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"Take Heed to All the Flock"—No. 3

Carlyle B. Haynes

WE HAVE considered what it means to take heed to ourselves (Acts 20: 28). We have considered what it means to take heed to all the flock. It will be profitable now for us to consider in what manner we are to do our work of ministry, in what manner we are to take heed unto all the flock. I have noted down twelve things in this work to which I call your attention.

First: The motive from which we are to work. Ministerial work should be carried on solely for God and the salvation of souls, not for private ends. Ministerial work is not common work. We are not to make a trade of it in order to make a livelihood. We are not in it for the salary that is paid us. We are not in it for the material benefits it provides. We are not in it to advance our own personal interests. We are in it because we have been called by God to be His messengers. To study hard, to obtain much knowledge, to do most excellent preaching, if the end we have in view is not right, are then just supreme hypocrisy.

It is well for us, therefore, to consider what we are working for, whether for our own glory, our reputation among men, our own advancement in the work, or for God. Our objectives should be right.

Second: We should carry forward this work of the ministry diligently and energetically. The work we are engaged in is of unutterable consequence, both to ourselves and to others. We are seeking to save men, to warn the world, to perfect the creation, to attain the purpose of the sacrifice of Christ. We are working to finish the gospel on this earth. We are working to overthrow the kingdom of Satan. We are working to establish the kingdom of Christ.

So we are on a great business. It is no insignificant work that we are engaged in. It cannot be done with a careless mind or a lazy hand. If we do not do it diligently and industriously, Satan will prevail. Our flocks will perish and their blood will be required at our hands.

So brethren, we should be a very diligent group of workers. Our earnestness should be known to all men.

Third: We are to carry forward this work of the ministry in a systematic and orderly way. There are certain things which come first. Milk must be given before strong meat. Foundations are to be laid before the superstructure is raised. Children cannot be dealt with as mature men. Men must be brought

first into a state of grace before they can do works of grace. The need of conversion and repentance and faith must be first, and often, and thoroughly, taught. The people in our care must in this way be carried forward step by step to perfection.

Fourth: Throughout our ministry we should study to place first things first. This is something for us especially to consider in relation to the things we have been studying in this ministerial institute. Doctrine and Christian activity are not saving factors. Christ is our Saviour. If we teach men Christ, we will teach them everything. If we get them saved, that is the essential thing. Everything follows that, and there are a lot of things for them to know after that, but salvation must be known, or they will be lost. Campaigns and goals are important, Christian activities are important, and proper understanding of the teachings of the Word is important, faithfulness in carrying on religious duties is important, but let us labor to have saved people do these things.

It is important that we see to it that our people know Jesus Christ as a personal Saviour. There are many of our people who are relying upon their activities to take them into the kingdom of God. Let us emphasize the need of personal salvation, and strive to see that our people are living right. They will then be prepared to do right.

Fifth: In all of our teaching ministry, our instruction should be as plain and simple as it is possible to make it. There is a tendency on the part of ministers which we will have to guard against, to get away from simplicity and plainness, striving to beautify their sermons with the art of flowery speech and philosophical statements rather than relying on the plain and simple word of God.

When we first start in the ministry we are usually so timid and fearful that we will not have enough to say, that

I Love to Hear It Again

By N. P. Neilsen

So oft I've read what the prophets said
Of the blessed home above,
Where the saints will meet at Jesus' feet
And bask in His smiling love.
I've read of the land on the golden strand,
The place so free from pain.
I've oft been told of the streets of gold,
But I love to hear it again.

I've read it, too, that the skies are blue,
That the storms will never rage;
That the city fair, and the people there,
Will never grow old with age.
I've read of the gates where the angels wait;
Of the crowns the righteous win.
I've read it oft, but 'tis not enough.
I love to read it again.

I've read of the song by the ransomed throng,
How the vaults of heaven will ring,
Till my heart would fill with a holy thrill—
I could almost hear them sing.
In songs of praise with heavenly lays
They sing of freedom from sin.
I've oft been told, but it ne'er grows old,
I love to hear it again.

we stick pretty closely to the Scripture. But as preaching becomes usual to us and we get more accustomed to standing before a congregation, we begin to feel a sense of ease in preaching. We begin then to add things to our sermons and borrow from outside sources to make the sermon more attractive.

We must be on our guard against getting away from the simplicity of the gospel. What the minister wants first of all is to be understood, not admired. At least, that is what he ought to want. The thing to aim at in preaching is plainness. Our purpose is to let in the light, not to color it. If we paint our sermons up, and thus make them obscure, we are like stained glass windows that serve to keep the light out. We are in the pulpit to teach men, not to attract them to our learning and our choice speech. Somehow an impression seems to prevail in the minds of young men that the prettier they can make their sermons, the better. If you will study the best preachers of all the ages, you will find they were men of clear and convincing speech and their eloquence and oratory consisted in making themselves understood. The most eloquent man in the world is the man who can make an idea the plainest, not the man who can paint up his talk in the most flowery words.

We have some things to say to the people which are deep and profound. I recognize that the very profundity of the things we preach may make us not understood, even though we may study hard to make the matter plain. But that a man should purposely cloud the matter with flowery words and speech and in that way hide the truth from the people he is pretending to teach,—well, that is the way to make fools admire our profound learning, and wise men pity our folly, our pride, and our hypocrisy. At the very best it is a sign that the man has not digested the matter himself when he is unable to deliver it simply and plainly to other people.

You will find the best writers in this world, those whose writings you love to read the best, are men who discard long words to use simple ones. Where a one-syllable word will do the work they use it in preference to two, three, or four syllables. It is the conveyance of the thought they are seeking for. In preaching, my philosophy is this: if I can make the most ignorant, and those of the smallest mentality in the audience understand, I am sure every one else understands. But if I have not gotten the matter down within the grasp of those who are the most ignorant, then I have missed a considerable part of my audience.

Brethren, study to make your sermons plain and simple. Turn away from the philosophic style of presentation in which there is mixed a great deal of human reasoning.

Sixth: We should carry on the work of the minister with great humility. We are teachers, but while we are seeking to teach others, we should be as ready to learn from others. There is something about the constant teaching of other people that has a tendency to make the teacher assume an attitude that he is destined for the chair while every one else is destined to sit at his feet. It is an attitude we should brace against. In our relation to our people we are the teachers, and after a while we assume the pedagogical attitude, which gives us the appearance of believing, "I know it all and you know nothing as you should." It is a very unfortunate attitude. Pride is a vice which is particularly unsuited to a minister, a minister who is the servant of all. God cast out a proud angel from heaven. It is not likely that He will hesitate to humble a proud preacher.

It is a good thing for a preacher to remember his title, minister, one who serves. It is this matter of pride that feeds all the other sins. Flowing from this comes envy, contention, uncharitableness, criticism. Almost every one is willing to lead, but there are few willing to follow. Through some of this same spirit our lack of proficiency comes, because we are too proud to learn. Pride and passion are the remains of the old nature and should be replaced in the minister by meekness and patience and teachableness.

Austral Union Conference

E. L. MAXWELL - - - - President
G. E. EMMENEGGER - Secy. - Treas.
Address: Florida, F. C. C. A.,
Buenos Aires, Argentina

An Opportunist

BROTHER Alejandro Cecotto is the champion colporteur of the North Argentine Conference. He has taken more orders during the past year and the first eight months of this year than any other colporteur not only in the North Argentine Conference but in the entire Austral Union.

Brother Cecotto is always on the lookout for opportunities. Recently he obtained the address of a person who was condemned to prison in Buenos Aires because of a heinous crime. Brother Cecotto sent the man a Bible along with his personal letter. He received a well-

written reply in which the criminal expressed his appreciation of the Bible, and promised that he would read it.

Brother Cecotto sent this letter from the criminal together with his address to the union office, and in turn we placed it in the hands of the young people's society in Florida. They are sending the man literature and keeping in touch with him by correspondence. They have received a letter from the criminal, who expressed his gratitude to them for supplying him with such splendid reading matter.

How often we read in the newspapers concerning some criminal, or an invalid, or some political person, and do not take into account that every time such a name appears in our daily papers we are given an invitation to write to them concerning our message, as did our Brother Cecotto. If we should do this we would come in contact with thousands of persons who otherwise might never learn of the truth. Shall we not be more diligent in our work for the Master, and be constantly on the lookout for opportunities to give the message to those who still grope in darkness.

HENRY F. BROWN.

Departmental Secretary,

Austral Union.

Young People's Week of Prayer

LAST week we closed our young people's week in the Recoleta and Porvenir churches. These special meetings were a great blessing to the youth. Elder Schubert has been an enthusiastic supporter of the effort. Much time was given to personal work. We visited the young people in their homes, and there studied and prayed with them, and they gained real battles against the enemy. In order to see all these young people, we were kept busy from early morning till late at night. Some days we started out at five o'clock in the morning in order to reach the home of some young person by six. Brother Schubert accompanied me in all these visits, even though the weather was very disagreeable at times. Brother Bustos was another enthusiastic helper during these special meetings.

Although many of the streets were very muddy, we had a good attendance throughout the meetings. I made up a list of the names of our young people who were unfaithful or careless, and gave it to the church leader, and every time I was present at the church he gave me a report on them. When Brother Schubert gave the call for re-consecration on the last Sabbath of the



Florida (Buenos Aires) Young People's Society.

meetings, we were greatly encouraged to see among the number who went forward, those young people for whom we had been specially working.

We thank the Lord for this week of prayer set apart for our youth.

ELIEL ALMONTE.

*Missionary Volunteer and
Home Missionary Secretary,
Chile Conference.*

"Ask and Ye Shall Receive"

AT THE beginning of this year, when we made our resolutions, the Florida Missionary Volunteer Society resolved to do more for the Master than in years past.

We set the following goal: "The gospel to all Florida and its vicinity." But, how were we to reach this goal? Matt. 7:7 gave us the answer, which tells us to "Ask and ye shall receive." Ask for strength and He will give it. Ask for more love for those who do not know that Jesus died to save them, and He will answer our prayer. Ask for the Holy Spirit, and we shall receive. Ask for knowledge, faith, consecration, enthusiasm, courage, abnegation, and He will give us freely of them all. This we are endeavoring to do. We have organized prayer groups, and the Lord has given us many of the blessings for which we asked. The secret of the success attained by our society, is constant prayer.

Like John the Baptist, He has chosen to help prepare the way for the second coming of Christ. Obeying the command of Jesus to "begin in Jerusalem," we have commenced our work in Florida, and then hope to extend it to the

surrounding villages. We feel this is our duty and privilege. In order to give "the gospel to all Florida," we have districted the city, giving each group a certain section to be responsible for the missionary work accomplish in it. Several have found interested persons to whom they are giving Bible studies, and we pray that God may water the seed we have sown and grant us a rich harvest of souls as a result of our efforts. It is a pleasure to meet on the streets Sabbath afternoons persons here and there who, like John the Baptist, are preparing the way for follow-up work.

And this is not all. In order to buy literature it is necessary to receive money. In this we also find the same co-

operative spirit among the members. On the first Sabbath of the month we hold a missionary meeting, which is usually the most interesting meeting during the month. Encouraging experiences are related which help us to realize more fully our duty and the need of a deeper consecration, as well as instill in our hearts a desire to be more active in the Lord's work. The offering is dedicated to the purchase of literature, and has been sufficient to permit us to buy from 1,500 to 2,000 tracts a month, in addition to meeting the various expenses of the correspondence band such as wrappers and stamps.

But this is not the only plan God has for the Missionary Volunteer Society of Florida. Every member should receive an education and devote some time to reading good books. According to the promise, "Ask and ye shall receive," we asked for a library, and the Lord has given us one. August 30 was a feast day for our membership. After having enjoyed the blessings of the morning service, there was still left something more for the young people. In the afternoon, although the sun was hidden by clouds, the Sun of Righteousness was reflected in the faces of those who attended the inauguration of our new library.

We ask that you remember the Florida Missionary Society in your prayers that we may continually grow in efficiency in the attainment of our goal, and have more confidence in the promise given to us, "Ask and ye shall receive."

AIMÉ FAYARD.

*Leader, Florida Missionary
Volunteer Society, Buenos Aires.*



The Valparaíso church school.

Alto Paraná as Seen by a Colporteur

THIS field is a very interesting one, perhaps due to the fact that one sees so many contrasts. For instance, the most modern house may have as its neighbor a most primitive hut. A modern city with an up-to-date railway system to Buenos Aires witnesses also the coming and going of a patriarchal locomotive with her freight and passenger cars, and although it derails about every thirty kilometers, still people are traveling on it, as there is no other means of transit to some of the interior cities. On these trains one may take his gun and aim at a bird; the train stops until the hunter gets his prey, and then continues its journey.

One colporteur said that while making a trip of 35 kilometers by train it ran off the track about eight times (the rails seemed to be unusually slippery due to the heavy rain the day before), but as the employees already were experts in meeting such circumstances, they quickly placed the train of cars again on the rails. Nevertheless, that trip took eight hours.

Most of the places the colporteur has to visit are such that during the day the chickens take their daily walk through the streets without danger of being run over. When it rains, the muddy pools can be seen full of happy ducks. But all this does not affect the colporteur. On the contrary, it makes the scenery only the more picturesque and interesting for his work.

In this field the colporteur does not have the same difficulties as those who work in industrial centers where tension is so greatly felt. Here everybody has time. It is more a matter of getting out and working.

Recently several young people have dedicated themselves to the colporteur work in this mission. This is very encouraging for it will give new strength and inspiration to those who are already working. We also have a little monthly circular which tells of the experiences the colporteurs are having. This makes all feel that they are a part of the whole unit, working toward one goal.

The municipal government officer of a certain town ordered one of our books. When delivery day came the book was paid for in five, ten, and twenty cent coins (the price of the book is \$20.00 Argentine money), as all the other money was gone. But it encourages one to see how they sacrifice to obtain the books.

In other towns the municipal government office had copies of its quarterly financial statement placed at the princi-

pal business houses, and one could read, "Voted, \$10.00 to purchase the book 'Hacia la Edad de Oro' from Mr. . . ." and gave the name of our colporteur.

Just the other day one of our colporteurs found a man who had kept copies of *El Atalaya* since 1914. All this shows how the people appreciate the truth-filled literature. Sometimes we find our papers on the library table of some noted physician; other times it is the cheerful boy who takes the truth-filled page to his father.

Although this field leaves much to be developed by means of travel, yet the third angel's message is speedily advancing, and calling the people to prepare to meet the soon coming Saviour.

P. E. WENSELL.

*Field Missionary Secretary,
Alto Paraná Mission.*

Offering per Capita

THE offering given in the churches of the Chile Conference Sabbath, August 2, was remarkable. The brethren decided to devote the offering of that day to the Molina membership for their church building, as they are severely persecuted by the Catholic church. The brethren of the Porvenir church in Santiago contributed \$1,345 (Chile money). Several gave \$100 each. Others, although their offerings were relatively small, made a great sacrifice considering their financial situation. We feel to thank the Lord for the willing spirit manifested by all the membership.

Our enthusiastic missionary, Brother Roberto Block of San Felipe, with his little group raised \$120; and the faithful little church at Curacautin also responded in a remarkable way. Sister Albertina Jara, the missionary secretary of that church, wrote the following: "Every adult member present together with the interested persons, gave an offering of \$5.00 each, and eleven children gave \$1.00 each. All the members are rejoicing in the privilege of having a part in the offering."

According to the figures in hand, the Chile Conference raised about \$4,000 toward the construction of the church in Molina. We wish to thank the brethren throughout the field for their gifts, and especially our many isolated members who have done a noble part.

Let us pray that before the close of the year our group at Molina will have their own church building. If there are any who wish to make an offering toward this building, we could nicely use the money as there are still several thousand pesos lacking.

WALTER SCHUBERT.

President, Chile Conference.

River Plate Sanitarium Notes

THROUGH correspondence we have received 560.00 pesos for the Harvest In-gathering from business firms. One firm sent us 50.00 pesos as their offering. There is an abundance of work in the sanitarium and we are all busy, however, we expect to send a group of our workers to Diamante to take part in this missionary campaign.

IN THE new book "The Road to Health," there will be an advertisement of the sanitarium with a picture of the establishment, thus making our health institution known in every home where a copy of the book is left. The same is true of the new vegetarian cook book, "What Shall I Cook Today?" which is just off the press.

WE ARE sending out propaganda to the workers in the several conferences, asking them to cooperate with us in giving publicity to our work by recommending the institution to the sick with whom they come in contact and who should be interested.

DR. G. B. REPLOGLE.

How North Argentine Does It

BROTHER J. H. Meier, president of the North Argentine Conference, writes us that he recently visited the church at Reconquista. The elder of that church, Brother Enrique Weiss, takes a company of young people once a week to the near-by towns and villages to sell our missionary magazine, *El Atalaya*, and always meets with success. They have prepared an attractive banner bearing the words "El Atalaya" and always have it in a conspicuous place on the car. Everybody is anxious to learn the significance of the banner and to know just what *El Atalaya* is. Then they are given an opportunity to buy a copy and make a personal investigation of its contents. Two young ladies on one of these trips sold 90 copies in a few hours, together with several small books and some Bibles.

Brother Meier also tells us that the wives of some of the pastors in his conference are taking companies of young people out in order to teach them how to sell our literature. They are meeting with such success that already the colporteur director has been able to take from their ranks several recruits to join the colporteur army. Brother Meier mentioned that the Rosario church, directed by Pastor Gil and his corps of

church officers, is pushing the circulation of our missionary paper.

When Brother Meier starts out on a trip through the field he always takes along a roll of *Atalayas*, and in this way works with the church members in increasing the circulation of our splendid magazine.

But we must not forget the faithful work our colporteurs are doing in this respect. One colporteur last year took 542 subscriptions for *El Atalaya*. With such efforts as these, one can understand why the circulation of this magazine has steadily increase in the North Argentine Conference.

H. F. B.

Santiago Church School

I BELIEVE this is the best school year I have ever experienced. We have 111 students, and, although they are not all Adventists, every one is an active missionary. Truly it brings joy to the heart to work with such children. We have organized an interesting junior society, in which we follow the reading course and report our missionary work. Several of the students take six or more *Atalayas* a month to sell or give to their neighbors. Also we are following the Morning Watch, and have a Standard of Attainment class, which we will soon finish. Several of the students are preparing for baptism.—AVELINA ARIAS.

Teacher.

A Model School

IN THE territory of Misiones, Argentina, the inspection of schools is somewhat rigorous, and some requirements are contrary to those of a church school such as is directed by Brother Juan Wedekamper. When the inspector came the teacher was drilling the children in gymnastics, and the inspector exclaimed: "Teacher, I have never seen such interesting exercises." It was not long until the inspector called together all the teachers of the district and advised them to follow the good example of our teacher.

The complaint often presented against the Adventist schools was that we were not patriotic and did not teach the pupils the history of the country. Brother Wedekamper handed the inspector a history examination paper of one of his pupils. The inspector upon investigation found it to be one of the best papers he had seen, and was well pleased with the way in which the examination was conducted. The inspector asked the student whose examination paper he had seen, to give a review of the history of the country. The student gave a satisfactory review, the inspector congratulated him

heartily; and the opposition began to subside.

Austral Union Notes

WORD from brethren Eliel Almonte and Carlos Mayr comes stating that from Arica to Antofagasta, Chile, the Harvest Ingathering has met with success. Brother Almonte states that even though they began the work in Arica and were thrown in prison for not having permission from the city to solicit, they providentially had a letter from a certain army officer and were able to arrange the matter in a satisfactory way and continued with the campaign. Although various firms refused to help, they were able to pass the goal which had been set for the city. The governor of the province is making propaganda against Protestantism, saying that all Chileans should adhere to the Catholic religion.

Brother Almonte also tells of having met a dentist who was very much interested in the truth. Truly our campaign is a blessing to the public. If it were not for the Harvest Ingathering campaign many would not learn of the message.

SUNDAY night Mrs. Ascione, of Montevideo, Uruguay, took a group of young people out with our missionary paper and sold 150 copies. They are greatly encouraged in their work. The church hopes to raise their club of *Atalayas* to a thousand copies per month before the close of the year.

COLPORTEUR Lizama was convinced in a dream that he should sell our literature. He dreamed he was selling *El Atalaya* in Valparaíso. In a short time he quit his work and started out with a prospectus, and God is blessing him in his work. On one occasion he said: "I will be a colporteur until the coming of Jesus, or until death."

A MAN in Mendoza said to one of our colporteurs: "I have never been so profoundly impressed by a man as I have with you." In Santiago a man said to Brother Sayed, one of our colporteurs: "No man ever spoke to me as you have concerning my salvation. I want a copy of your book."

COLPORTEUR Reyes went to a certain town and together with his partner occupied an empty house which they discovered. It is supposed that an enemy of the truth started the false alarm that two bandits had entered the city and were hiding in this particular house.

The news was carried to the authorities by persons who stated that they had seen the bandits carrying small packages of dynamite into the house.

At two o'clock in the morning a squad of more than fifty policemen surrounded the house where the colporteurs were camping and forced open the door. They threw several of the colporteurs' packages into the air, and aimed their revolvers at the two frightened colporteurs. They then inspected the suspicious packages of dynamite, which turned out to be nothing less than loads of Adventist ammunition. Satisfied with the identity of our brethren, they retreated, crestfallen and disappointed. Our colporteurs were not molested by the authorities any more.

THE daily newspaper brings the notice that Chile will have two archbishops, "Receiving the title of primate of the church of Chile. With this title the archbishop of Santiago remains in the category with the archbishop of Madrid." From this, brethren, it can be seen that Rome is forging her chains to take us captives. Let us work while there is time, for soon the night will come when no one can work.

Inca Union Mission

L. D. MINNER . . . Superintendent
H. M. COLBURN - - Secy. - Treas.
Address: Casilla 1003, Lima, Perú

Peru's Revolution

SO SUDDENLY was it done and so quickly was it over with that we scarcely were aware that the change had been made. Now that things have settled down to a more or less normal state it is possible to appreciate how great was the overthrow. For months there had been an uneasiness and a feeling of uncertainty that was greater than a financial depression alone could produce. But it seemed impossible that a dictatorship so firmly entrenched could be overthrown in a single night.

On Friday, August 22, the news reached Lima that the troops garrisoned at Arequipa had revolted. Even in government circles it was not taken seriously and the impression reigned that it would be only an abortive attempt as many others had been and would soon be suffocated. A blockade of the southern region was decreed and the news censored. Sunday it seemed quieter in Lima than usual and only in government circles was it known that a critical condition existed. Monday morning the newspapers came out with the astounding news that the president had abdicated at the demand of a military committee that had constituted itself

into a government cabinet. By ten o'clock business houses had closed their doors and people were running excitedly through the streets. A large mass of humanity formed in the public square in front of the government building, clamoring for the appearance of the revolutionary committee. The members finally appeared and were cheered vociferously by the multitude. The president attempted to address the people but was unable to make himself heard. There were too many in the crowd who had a burden to make speeches. University students with long-standing grievances, labor leaders that had been suppressed for years, insisted on being heard. After these had unburdened themselves the president secured quiet long enough to be heard for a short time. By that time the feeling of the people had been stirred to a high pitch and a cry was raised against those they considered their former oppressors. A rush was made to the house of a former minister of the cabinet and his house sacked and pillaged. Simultaneously another group, or rather a mob, made its way to the president's house which suffered a similar fate. Other houses of prominent government officials were attacked and before the troops could interfere the work of destruction was well on its way. Most of the occupants of these houses had found their way to foreign legations and embassies where they found refuge from the fury of those they had formerly ruled. The president had been taken to the harbor and placed on board a cruiser where he was kept for more than a week and then transferred to the prison on the island that forms the bay of the port of Callao. He is at present occupying the same



The potatoes spread on the ground have been frozen and now must have all the moisture tramped out of them. They are then known as "chuños," a staple food in the highlands of Perú.

place to which he himself had confined a man for eleven years for no other reason than opposition to his policies. Galatians 6:7.

For several days there was fear that the revolution begun in Arequipa would result in civil war as the leader of the Southern army was not disposed to submit to the military cabinet formed in Lima. However, the audacity of the man who struck the first blow against so powerful a regime had captured the imagination of the public and there was a universal demand for Sanchez Cerro. The Lima cabinet submitted, and the popular hero came in an aeroplane, re-

ceived and acclaimed by thousands of enthusiastic followers. Quiet and order was soon restored, and one marvels that after so many years of pent-up feeling there was so little bloodshed and disorder. The great restraint and calmness manifested does much credit to the Peruvian people.

It is yet too early to forecast events, and it is too much to expect that such sweeping changes as have been made can bring about an immediate readjustment, but if things continue as they have begun and are now going, the prospects are that in many ways we shall have more liberty in general, and for our work in particular, than has been enjoyed in this country for several years. The muzzle has been removed from the press, and it is not strange that feelings and ideas so long suppressed are now pouring forth through the columns of the newspapers. Former government officers are being replaced and their administrations being checked over for frauds and misappropriations that may have been made. A special court has been organized to deal with all these cases and mete out sentences to the wrong doers. No doubt many tremble as badly as Belshazzar did as they see the handwriting on the wall. In these processes it is evident that feelings of revenge and redress for wrongs may go to extremes and injustices be committed, but on the whole it may have a salutary effect upon office aspirants.

No one can foresee what the next civil government will be, once the army



Colporteur Gonzales selling gospel literature in the Bolivia-Brazil frontier.

turns the power over. The present indications are that a more liberal element will be in control, and, for a time at least, we shall not be hampered as formerly by the clergy. However, we must not rely too much upon their entire elimination for the time is not ripe for so radical a move. They have had a strangle hold on the country too long to be so easily removed. They have among them the cleverest of politicians, and know how to manipulate things in a way to favor them. They scruple at nothing and will fight to the last to retain their power. For a time there will be quiet, as there is too much to do to pay attention to us. Now is when we must work; quietly sow the seed and let God give the harvest. Already we see new fields opening before us and calls coming for us to advance in new places where we did not know our work had entered. The work of our faithful colporteurs is bearing fruit and calls come for us to give further instruction. Our chief concern should not be what the future may bring us, but how we can best improve the present moment when everything is favorable.

J. T. THOMPSON.
Superintendent, Peru Mission.

The Colporteurs in Action

COLPORTEUR González of Bolivia tells of his experience in the interior of the Yungas. He says that colportage is not very pleasant in the tropics but the Lord helps him to forget his miseries and difficulties. For days he would travel over the hills and through the forests looking for people. His experiences were many and his efforts were crowned with success. In 429 hours he was able to place \$4,213.90 (Bolivian money) worth of gospel literature.

"Since my return to La Paz," he says, "we are receiving letters in which people thank us for our literature."

Near the frontier of Brazil Brother González found many negroes who greatly appreciated receiving Christian literature. Many of these people welcomed the glad news of Jesus' soon coming.

Our colporteur pleads: "May the Lord give us a new vision that we may work with more zeal for those who do not know the way of salvation."

J. L. BROWN.

Not even a Revolution can Stop Them

REVOLUTIONS or hard times seem to be unable to stop the colporteur work. We have just had a remarkable demonstration that adversity seems but winds that blow it on the faster.

Two of our boys in school found themselves without means to continue their studies. They might have continued and accumulated a debt at the end of the year but the principal was obdurate, insisted upon a settlement of accounts and cash in the future. They decided to go out for a few weeks to earn sufficient to finish the year. They chose a territory that was considered the poorest on the coast. Two men who had worked there the last year barely earned enough to pay their accounts. The field director counseled them to go elsewhere, but they persisted in going to that particular place. The first week they took \$1,300 (Peru money) worth of orders in what is considered the poorest section. The second week a little more than a \$1,000; the third week \$1,200 and then the next Sunday night the revolution broke out. Ordinary men would have thrown up their hands and surrendered, but these were real colporteurs. They went to work with more zest than ever and at the end of the week, in spite of all the excitement, had taken orders amounting to \$2,145. They were absent just four weeks and had taken nearly \$5,000 worth of orders.

During the afternoons of last week they spent about two hours a day each afternoon right around the school and took \$280 worth of orders. Business is supposed to be almost at a stand-still, everything is in an unsettled state, yet our boys sell books. It is a work that cannot be stopped unless the colporteur himself quits, and, thank the Lord, we have colporteurs who do not know what it is to quit.

J. T. THOMPSON.

South Brazil Union

N. P. NEILSEN President
G. E. HARTMAN Secy. - Treas.
Address: Caixa Postal 2398,
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Power to Overcome

"AND they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony; and they loved not their lives unto the death." Rev. 12:11.

"And they overcame him"! That is a wonderful statement. He did not overcome them; but they overcame him. "They," the brethren, the children of God, weak and feeble though they were, overcame "him," the accuser of the brethren. They overcame him in spite of all his accusations against them. They overcame him in spite of all his cunning, and all his deceivableness of unrighteousness. They overcame him in spite of all his many years of experience

in fighting against the cause of God. They overcame him who is the great arch-rebel against the government of God. Yes, they overcame him.

They were feeble, they were weak in themselves, they had but little experience; yet they overcame him, who is Satan. They overcame him with all his hellish host. He accused them before God day and night; he shrewdly planned his warfare against them; and with craftiness he laid his snares for them; yet, they overcame him. How could they do it? They could never match strength, wisdom, nor shrewdness with him, yet they overcame him. What was the source of their power? How did they do it?

"They overcame him by the blood of the Lamb and by the word of their testimony." Here was their strength; here was their victory. There is power in the blood of the Lamb; power to save us from sin and to keep us from falling. "There's wonderful power in the blood;" and we may be *more* than conquerors through the blood of Him who loved us and gave His life for us.

But in order to experience that power we must be connected with God. We must be *in touch* with the power and permit it to control and use us to His glory. Otherwise we cannot experience the power that will enable us to overcome the devil and his mighty hosts. Thus it is in nature. We may marvel at the power of the electric current as it turns the great wheels of machinery; but the connection must be there. When the connection is broken the power is gone.

There was wonderful power manifested when the Lord created the world. He spake the word and the worlds were made. The spoken word, as it rolled through space, accomplished that which God designed. The word obeyed His will, it accomplished His purpose. The light, the earth, the grass, the trees, and man came in response to the word. And that same word is still causing the earth to bring forth grass and fruit today. The word liveth and abideth forever. The lapse of time does not diminish its power. The power manifested by the growing plant is the unfolding of the power implanted in the word spoken six thousand years ago.

We may experience this same mighty power in our own lives. By nature we are sinners. We have no power of our own, even as the tiny blade has no strength to carry its own weight when separated from the plant. We have no strength in ourselves to "overcome him;" but we may be born again by the power of the word of God through the blood of the Lamb. We may be kept from sinning. By the word of God the

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worlds were created and by the word of God they are upheld. So by the word of God we are born again and by the word of God we are kept. It is but a small thing for Him to uphold us, when He can uphold the mighty worlds throughout the universe, each in its own orbit.

But if we would overcome our angry foe as "they overcame him," then must we be willing to keep the words of God in our hearts. The power of the blood of Christ must be experienced in our lives daily. It is wonderful what God can do for us if we will only let Him. His mighty creative power may be manifested in our lives to keep us from falling in the hour of temptation, and thus can we be more than conquerors in the battle against him who is seeking the destruction of the remnant church. Yes, we may overcome him through the blood of the Lamb, for "they overcame him."

N. P. NEILSEN.

East Brazil Union Mission

E. H. WILCOX - - - Superintendent
U. WISSNER - - - Secy. - Treas.
Address: Rua Lopes Trovao 88,
Nietheroy, Estado do Rio, Brazil

East Brazil Notes

THE public meetings conducted by Elder Gustavo Storch in Recife are well attended and have aroused considerable interest, especially among the Protestant population, which has resulted in a deeper study of the word of God and a profound conviction of the truth for this time. Our brethren themselves are greatly enjoying the meetings and are filled with courage and hope for the progress of the work of God in their mission.

BROTHER E. R. Maas writes us that his evangelistic meetings in San Antonio, Espirito Santo, are also well attended. From the beginning the hall has hardly held all the people, and a large congregation has listened to the preaching from the outside. Several have expressed satisfaction with the lectures and manifested an interest which gives promise for baptism. This is the first public effort in the Portuguese language that Brother Maas has conducted. He came to Brazil only about a year ago, and this causes us to be especially interested in the success of his work.

News has reached us from the Rio-Espirito Santo Mission that the annual meetings in that field are greatly blessed and the Lord's Spirit felt. With the great drop in prices of coffee, sugar, beans, and corn, our brethren are made to realize that they cannot build their hope on the uncertainties of the world. The meetings were conducted by Elder Stoehr, the superintendent, Dr. John Lipke of Rio de Janeiro, and Elder Luis Braun of Sao Paulo. Doctor Lipke and Elder Braun are rendering valuable help. Doctor Lipke's talks on health subjects, the theme that occupies such an extended space in the writings of the "Testimonies," are greatly appreciated.

THE Rio-Espirito Santo Mission has recently bought a good lot in the city of Victoria, where they plan to erect a combined church and office building in the near future. We are glad that this progressive mission can soon occupy its own quarters in the capital of Espirito Santo. The liberality of its constituency together with a special appropriation from the Harvest Ingathering comeback and one from the Division, has made this new project possible.

THE Pernambuco Mission has for some time felt the need of a small church building for the brethren of Maricota, near Recife, where the people can come together for worship. It has now been decided to proceed with such a building, and the brethren of Maricota are glad to assist in making this long-hoped desire a reality.

AFTER arriving with his family in the United States, Elder Leo B. Halliwell, was stricken with malaria, pneumonia, and inflammatory rheumatism, which compelled him to spend several weeks in the Washington Sanitarium. He writes us that he and his family are now experiencing good health and are enjoying their visit with relatives and friends in the homeland. We are sure the readers of the BULLETIN, and especially their many friends in Brazil, are happy to get this good news, and will join us in ex-

tending to the Halliwell family good wishes for a blessed furlough and a complete restoration of health so that they may return to their field of labor and their Brazilian friends.

ELDER L. G. Jorgensen and family, who were connected with the work in the East Brazil Union for almost seven years, have accepted a call from the General Conference to connect with the East Carribean Union Conference, which includes the Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward and Virgin Islands, and the British, Dutch, and French Guianas. At the present writing the Jorgensen family is spending a few months on furlough in the United States, and will enter upon their new duties in December of this year.

Division Notes

MR. AND Mrs. M. V. Tucker arrived in Buenos Aires October 7 on the s. s. "Western World" from the United States, where they have been on furlough.

ELDER and Mrs. W. A. Ernenputsch arrived in Buenos Aires October 7, after having spent some time in Germany visiting relatives and friends.

RECENT communication from Elder Carlyle B. Haynes advises that he will arrive in Buenos Aires about the first of December; and that Mrs. Haynes will remain in South Lancaster, Massachusetts, with their son Donald during the school year. Elder and Mrs. Haynes spent the summer visiting camp meetings in the Western Canadian and North Pacific Union Conferences.

THE many friends of the Maxwell family will regret to learn that Brother Maxwell has been seriously ill since their return to the States, which has compelled him to resign as president of the Austral Union Conference; and will join us in wishing for him a speedy and complete recovery.

THE Buenos Aires Publishing House reports a gain of 11.7% in their sales during the first nine months of this year as compared with the corresponding period last year. The Spanish magazine, *El Atalaya*, shows a gain of 40% in the number of copies circulated during this period. As many are aware, political and financial conditions in many of the South American republics have been very unsettled during the year, but this uncertainty in worldly things seems only to increase the demand for literature which presents the verities of Christ's eternal kingdom. We feel to praise God for his manifest blessing on the book-work in this territory.