarters, Prof. T. W. Steen, director of the Brazil Training School; Bro. G. F. Ruf, secretary of the Educational department of the South Brazil Union conference; Bro. L. G. Jorgenson, secretary of the Educational department of the East Brazil Union mission; Prof. Walter E. Murray and family, director of the Juliaca Normal Training School at Juliaca, Peru. The brethren from Brazil were on their way back to their homes from attending the Educational Council held at Puiggari. Brother and Sister Murray and family were on their way to enter upon their new duties at Juliaca.

WE WERE also happy to have present during a part of the Divisional committee meeting Prof. J. M. Howell, director of the Chillan Training School in Chile. He was on his way through, returning from the Austral Union conference in Puiggari, to his post of duty.

ELD. R. R. Breitigam and Prof. J. M. Howell left Buenos Aires March 8 for the Chile conference session. Prof. W. E. Murray and family, left Buenos Aires for Peru March 10. Elders Montgomery and Haynes, with Brother Tucker, manager of the Buenos Aires publishing house, left Buenos Aires for Chile on March 13, Brother Williams left the Divisional office for the west coast March 20.

THE North Argentine conference having recently requested the services for a few months of Eld. J. W. Westphal in order to labor among the churches of that conference, the Division was happy to loan Brother Westphal to them for the period asked. We feel sure that the labors of this veteran South American worker in that conference will be especially blessed of God.