

# SOUTH EUROPEAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

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## Preach the Word

I. H. Evans

WHILE still a young man, Timothy was converted under the preaching of Paul, the great missionary, who ever afterward took a deep interest in Timothy's spiritual growth and in his work

Sometimes it seems difficult for the minister to know just what to preach. Perhaps the easiest thing to preach is theory, and many fall into this habit. No deep spirituality is required to preach a



Colporteur Institute Collonges Seminary, April 16-19

as an evangelist. Two letters, full of sound advice and counsel, suggesting many things that the youthful minister should or should not do, bear eloquent testimony to the love of Paul for Timothy. Among other exhortations, one brief word stands preeminent: "Preach the Word." So full of force and meaning is this advice that nearly every minister, in receiving his ordination, hears the solemn charge, "Preach the Word."

theory, be the doctrine ever so clearly taught in the Bible. Of course, it is possible to teach a theory with deep spiritual power; but too often such preaching is done in an argumentative way, with witty remarks, with sarcasm or irony, or embroidered with amusing anecdotes that have little or nothing to do with the salvation of the soul. Countless theories have been built up into creeds, either written or unwritten, all based upon some interpretation

of the Word, which men declare to be true. When they have elucidated their theory, they feel that they have preached the Word.

We shall do well to take heed to the solemn charge of Paul to Timothy, and earnestly seek in our ministry to "preach the Word." That Word must constitute our message. It is to be not only our text and starting point, but also the soul and spirit of our preaching. This Word is given to us by God Himself, and is infallible truth. The preacher may misinterpret the Word, or misapply it; but the Word is truth, regardless of the setting in which it may be presented.

The Word of God has been the basis of all sound religious teaching from the days of Moses till the present time. Among all professed Christians, regardless of creeds and theories of interpretation, the Word of God is His special instruction concerning the plan of salvation. Nothing that man can invent or devise can take its place.

God Himself places a high value upon His Word. Through the writer of the book of Revelation the solemn warning is given: "If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book: and if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book." Surely these words should be a warning to

the boldest to desist from misapplying and misinterpreting the Word of God.

The Word itself has life and power. It is its own defense and its own best interpreter. "For the Word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart." How dare poor, mortal man substitute his own imaginings for so living, so vital a thing as the Word of God?

That Word possesses spirit, power, life. It convicts of sin, it moves to repentance, it gives the assurance of forgiveness, it comforts the mourning heart, and points to the land beyond the grave. Human devisings and man-made theories fall before this Word as the grain falls before the scythe. Nothing can stand before the Word of God, when it is preached by a real Christian, who speaks in the name of the Lord. "Is not my Word like as a fire? saith the Lord; and like a hammer, that breaketh the rock in pieces?"

Our strength lies in preaching the Word. It often seems as if something else might be stronger, more attractive. Such thoughts are delusion. The Word is the living, vitalizing message that we are to preach. That is our ordination charge, and that charge is from the Word itself: "*Preach the Word.*"

— (*The Far Eastern Tidings.*)

## Our African Visit

L. L. Caviness

**I**T was on January 28, just twenty-two days after our departure from Bordeaux, that Elder Raft and I reached our mission station at Nanga-Eboko. On the way, our boat, the Foucauld, had stopped at a number of ports of French West Africa. At Dakar, the port of the French colony of Senegal, where we both went ashore, we had reason to rejoice at the modern inventions which make rapid communications between Europe and Africa possible, for here we received air-mail letters which had been sent from Berne after we had left. At Grand Bassam I went ashore in a "basket." As far as I know, I was the first Adventist missionary to set foot thus on the Ivory Coast.

At Duala, the port of the Cameroon, we were met by Missionary Raspal. His wife had also come with him to visit an Adventist sister who lives at Duala, and who had been ill. We were fortunate to be able to reach land by noon on Thursday, and thus during that afternoon we could attend to all the many things which must be done on landing. Early Friday morning we were ready to take the train for Yaunde, the capital city, which one reaches after twelve hours' run. If we had not been able to get off Friday morning, we should have had to remain in Duala until Monday, as there are only three trains a week.

Sabbath, Sunday, and Monday we spent at Yaunde. In fact it was Tuesday noon before we could leave, as there were all the preparations for our long trip into the interior to be made. We hired a truck and a European driver, and bought the necessary supplies. In our mission automobile we covered in less than four hours the 165 kilometers between Yaunde and Nanga-Eboko. The workers and the natives at this mission gave us a hearty welcome. A green arch with the word "Welcome" had been prepared, and songs in French and Bulu (the native language of this part of the Cameroon) greeted us on our arrival.

At Nanga-Eboko is situated our central mission training school, with about two hundred pupils under the direction of Professor Yéretzian and six native teachers. Two outschools had already been established, and plans were laid to establish three more soon after we left. The five days at Nanga-Eboko passed quickly, with our time filled by talks to the teachers and students, study of school problems, and special meetings held for the native workers and for the natives in general.

Monday morning we started out on what was planned to be a month's trip to and around the French colony of Ubanghi-Shari, but God had other plans for us. I do not say that He sent, but He

at least permitted the automobile accident that came to us that Monday noon. We thank Him for sparing our lives, and for the good recovery we made at the hospital at Baturi during the two weeks we were there. Baturi is unquestionably the most important point on the automobile route that joins Yaunde, the capital of the Cameroon, to Banghi, the capital of the French colony of Ubanghi-Shari; and we can see the divine hand in the providential guidance leading us to plan to establish our next mission at this place.

Leaving Baturi just fifteen days after we had left Nanga-Eboko, we went on as far as Banghi. Here we were delayed another week by the attack of malarial fever that Elder Raft had. It was fortunate that it came just at Banghi, a city with a good European hospital under the direction of a capable French doctor who had spent twenty-seven years in the tropics, and who knew just how to treat Elder Raft in a way that could save his life. Eight days after our arrival in Banghi we started back to Nanga-Eboko, thus passing twice through a series of important centers where we should establish missions just as soon as possible: Bertua, Baturi, Berberati, Carnot, Boda, M' Baiki, Banghi. The country from Carnot to M' Baiki has recently been through a rebellion that lasted almost a year. Peace had been restored less than four months previous to the time when we went through, and we could see the marks of the combat in many burned and ruined villages. Cannibalism existed in this part of Africa, and still exists secretly. When shall we be able to bring the message of the Prince of Peace to these who only know the armed peace of human government?

On our return to Nanga-Eboko we spent two more weeks in counsel with our missionaries there, and in laying plans for the future extension of the work. On the last Sabbath of our stay our hearts were made happy by the baptism of eleven natives. A careful examination showed these candidates had been well instructed, and were fully prepared for complete fellowship with the people whom God is preparing for the second advent. May this service be but the forerunner of many others in which hundreds, nay thousands, of the dark-skinned sons of Equatorial Africa may be baptized and join the ranks of the church of Him who died to save men of all races and colors.



Natives Baptized at Nanga-Eboko, March 15, 1930

## Annual Meeting of the German-Swiss Conference

THE German-Swiss Conference held its annual meeting in the beautiful city of Zürich, April 17-21. The conference session was preceded by a two days' workers' meeting. The general meetings were very well attended from the beginning. Our own hall, in which the meetings were held, was practically full at the first business session, and a splendid spirit of harmony and unity prevailed throughout. The Spirit of the Lord spoke to the hearts of all present through the word that was preached.

The conference workers, together with the conference president, Brother R. Bähler, worked untiringly during the meeting to make it a most blessed and refreshing occasion. The union president, Brother P. P. Paulini, as well as the visiting brethren, W. Edener, president of the Central Rheinisch Conference, and P. F. Richard, president of the East France Conference, and Dr. J. Nussbaum from Le Havre, helped to make the meetings a great blessing to all. Our dear believers manifested an unusual interest in all studies that were given, as well as in the general proceedings of the conference. They were very prompt in attending all the meetings. We also had the pleasure of having with us Missionary A. Matter, accompanied by his wife and sister, who are home on furlough from the Belgian Congo. The testimonies of these faithful missionaries of what God is doing in the great heathen field, was a great encouragement to all.

The German-Swiss Conference now has a membership of 1,132. Our corps of laborers is not as large as it should be, but the prospects for increasing our forces in the near future are the very best. God is blessing the workers and our lay members throughout Switzerland. The departmental work also showed a very encouraging growth for the past year. The net increase in souls for 1929 was 47. The tithe for the year reached 145,958 Swiss francs, and the gifts amounted to 74,889 francs. The field missionary secretary's report showed book sales to the amount of 135,574 francs.

Sabbath, April 19, was a very blessed occasion to the 600 believers who were gathered in our own fine, little chapel. A spirit of unity prevailed, and everyone felt as though he had been with the Lord on the mount of transfiguration. This Sabbath will long be remembered by those who were present. All present reconsecrated anew their lives and their all to God and His blessed cause. Eleven precious souls were baptized on the Sabbath, and we also had the pleasure of ordaining a young brother, J. Bommer, to the gospel ministry. The evening after the Sabbath, the Missionary Volunteers rendered a most interesting program, and another evening was devoted to a very helpful health lecture given by Dr. Nussbaum.

Switzerland is a land of many natural beauties with a healthy climate; and with its stable and religiously inclined people it is a most fruitful and interesting field for the proclamation of the three-fold message. This is undoubtedly one reason why the Lord in His wisdom permitted the message to begin in Switzerland sixty years ago, when it was first brought to Europe. We also have reason to believe that the Lord will let the everlasting gospel make its triumphant onward march through Switzerland in these last days.

The spirit of fellowship and brotherhood which prevailed in the annual meeting in Zürich is surely an omen that God is leading and guiding His people, and that we may expect new and greater victories in the days to come.

— J. C. Raft.

## The Jugoslavian Union

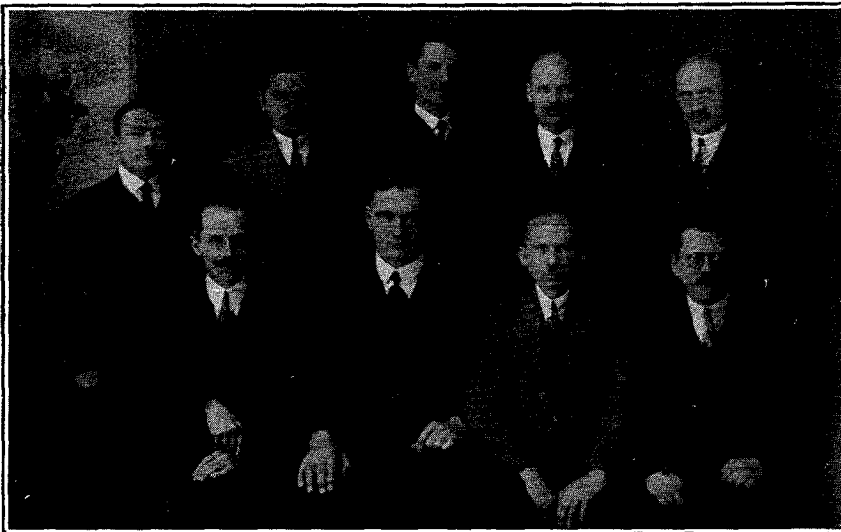
J. F. Huenergardt

**D**URING our extensive and interesting visit in southern Europe last summer and fall, a surprise awaited us. After visiting our churches and several conference sessions in the Rumanian Union, after meeting with our people in Constantinople, Greece, and Bulgaria, and while I had already begun meeting my appointments in the Hungarian Union, I received a letter from the president of the South European Division, asking my wife and me to attend their Winter Council, which took place in Gland, Switzerland toward the end of November last.

At that council the brethren asked me to accept the presidency of the Jugoslavian Union. As the miscellaneous language work in the east of the United States is a work very close to my heart, and being aware of the fact that our foreign work in America needs all the help it can get, it was not an easy matter for me to decide at the first moment. However, the more my wife and I studied the question, the more it seemed clear to us that the work in Jugoslavia ought to receive our most honest consideration, since an American citizen can much more easily grapple with the problems in these southern European fields. We felt it our duty to answer this call. The territory is not altogether new to us, as Jugoslavia was formerly part of the territory of the Danubia Union, in which I labored for twenty-one years.

It was in 1901 when I first visited Belgrade and Banat, which is now a part of Jugoslavia. Soon after our first company was gathered and the candidates baptized, and in 1907 the first church was organized among the people speaking the Serbian language. It was in the village of Kuman.

Shortly after this Elder R. Schillinger and the brethren M. Ludewig and A. Močnik came to the field. All of these brethren learned the language of the country, and have remained faithfully at their posts through all these difficult years and are at present serving in the capacity of leaders.



Jugoslavian Union Committee



Serbian department Collonges Seminary

Immediately after the close of the World War, the territory of the Danubia Union Conference, of which I had had the privilege of being president since 1912, was divided into the Czechoslovakian, Hungarian, and Rumanian Union Conferences, and the Bulgarian Union and Jugoslavian Mission field. Elder R. Schillinger was elected as superintendent of the Jugoslavian Union. Later on Brother A. Močnik became the superintendent of the union. Brother Ludewig was elected to the presidency of the Danubia Conference, the largest conference in this union. The field has steadily developed in spite of the many after-war difficulties. The brethren have faithfully built up the work.

Through the reorganization of the European field into four different divisions, it has become possible to devote more attention to the many needs of the Jugoslavian field, and so since January 1929 a decided change in the program of this much neglected field has taken place. From the beginning of the past year the field has been reorganized as a union conference with two conferences, the Danube and the Sava, and the Morava Mission field. The total membership at the close of the past year was over sixteen hundred, with eighty-four churches. The population of Jugoslavia is over twelve million. In looking over the list of our workers, we find that our field is the most poorly manned among the European fields.

Our noble book evangelists, pioneers of the work, are ever on the firing line, and theirs is no easy task. If it were not for the extraordinary providence of God, and His helping hand, in many cases they would not be able to carry on the work. Many thrilling experiences could be told. Really, they have opened the way for the work under the most difficult circumstances. As a result of the distribution of our literature in five different languages, interests have sprung up among the

people in all parts of the country, and small companies are studying the message and are calling for workers.

After twenty-three years of faithful work a good beginning has resulted, and we are confident that we will be privileged to see splendid fruitage. Already, on the average, as many souls have been baptized in Jugoslavia as in Rumania. Everywhere the people are hungering for the truth, and we hope that in spite of political, social, and economic difficulties, the truth will triumph.

The brave workers who often suffer persecution, imprisonment, and flogging, are in spite of this of good courage and undaunted as they advance along all the lines of denominational activity. Our great need is a good school for the many young people who are more than willing to devote their lives to the Lord's work. We are cheerful and willing to take up the work in our new field of labor after having spent more than ten years in the United States, where we have had many valuable experiences and gained much knowledge in our educational and publishing work, which will, as we hope, prove a valuable help in this important field where our educational and publishing work is still in its beginning. While we bid farewell to our work among the foreign-speaking people of America, we hope that in going over to these new fields from whence many of these foreigners in the United States have emigrated, we shall be able to form a sort of connecting link in this good work; and have the conviction that we will be able to — if not directly, indirectly — help in the advancement of the work among the foreigners on both sides of the sea.

During our visit the past summer and fall and winter in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Turkey, and Greece, we met with our dear brethren of many different nationalities, some of whom accepted the truth under our labors in the past. The good work is on in all these different fields, and thousands of souls are being gathered to the fold. What we need is still larger forces of laborers in these various languages. Many are waiting. We have thousands in our baptismal classes. If we had more workers, still greater results could be accomplished. As it is, many are obliged to wait, and linger in the dark, trusting that somehow, and sometime, help will come. Let us remember these great fields in our daily prayers.

## Tamatave

IT is now two years since I arrived with my family in Tamatave. Here we disembarked in the middle of summer, under the torrid tropical sun of this coast town of Madagascar. Until now we have never given a report of the work here, and if we do so on this occasion, it is with a view to



Dorcas Society, Tamatave

giving glory to God, for it is only by Him and for Him that we should work.

Arriving at Tamatave but a few months after the cyclone had destroyed the town the third of March, 1927, it was with great difficulty we were able to find something like a respectable and comfortable lodging place. Here in this very modest *pension* we were domiciled until we finally found permanent living quarters in a house that was then but partially built, and which was in the very heart of a native village. The only way to understand and appreciate such surroundings, is to live in the midst of them, and to make such an experience one's own. But what gave us courage in the midst of all these inconveniences and difficulties, was the splendid group of loyal natives who had long been waiting for the arrival of the missionaries. For work among these dear people we at once consecrated ourselves heart and soul. Without delay, and with the help of the Lord, we organized a baptismal class, and a young people's society with good material to work with. That is to say the young people were educated, and many of them were employed in the best offices in the town. The society has progressed encouragingly, and the members are zealous in all missionary activity. At present they are working very enthusiastically to swell the chapel fund, so that we may have a more fitting place of worship. Until now our only chapel building has been a large reed or bamboo hut. The floor is of sand, and the benches are of very rustic fabrication. Our greatest disadvantage, however, is that this hut is situated just beside the city refuse heap. For this reason our faithful members are often scorned, and with the apostle Paul we can say: "We are made as the filth

of the world, and are the off-scouring of all things." Thus it is with eagerness that we look forward to the time when we shall have a chapel that will be more in keeping with the glorious message we are proclaiming.

Mrs. Long directs with some success a Dorcas sewing society that has been organized for the women. This is an excellent means for reaching the women, — and the women in Madagascar have a great influence. While the women make garments and embroider (which they do exceptionally well), Mrs. Long instructs them in hygiene and sanitation, and gives them counsel on how to care for their homes and children. We have been able to see the helpfulness of these meetings in the good results that have not been

slow in manifesting themselves. It is these two societies — the young people's and Dorcas — that have gathered the largest part of the 10,000 francs for our new chapel.

After eight months of activity, our joy was great, and we were richly rewarded for the difficulties we had had to encounter, in seeing twelve precious souls take their stand to follow God according to His word, and to break away from their many inherited ancestral customs. The month of September last, six other souls united with the church by baptism, and we hope very soon to renew this joy by a further baptismal ceremony.

We are especially encouraged in seeing the spirit of liberality that animates not only the baptized members, but also those who are as yet but adherents or members of the baptismal class. Here is the report as rendered for the year 1929: Offerings, 2,162.50 French francs; tithe from baptized native members, 2,096.70 francs; and the annual offering was a splendid one — 525.— French francs. It would seem, according to Brother Bureau's statement, that in liberality Tamatave stands at the head of all the groups in Madagascar; and it is here also that we have the best young people's society. To God be all the glory!

Tamatave is the town in all Madagascar where the cost of living and rents is the highest. This is even true of native products, such as fruits that are grown here, with one exception, however — bananas.

Since my arrival in the colonies, I have been able to appreciate as never before the value of the knowledge of health reform. While diseases such as malaria, cholera, anaemia, and others claim many

(Concluded on page 15)

Statistical Report of the South Europ. Division of S. D. A. for the Quarter Ending March 31, 1930

Name of Conference or Mission	Number of Churches	Previous Members	Baptism	Vote	Letter	Total Gains	Apostasy	Death	Letter	Total Losses	Net Gain	Present Members	Ord. Ministers	Lic. Ministers	Missionaries	Other Workers	Canvassers	Total Workers	Number of Sab. Schools	Sab. School Members	Average Attendance			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
1. SOUTH EUROPEAN DIVISION													9	2	7	1	19							
2. FRANCO-BELGIAN U. C.																								
3. Belgian Conference	9	421	4	1	3	8	1	1	2	4	4	425	5	4	1	1	—	5	20	11	359	337		
4. East France	12	335	2	—	4	6	3	—	3	6	—	335	3	3	1	—	4	11	15	321	231			
5. North	13	396	2	—	4	6	—	1	1	2	4	400	3	3	7	—	11	24	13	302	271			
6. South	22	544	—	—	17	17	3	3	19	25	—	536	5	1	4	2	10	22	25	511	451			
7. JUGOSLAVIAN UNION CONF.																								
8. Danube Conference	50	832	15	—	113	128	13	4	1	18	110	942	2	1	—	2	—	5	20	61	1239	965		
9. Sava	18	451	12	—	22	34	15	2	89	106	—72	379	2	—	5	1	15	20	18	444	332			
10. Morava Mission	15	256	8	1	19	28	—	—	5	5	23	279	1	1	1	—	15	18	15	358	306			
11. Adriatic	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	59	—59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
12. RUMANIAN UNION CONFERENCE																								
13. West Muntenian Conference	72	2368	16	3	35	54	35	10	41	86	—32	2336	6	6	5	3	17	37	72	4204	2706			
14. East	52	1395	7	7	40	54	31	4	35	70	—16	1379	5	3	5	2	11	26	50	2122	1507			
15. North Moldavian	54	1443	11	7	57	75	43	1	59	103	—28	1415	4	4	4	2	19	33	54	2407	1544			
16. South	29	914	12	4	31	47	13	3	23	39	8	922	5	1	3	2	23	34	28	1492	964			
17. Transylvanian	108	2480	16	28	67	111	18	17	56	91	20	2500	8	3	4	4	18	37	127	3275	2347			
18. Banat	38	1083	5	3	7	15	6	3	1	10	5	1088	4	1	4	3	17	29	38	1097	608			
19. SWISS UNION CONFERENCE																								
20. German Swiss Conference	28	1132	8	—	36	44	9	4	29	42	2	1134	5	1	1	1	—	8	36	28	1068	684		
21. Leman	19	939	2	3	2	7	8	5	10	23	—16	923	1	7	5	3	16	32	23	747	654			
22. IBERIAN UNION MISSION																								
23. East Spanish Mission	5	200	—	—	2	2	1	—	2	3	—1	199	3	1	5	—	2	11	8	199	173			
24. West	4	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	1	2	3	—	5	11	6	102	98			
25. Portuguese	4	228	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—2	226	1	5	1	—	16	23	5	198	185			
26. ITALIAN UNION MISSION																								
27. Central Italian Mission	6	143	1	1	4	6	—	1	6	7	—1	142	1	—	—	5	—	6	8	7	140	130		
28. North	8	177	7	—	4	11	—	2	7	9	2	179	2	1	3	—	13	19	15	192	196			
29. South	8	162	4	—	5	9	2	—	7	9	—	162	1	1	3	1	11	17	10	164	162			
30. NORTH AFRICAN UNION MISSION																								
31. Algerian Mission	6	108	5	—	1	6	—	1	—	1	5	113	1	2	3	3	6	15	8	123	105			
32. Moroccan	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	1	2	1	1	1	6	3	23	22			
33. EQUATORIAL AFRICAN MISS. *)																								
34. Madagascar Mission *)	5	102	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	103	1	2	2	7	10	22	7	460	318			
35. Mauritius Mission *)	6	228	21	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	21	249	2	—	8	—	4	14	43	837	423			

RECAPITULATION

1. South European Division	56	1696	8	1	28	37	7	5	25	37	—	1696	17	13	15	6	31	82	64	1493	1290
2. Franco-Belgian Union Conference	353	9683	67	52	237	356	146	38	215	399	—43	9640	39	20	27	20	105	211	369	14597	9676
3. Yugoslavian	47	2071	10	3	38	51	17	9	39	65	—14	2057	11	12	12	7	34	76	51	1815	1338
4. Rumanian	13	513	—	—	2	2	1	1	3	5	—3	510	6	8	11	—	23	48	19	499	456
5. Swiss	7	131	5	—	1	6	—	1	—	1	5	136	3	4	6	4	7	24	11	146	127
6. Iberian Union Mission	22	482	12	1	13	26	2	3	20	25	1	483	5	5	8	6	26	50	32	496	488
7. Italian	7	131	5	—	1	6	—	1	—	1	5	136	3	4	6	4	7	24	11	146	127
8. North African Union Mission	1	7	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	9	1	—	1	4	—	6	3	248	243
9. Equatorial African	5	102	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	103	1	2	2	7	10	22	7	460	318
10. Madagascar	6	228	21	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	21	249	2	—	8	—	4	14	43	837	423
11. Mauritius																					
Totals 1st Qtr. 1930	593	16511	160	58	475	693	201	64	456	721	—28	16483	100	68	105	59	292	624	693	22632	15962
1st 1929	530	14644	137	38	733	908	159	48	731	938	—30	14614	89	48	105	53	236	531	619	18200	13936

\*) Report for the fourth quarter 1929.

## Financial Report of the South Europ. Division of S. D. A. for the Quarter Ending March 31, 1930

Name of Conference or Mission		Total Tithe	Weekly Tithe per Capita	Total Offerings (incl. Special)	Weekly Offer's per Capita	Percentage of Offerings to Tithe	Contributions for Home Miss. Work	Contributions for Local Church Work	Colporteur Book Sales
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. SOUTH EUROPEAN DIVISION									
2. FRANCO-BELGIAN UN. CONF.									
3. Belgian Conference . . . . .	B. Fr.	116,721.20	21.33	14,736.69	2.69	12.6 %	343.67	—	22,134.26
4. East France Conference . . . . .	F. Fr.	40,131.—	9.21	10,087.40	2.32	25.1 %	—	—	15,214.25
5. North » » . . . . .	F. Fr.	54,878.50	10.66	9,701.30	1.88	17.7 %	2,166.35	—	37,073.15
6. South » » . . . . .	F. Fr.	56,915.50	8.05	11,188.85	1.58	20.— %	—	—	27,198.—
	F. Fr.	233,046.—	10.57	41,219.55	1.87	17.7 %	2,405.20	—	94,868.70
	\$	9,175.10	0.41	1,622.78	0.08	—	94.69	—	3,731.89
7. JUGOSLAVIAN UNION CONF.									
8. Danube Conference . . . . .	Dinar	75,673.20	7.—	24,791.76	2.29	32.8 %	—	—	78,215.—
9. Sava » » . . . . .	»	44,533.90	7.60	12,204.15	2.08	27.4 %	—	—	75,553.—
10. Morava Mission . . . . .	»	21,557.50	5.26	5,678.87	1.39	26.3 %	—	—	69,694.—
	Dinar	141,764.60	6.82	42,674.78	2.05	30.1 %	—	—	223,462.—
	\$	2,509.20	0.12	755.31	0.04	—	—	—	3,955.07
11. RUMANIAN UNION CONF.									
12. West Muntenian Conference	Lei	84,785.—	23.60	256,518.60	8.33	35.3 %	—	—	231,959.—
13. East » » . . . . .	»	726,640.—	17.35	120,549.50	6.64	38.3 %	—	—	120,171.—
14. North Moldavian » . . . . .	»	314,630.75	12.89	106,565.68	5.68	44.1 %	25,073.—	57,003.—	214,324.—
15. South » » . . . . .	»	241,869.25	15.28	63,834.10	5.37	35.2 %	6,029.50	18,506.50	271,881.—
16. Transylvanian » . . . . .	»	181,541.—	21.16	187,716.75	5.82	27.5 %	—	—	251,102.—
17. Banat » » . . . . .	»	682,238.70	13.17	55,169.75	3.92	29.7 %	—	—	175,916.—
	Lei	2,417,187.70	19.20	790,350.38	6.31	32.7 %	31,102.50	75,509.50	1,265,353.—
	\$	14,474.18	0.12	4,732.64	0.04	—	186.24	452.15	7,576.95
18. SWISS UNION CONFERENCE									
19. German Swiss Conference . . . . .	Sw. Fr.	37,996.81	2.58	7,483.46	0.51	19.7 %	—	5,452.80	28,018.—
20. Leman Conference . . . . .	»	53,644.87	4.45	7,449.68	0.61	13.9 %	1,043.79	—	26,419.30
	Sw. Fr.	91,641.68	3.40	14,933.14	0.55	16.3 %	1,043.79	5,452.80	54,437.30
	\$	17,794.40	0.66	2,899.61	0.11	—	202.68	1,058.80	10,509.12
21. IBERIAN UNION MISSION									
22. East Spanish Mission . . . . .	Pesetas	5,112.50	1.97	1,896.37	0.73	37.1 %	120.50	217.75	2,108.25
23. West » » . . . . .	»	3,921.25	3.55	1,433.05	1.22	36.5 %	15.—	—	5,975.25
24. Portuguese » » . . . . .	Escudos	10,130.59	3.42	2,980.85	0.36	29.4 %	—	—	37,623.—
	Pesetas	12,620.35	1.89	4,396.98	0.66	34.8 %	135.50	217.75	21,349.05
	\$	1,627.90	0.24	562.24	0.08	—	17.15	27.56	2,819.49
25. ITALIAN UNION MISSION									
26. Central Italian Mission . . . . .	Lire	11,176.70	6.01	2,002.55	1.08	17.9 %	171.95	—	5,896.50
27. North » » . . . . .	»	9,346.55	4.06	2,486.05	1.08	26.6 %	201.05	1,372.30	28,194.15
28. South » » . . . . .	»	5,402.50	2.56	1,254.45	0.60	23.2 %	91.40	519.15	23,317.10
	Lire	25,925.75	4.14	5,743.05	0.92	22.2 %	464.40	1,891.45	57,407.75
	\$	1,357.40	0.22	300.69	0.05	—	24.31	99.03	3,005.63
29. NORTH AFRICAN UN. MISS.									
30. Algerian Mission . . . . .	F. Fr.	28,042.85	19.97	3,251.35	2.32	11.6 %	—	—	20,552.15
31. Moroccan » » . . . . .	»	5,606.20	18.75	638.60	2.14	11.4 %	693.15	—	2,237.50
	F. Fr.	33,649.05	19.76	3,889.95	2.27	11.5 %	693.15	—	22,789.65
	\$	1,325.—	0.78	153.14	0.09	—	27.29	—	893.70
32. EQUATORIAL AFRICAN M.*)									
	F. Fr.	2,827.—	31.07	599.80	6.59	21.2 %	—	—	—
	\$	111.30	1.22	23.61	0.26	—	—	—	—
33. MADAGASCAR MISSION *)									
	F. Fr.	6,770.—	5.11	2,182.10	1.65	32.2 %	—	—	10,452.45
	\$	266.50	0.20	85.91	0.07	—	—	—	409.90
34. MAURITIUS MISSION *)									
	Rs.	4,171.43	1.41	3,253.67	1.10	78.0 %	—	—	201.31
	\$	1,545.—	0.52	1,205.06	0.41	—	—	—	74.55

## RECAPITULATION

1. South European Division									
2. Franco-Belgian Union Conference		9,175.10	0.41	1,622.78	0.08	17.7 %	94.69	—	3,731.89
3. Jugoslavian » »		2,509.20	0.12	755.31	0.04	30.1 %	—	—	3,955.07
4. Rumanian » »		14,474.18	0.12	4,732.64	0.04	32.7 %	186.24	452.15	7,576.95
5. Swiss » »		17,794.40	0.66	2,899.61	0.11	16.3 %	202.68	1,058.80	10,509.12
6. Iberian » Mission . . . . .		1,627.90	0.24	562.24	0.08	34.8 %	17.15	27.56	2,819.49
7. Italian » » . . . . .		1,357.40	0.22	300.69	0.05	22.2 %	24.31	99.03	3,005.63
8. North African » » . . . . .		1,325.—	0.78	153.14	0.09	11.5 %	27.29	—	893.70
9. Equatorial African » *)		111.30	1.22	23.61	0.26	21.2 %	—	—	—
10. Madagascar » *)		266.50	0.20	85.91	0.07	32.2 %	—	—	409.90
11. Mauritius » *)		1,545.—	0.52	1,205.06	0.41	78.0 %	—	—	74.55
TOTALS 1st Qtr. 1930	\$	50,185.98	0.23	12,340.99	0.06	24.6 %	552.36	1,637.54	32,976.30
» 1st » 1929	\$	39,672.20	0.21	10,144.99	0.05	25.4 %	2,915.20	1,433.43	26,133.39

\*) Report for the fourth quarter of 1929.



Specification of Mission Offerings (Column No. 4)

	Sabbath School Offerings (exc. 13th Sabbath)	13th Sabbath Offerings	(Relief Fund) Weekly Offerings	Harvest Ingathering	Annual Offerings	Miscellaneous Offerings	Self Denial Offerings	Special Offer.	
								Big Week	Young People's Collection
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.									
2.									
3.	11,128.14	3,301.85	306.70	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	5,359.10	2,587.60	44.60	200.—	563.—	—	—	746.10	587.—
5.	5,987.85	3,262.45	27.50	10.—	60.—	—	—	140.—	213.50
6.	6,635.05	2,572.55	24.50	1,702.—	50.—	—	100.—	—	104.75
	25,716.05	10,717.40	309.75	1,912.—	673.—	—	100.—	886.10	905.25
	1,012.44	421.95	12.20	75.28	26.50	—	3.94	34.89	35.58
7.									
8.	13,056.50	3,089.—	974.76	4,978.50	208.—	—	—	—	2,485.—
9.	5,119.15	1,216.50	234.50	4,474.—	852.—	—	—	180.—	128.—
10.	2,580.—	763.—	253.37	1,575.50	55.—	—	—	—	452.—
	20,755.65	5,068.50	1,462.63	11,028.—	1,115.—	—	—	180.—	3,065.—
	367.36	89.71	25.88	195.19	19.73	—	—	3.19	54.25
11.									
12.	136,723.—	39,042.—	12,347.—	19,302.—	17,686.—	25,382.60	500.—	—	5,536.—
13.	61,798.50	15,399.—	5,605.—	22,718.—	4,340.—	10,402.—	—	—	283.—
14.	55,243.—	26,356.—	3,654.88	9,371.—	1,510.—	9,806.80	—	36.—	588.—
15.	31,648.50	8,504.50	1,244.50	11,877.—	1,960.—	7,081.60	—	750.—	768.—
16.	98,378.75	26,884.25	6,323.50	22,340.—	11,765.50	14,018.50	—	3,469.50	4,536.75
17.	27,989.—	9,024.—	2,073.50	14,931.—	137.—	1,015.25	—	—	—
	411,780.75	125,209.75	31,248.38	100,539.—	37,398.50	67,706.75	500.—	4,255.50	11,711.75
	2,465.75	749.76	187.12	602.03	223.94	405.43	2.99	25.49	70.13
18.									
19.	4,192.91	1,476.15	441.95	—	—	1,179.45	—	—	193.—
20.	4,311.23	1,882.46	47.45	304.18	131.50	178.60	—	—	594.26
	8,504.14	3,358.61	489.40	304.18	131.50	1,358.05	—	—	787.26
	1,651.30	652.15	95.02	59.06	25.54	263.70	—	—	152.84
21.									
22.	1,263.42	410.05	120.50	—	15.—	—	—	—	87.40
23.	946.10	303.05	15.—	—	—	131.50	—	—	37.40
24.	2,082.55	593.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	305.—
	2,953.69	926.69	135.50	—	15.—	131.50	—	—	234.60
	378.79	117.37	17.35	—	2.—	17.03	—	—	29.70
25.									
26.	1,506.75	360.60	12.50	—	5.—	20.30	—	—	97.40
27.	1,716.55	597.—	29.50	39.50	—	103.50	—	—	—
28.	875.80	310.25	1.40	—	50.—	17.—	—	—	—
	4,099.10	1,267.85	43.40	39.50	55.—	140.80	—	—	97.40
	214.61	66.38	2.28	2.07	2.88	7.37	—	—	5.10
29.									
30.	1,668.80	568.20	—	100.—	882.20	—	—	—	32.15
31.	386.90	231.70	—	—	20.—	—	—	—	—
	2,055.70	799.90	—	100.—	902.20	—	—	—	32.15
	80.93	31.49	—	3.93	35.52	—	—	—	1.27
32.									
	190.45	84.35	—	—	300.—	25.—	—	—	—
	7.50	3.32	—	—	11.81	—98	—	—	—
33.									
	429.70	116.85	—	—	1,635.55	—	—	—	—
	16.92	4.60	—	—	64.39	—	—	—	—
34.									
	302.24	112.73	—	2,444.50	394.20	—	—	—	—
	111.94	41.75	—	905.37	146.—	—	—	—	—
RECAPITULATION									
1.									
2.	1,012.44	421.95	12.20	75.28	26.50	—	3.94	34.89	35.58
3.	367.36	89.71	25.88	195.19	19.73	—	—	3.19	54.25
4.	2,465.75	749.76	187.12	602.03	223.94	405.43	2.99	25.49	70.13
5.	1,651.30	652.15	95.02	59.06	25.54	263.70	—	—	152.84
6.	378.79	117.37	17.35	—	2.—	17.03	—	—	29.70
7.	214.61	66.38	2.28	2.07	2.88	7.37	—	—	5.10
8.	80.93	31.49	—	3.93	35.52	—	—	—	1.27
9.	7.50	3.32	—	—	11.81	—98	—	—	—
10.	16.92	4.60	—	—	64.39	—	—	—	—
11.	111.94	41.75	—	905.37	146.—	—	—	—	—
	6,307.54	2,178.48	339.85	1,842.93	558.31	694.51	6.93	63.57	348.87
	5,475.02	1,973.11	490.90	1,590.22	466.41	42.31	19.48	55.32	32.22

**Report of the Home Missionary Department of the South European Division**  
FIRST QUARTER 1930

	Franco-Belgian U. C.	Jugoslav. U. C.	Rumanian U. C.	Swiss U. C.	Iberian U. M.	Italian U. M.	N. African U. M.	Mauritius Mission	Total 1st Quarter 1930	Total 1st Quarter 1929
No. of Churches and Companies . . . . .	57	83	353	47	13	22	7	6	588	535
Total number of church members . . . . .	1710	1600	9940	2057	510	483	136	249	16,685	14,572
Number of persons reporting . . . . .	758	1004	6587	745	125	268	68	362	9,917	8,575
Percentage of members reporting . . . . .	44.3 %	62.7 %	55.3 %	36.2 %	24.5 %	55.4 %	50 %	145.3 %	59.4 %	58.8 %
No. doing Bible or Gospel Work . . . . .	242	629	3939	221	—	167	45	60	5,303	3,474
No. engaged in medical mission work . . . . .	112	843	3431	83	—	157	15	—	4,641	3,144
No. engaged in Literature work . . . . .	271	547	3107	526	—	182	42	174	4,849	2,607
<b>REPORT OF MISSIONARY WORK:</b>										
Missionary Visits . . . . .	2,470	6,719	45,555	2,053	674	2621	640	694	61,426	61,898
Bible Readings . . . . .	1,737	14,718	64,687	1,147	965	2413	558	1603	87,828	64,546
No. of Persons taken to Services . . . . .	354	2,077	16,557	171	87	215	77	55	19,593	12,396
Hours of Christian Help Work . . . . .	929	15,115	45,723	1,003	388	898	197	306	64,559	37,721
Treatments Given . . . . .	273	—	6,488	376	73	478	124	59	7,871	6,339
Periodicals distributed . . . . .	19,355	2,275	14,691	16,299	1576	2328	1069	569	58,162	47,389
Tracts distributed . . . . .	3,804	3,949	4,436	1,048	790	487	138	136	14,788	11,358
New subscriptions to Periodicals . . . . .	292	—	1,027	148	22	101	48	19	1,657	623
Books distributed . . . . .	689	488	2,321	154	207	367	144	130	4,500	3,298
Missionary Letters written . . . . .	829	1,330	1,701	484	209	631	76	40	5,300	3,360
Missionary Letters received . . . . .	299	760	1,310	186	90	444	36	6	3,131	1,969
Souls Won . . . . .	9	33	79	1	—	4	2	12	140	506

## Every Individual Member should be an Active Missionary Worker

**T**HE church of Christ has been organized on earth for missionary purposes, and it is of the highest importance that every individual member of the church should be a sincere laborer together with God, filled with the Spirit, having the mind of Christ, perfected in sympathy with Christ, and therefore bending every energy, according to his entrusted ability, to the saving of souls. Christ requires that every one who would be called by His name, should make His work the first and highest consideration, and disinterestedly co-operate with heavenly intelligences in saving the perishing, for whom Christ has died.

The members of the church of Christ are to be faithful workers in the great harvest-field. They are to be diligently working and earnestly praying, making progress, and diffusing light amid the moral darkness of the world; for are not the angels of heaven imparting to them divine inspiration? *They are never to think of, and much less to speak of, failure in their work.* They are to be filled with hope, knowing that they do not rely upon human ability or upon finite resources, but upon the promised divine aid, the ministry of heavenly agencies, who are pledged to open the way before them. The promise is given them, "Thy righteousness shall go before them." We, of ourselves, have no righteousness; we have only that righteousness which is imparted from Christ, the Fountain of righteousness. He is "the Lord our righteousness." Angels of God will break the way before us, preparing hearts for the gospel message.

The Lord Jesus is our efficiency in all things;

his Spirit is to be our inspiration; and as we place ourselves in his hands, to be channels of light, our means of doing good will never be exhausted; for *the resources of the power of Jesus Christ are to be at our command.* We may draw upon his fulness, and receive of that grace which has no limit.

Souls are to be gathered as sheaves to Jesus Christ; but where are the reapers? Christ has commanded, "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest." Not only is there need of reapers, but of other agencies that will work in various lines, according to their ability. *Every kind of labor is to be devised and set in operation.* Every follower of Christ is to do something in the work, and not to do what you can is to manifest indifference to the claims of Christ. If you refuse to be a faithful steward, working under the Master, then you are following the directions of another leader, and ranging yourself with those who are warring against God. Christ said, "He that is not with me, is against me; and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad." *If we are not active in the service of Christ, we are ranking with those who are in positive hostility against him; for we are in the position of stumbling-blocks.* Every means of influence that God has given you, should be employed to the utmost.

Listen to the voice of Jesus, as it comes sounding down along the lines to our time, addressing that professed Christian who stands idle in the market-place: "Why stand ye here all the day idle? . . . Go ye also into the vineyard. *Work while it is day; for the night cometh, in which no man can work.*"

— Mrs. E. G. White.

**Report of the Missionary Volunteer Department of the South European Division**  
**FIRST QUARTER 1930**

	Franco-Belgian U. C.	Jugoslav. U. C.	Rumanian U. C.	Swiss U. C.	Iberian U. M.	Italian U. M.	N. African U. M.	Mauritius Mission	Total 1st Quarter 1930	Total 1st Quarter 1929
Number of Societies	24	8	141	31	5	11	7	4	231	207
Total Membership of Societies	570	249	2374	609	85	137	67	94	4,185	4,096
Members reporting	240	195	1805	223	40	93	17	85	2,698	1,270
Percentage of members reporting	42.1 %	78.3 %	76 %	36.6 %	47 %	67.9 %	25.4 %	90.4 %	64.4 %	31 %
No. observing Morning Watch	239	235	714	—	63	75	16	51	1,393	1,454
No. reading Bible through	39	162	172	—	15	31	6	11	436	350
No. taking Reading Course	53	77	374	—	—	5	10	—	519	244
No. taking St. of Attainment	42	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	137	138
<b>REPORT OF MISSIONARY WORK:</b>										
Missionary and Sick Visits	572	1067	7945	237	61	1002	64	122	11,070	11,402
Bible Readings	376	1956	9352	154	79	574	69	178	12,738	9,360
Hours of Christian Help Work	224	1022	8325	216	19	465	5	18	10,294	8,318
Treatments Given	50	—	954	59	3	194	—	27	1,287	1,523
Subscriptions to Periodicals	129	—	222	9	8	39	4	1	412	138
Papers and Magazines distributed	3619	363	2937	4301	383	560	44	3	12,210	10,571
Books distributed	190	83	478	15	62	94	5	2	929	1,023
Tracts distributed	349	413	1195	208	24	137	5	33	2,364	3,737
Letters written	352	192	590	53	82	260	14	3	1,546	1,140
Letters received	98	111	454	26	28	202	5	2	926	617
Souls Won	9	7	25	—	—	3	2	5	51	95

**Earnestness of Purpose**

WHEN the four Hebrew youth were receiving an education for the king's court in Babylon they did not feel that the blessing of the Lord was a substitute for the taxing effort required of them. They were diligent in study; for they discerned that through the grace of God their destiny depended upon their own will and action. They were to bring all their ability to the work; and by close, severe taxation of their powers they were to make the most of their opportunities for study and labor.

*Co-operation with God*

While these youth were working out their own salvation, God was working in them to will and to do of His good pleasure. Here are revealed the conditions of success. To make God's grace our own, we must act our part. The Lord does not propose to perform for us either the willing or the doing. His grace is given to work in us to will and to do, but never as a substitute for our effort. Our souls are to be aroused to co-operate. The Holy Spirit works in us, that we may work out our own salvation. This is the practical lesson the Holy Spirit is striving to teach us. "It is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of His good pleasure."

The Lord will co-operate with all who earnestly strive to be faithful in His service, as He co-operated with Daniel and his three companions. Fine mental qualities and a high tone of moral character are not the result of accident. God gives opportunities; success depends upon the use made of them. The openings of Providence must be quickly discerned and eagerly entered. There are many who might become mighty men, if, like Daniel, they would depend upon God for grace to be overcomers, and for strength and efficiency to do their work. . . .

*The Value of Concentration*

The ability to fix the thoughts on the work in hand is a great blessing. God-fearing youth should strive to discharge their duties with thoughtful consideration, keeping the thoughts in the right channel, and doing their best. They should recognize their present duties, and fulfill them without allowing the mind to wander. This kind of mental discipline will be helpful and beneficial throughout life. Those who learn to put thought into everything they undertake, however small the work may appear, will be of use in the world.

Dear youth, be earnest, be persevering. "Gird up the loins of your mind." Stand like Daniel, the faithful Hebrew, who purposed in his heart to be true to God. Do not disappoint your parents and friends. And there is Another to be remembered. Do not disappoint Him who so loved you that He gave His life to make it possible for you to be co-laborers with God.

*The Highest Motive*

The desire to honor God should be to us the most powerful of all motives. It should lead us to make every exertion to improve the privileges and opportunities provided for us, that we may understand how to use wisely the Lord's goods. It should lead us to keep brain, bone, muscle, and nerve in the most healthful condition, that our physical strength and mental clearness may make us faithful stewards. Selfish interest, if given room to act, dwarfs the mind and hardens the heart; if allowed to control, it destroys moral power . . . .

True success is given to men and women by the God who gave success to Daniel. He who read the heart of Daniel looked with pleasure upon His servant's purity of motive, his determination to honor the Lord. Those who in their life fulfill God's purpose must put forth painstaking effort,

## Comparative Report of Colporteur Sales

FIRST QUARTER 1929—1930

Field	Colporteurs		H o u r s		Sales in dollars		Gains
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	
Franco-Belgian Union	23	31	4,216	6,785	2,509.69	3,731.89	1,222.20
Jugoslavian	52	52	15,313	17,426	3,599.44	3,955.07	355.63
Rumanian	90	105	31,856	44,464	6,612.05	7,576.95	964.90
Swiss	37	34	11,513	11,354	10,373.79	10,509.12	135.33
Iberian	4	23	903	5,403	408.98	2,819.49	2,410.51
Italian	23	26	5,232	8,729	2,068.23	3,005.63	937.40
North African	6	7	1,269	1,191	699.14	893.70	194.56
Madagascar	—	10	—	1,703	—	409.90	409.90
Mauritius	—	4	—	502	—	74.55	74.55
	235	292	70,302	97,557	26,271.32	32,976.30	6,704.98

Gains for the quarter: 57 colporteurs; 27,255 hours; \$ 6,704.98.

applying themselves closely and earnestly to the accomplishment of whatever He gives them to do. —“*Messages to the Young People*,” pp. 147—150.

## Progress Our Watchword

*“Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations; spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes; For thou shalt break forth on the right hand and on the left; and thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles, and make the desolate cities to be inhabited.”*  
Isaiah 54: 2, 3.

In all parts of the South European Division active efforts are being put forth to carry out this injunction of our Lord and Master. The colporteur recruiting campaign held February last, has already borne fruitage, and will continue to do so just as long as we continue to work and pray together. A great, unfinished task lies before us. “Strengthen thy stakes!” is the divine command. We must be constantly fortifying ourselves — having always in view greater achievements, greater victories. “Lengthen thy cords!” A long line of colporteurs must break forth on the right and on the left, encompassing the cities, towns, and villages that until now have lain deserted, and inundate them with the divine seed of this precious message.

At the end of February twenty colporteurs — some experienced, some only beginners — met in an institute at Le Havre, France. Besides these a goodly number of church members interested in scattering the printed page, also attended all the meetings. A new day is dawning for North France. The colporteur recruiting campaign gave us in that field alone twelve new colporteurs. A number of the workers have written us that still other brethren and sisters are preparing to enter the colporteur work. A few days later nine of the colporteurs in the South France Conference met together in Marseilles. We are still in the day of small beginnings in that field, but there also great things will be seen.

In our beautiful chapel in Lisbon, Portugal, twenty-five colporteurs were present at another

institute that was held the last week in March. God has rewarded the faithful efforts of Brother Minan, the field secretary of the Portuguese Mission. In all Portugal we have but two hundred church members. Nevertheless from among these God has raised up twenty-five colporteurs to carry the message to the six million inhabitants of that country. This means that practically thirteen per cent of our church members in Portugal are colporteurs. This same percentage holds true in the West Spanish Mission, where we have about ninety members and eight colporteurs. Were the same percentage of our church members, say, in Switzerland, colporteurs, Switzerland would have 269 colporteurs; and using the same percentage for the division, we would have 2,146 colporteurs instead of 585 in the South European Division. Would this not be a mighty force for quickly finishing the work of God?

Brother Minan has just written me of a wonderful experience with a new colporteur on the Maderia Islands, where until now we have established no permanent work. Together he and the colporteur visited the civil and military authorities, and sold in one week alone 133 large books. They found thirty-three persons interested in the truth, eight of whom desire to be baptized at the first opportunity.

April 13—19 class work was suspended at the Collonges school. During the first three days a valiant army of young people stormed the neighboring towns and villages. The bombardment was intense, and the victory complete. Neither dead nor wounded were left on the battlefield, for this glorious battle was one of faith. The many books scattered took the place of ammunition, and permitted us to gather a splendid sum for the Big Week fund.

The last three days of the week were given over to the institute proper. More than seventy students attended this institute, and the majority of these will enter the great harvest field during the summer months. Never has the future of the book work looked so bright as now. With the Lord's help and blessing we shall have the most

successful summer colporteur campaign ever known in our history.

The above comparative report fills us with joy and courage. The Lord has blessed our efforts and answered our prayers. The first quarter of 1930 records a gain of \$ 6,704.98 over the same quarter of the preceding year. The month of March alone shows a gain of \$ 3,655.02. If this increase in dollars cheers us it is because it means that the divine seed of truth has been sown in greater measure, in more hearts and homes, this year than last. Then again it means that we are endeavoring to obey the divine command: "Spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes."

— F. Charpiot.

## Paul Passed This Way

**A**PRIL 20 we celebrated here in Messina the baptism of four dear souls, — the very first to be won to Seventh day Adventism in the "earthquake city." It is only after having battled against great difficulties that this result has been obtained; and it is a miracle that has been wrought through God's help. This *fête* brought great happiness to us all, in that with these newly baptized members, and the workers here, we were able to establish and organize another church in Italy. On this occasion we welcomed with open arms and hearts Brother G. Pferschy, director of the South Italian Mission, who broke to us the Bread of Life.

Brother G. Fischer has been laboring in the two cities of Messina and Reggio during the past few months, and the Lord has blessed his efforts. As the name Messina-Reggio implies, the members in these two cities belong to one and the same church.

We find the name Reggio already mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, chapter 28: 13: "And from thence we fetched a compass, and came to Rhegium: and after one day the south wind blew, and we came the next day to Puteoli." It is quite probable that at the time the apostle Paul passed through Reggio, a prisoner on his way to Rome, he found a few believers. "They," however, "without us should not be made perfect." Neither are we "made perfect" without the souls yet to be saved from the darkness of this world.

Messina lies just across the well known Strait of Messina from Reggio. It is our prayer that the Lord will raise up in these two cities a large and pure church, in order that the work may be quickly finished and Jesus may come.

In the year 1908 Messina was visited by one of the most disastrous earthquakes ever recorded. In but a very few minutes 84,000 persons perished; and in Reggio the dead and wounded numbered 50,000. Why did God choose to punish thus this



Newly organized Church at Messina

city? Was it because of its self-righteousness, — the greatest of all sins?

We greet all of our dear brethren and sisters. We are of good courage in the Lord, knowing that our God is faithful, and that He will be true to His word and fulfill for us here in this part of His harvest-field His glorious promises. Pray for us.

— Mrs. E. Anastasio.  
*Church secretary.*

## The Birds are Singing

The birds are singing, the grass is green again, and the trees are putting on their lovely spring clothes. New life is everywhere in nature, and surely it is also making itself felt in the hearts of many of our readers. Then it is time to send for the Fireside catalogue and ask us to tell you also about our new course in Pastoral Training that is interesting so many wide-awake church workers. We want to get in touch with all who are desirous of doing systematic work in training their talents for service. Let us hear from you now.

Fireside Correspondence School,  
Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

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"Christ is waiting with longing desire for the manifestation of Himself in His Church. When the character of Christ shall be perfectly reproduced in His people, then He will come to claim them as His own."

## “... in the Canary Islands”

(In the May, 1930 number of *The National Geographic Magazine*, there appears a most fascinating article, “Hunting for Plants in the Canary Islands,” by David Fairchild. While all of our readers may not be particularly botanical in their tastes, we believe they will appreciate some of the word paintings of Canary Island scenery as given in this article. We all remember that these islands lie off the northwest coast of Africa about 700 miles southwest of the Spanish mainland, and that as yet they are “unoccupied territory” of the South European Division.) (Office Ed.)

WHO would think of going to the Canary Islands in July to find a cool climate? One knows they are as far south as St. Augustine, Florida, and east from there across the Atlantic; but when in St. Augustine the mere thought of a sweater brings out beads of perspiration on your brow, people are buttoning up their overcoats on the high roadways of Tenerife. The city of Orotava has a mean daily temperature in July, August and September of 73° Fahrenheit, and its absolute maximum is only 90.1°, with an absolute minimum of 48.4°, while at Monte de Inzaña, in the hills, the mean maximum in these months hovers between 57° and 66°.

And yet, in spite of this apparent chilliness of climate, the marvelous terraces which cover the mountain slopes are planted with millions of bananas, and such a thing as frost occurs only at the highest elevations.

One thinks of the Canaries as a tiny archipelago, but as a matter of fact it is nearly half as large as the Hawaiian Archipelago and has twice as many inhabitants. It looks so small on the map that one imagines one could explore it in a summer's afternoon, but when the yacht *Utoavana* drew in close to the largest island, Tenerife, which is almost the size of Rhode Island, and I could look up into its cloudcovered *barrancos*, or ravines, I soon realized that I could spend the balance of my days on the mule trails of its volcanic slopes without beginning to see all of its gorgeous scenery or to collect anything like all of the interesting plants with which the rocky sides of its *barrancos* are covered.

There is a special fascination in an archipelago which does not apply to an equal area of mainland, for each island has a character of its own. Its vegetation differs, its scenery differs, and its people differ. The lack of communication, . . . still persists in this archipelago, and you find the great majority of people on one island have never been on any of the other islands, and they have developed different customs of their own. For, say what you will, to a landblubber the sea to be crossed in a

small boat still represents an almost impassable barrier — the barrier of *mal de mer* . . . .

It was a July day when we drew up to the breakwater in Santa Cruz and we . . . walked up the mole into the little town and took a motor across the island to Orotava. . . .

To a botanist . . . the Jardín de Aclimatación of Orotava is full of fascinating plants which have been brought from all parts of the world . . . .

I rambled for hours in this garden of introduced plants in Orotava, where even the tropical mango tree fruits, and the avocado tree grows well and bears, and from each species of tree or shrub as were new to me I sent seeds, to be distributed later to the gardeners of Florida and California. Alas! as is too often the case, some of these trees which seemed best suited were not in seed, such as the beautiful *Juniperus cedrus*, that is native to the island of Gomera; the superb Canary Island pine, which is gradually becoming rarer in the barrancos, and the beautiful *Eremurus*, “Pride of Tenerife,” with its stunning spike of white flowers 12 feet high.

Every afternoon boys irrigate the garden, not by means of the usual irrigation canals so familiar in California, but with a large fire hose, which delivers a stream of water onto the foliage with such force as to wash off thousands of insects and prevent the dust from gathering on the leaves.

To one who has grown up on the plains, it is a revelation to see the reverence and affection with which the inhabitants of such an island as Tenerife come to look upon the great volcanic peak which stands above them. If it is covered with clouds, they regret that you cannot see it. If it shows up in sharp outline against the sky, they are always pointing to it with pride. It is always an object to talk about, and I should say that one must indeed be hardhearted not to bow down and worship at such a magnificent shrine as that of the Pico de Teide.

We saw it clear and cold in early morning from the housetop at Icod, where it forms the background for the giant dragon tree; we saw it again from Orotava, with great stretches of banana terraces sloping down to the sea in the foreground, and we saw it at sunset from Madame Pérez's garden, our eyes following for many miles below it the marvelous indentations of the coast, with the surf beating on the shore. Then we saw it again from Las Palmas, above the lesser peaks of Grand Canary Island.

The Pico de Teide, or Peak of Tenerife, is an extinct volcano 12,158 feet high, but it looks as if it resented being called extinct and might at any time prove itself very much alive.

But whenever I think of the Canaries the *barrancos* come to my mind. These are great, dry river beds with precipitous sides and terraced

plantations wherever terraces could be built. They are short canyons leading from the mountain peaks to the sea; but . . . these are the abodes of men and there are always to be seen, walking over the zigzag mule paths which enter them, the forms of people.

Stately women with the carriage of *grandes dames*, straight and graceful, with all kinds of burdens on their heads, wander leisurely over the mule paths, or the sombreros of the men and the miniature forms of their mules give the landscape a friendly appearance.

One never sees a man carrying his burden on his head; the fashion against it seems to be as universal as the fashion against carrying bundles on the streets of London used to be among English gentlemen . . . .

The barrancos are delightful places for the botanist, for in the rocky crevices of their precipitous walls many strange and interesting plant forms can be seen which exist nowhere else in the world . . . .

The Canaries have long been noted in botanical literature as the home of the dragon's-blood trees. The most famous and largest one of these remarkable trees was reported to have been 79 feet in circumference at the ground, and 70 feet high . . . .

I think I prefer the great Canary pines. They have a picturesqueness all their own, for when young they send out side branches which make them look like Lombardy poplars in the distance — handsome, columnar landscape trees — while later they acquire crowns and great trunks and branches which are quite as picturesque as the pine trees of Japan.

To see these Canary pines, one must get up into the higher altitudes — scale on mule back the narrow clay ridges which separate one barranco from another — until one is actually up where the drifting clouds can be seen below one, moving quietly down the barrancos and forming gray backgrounds for these glorious pines which, straight as arrows, rise from the steep slopes below.

When I was alone for hours in these superb solitudes I had time to reflect upon the melancholy fact that, in the days when the race of Guanches inhabited the caves whose opening are to be seen in the walls of the barrancos, vast forests of these giant pines and of now rare Til trees almost shut out the sunlight. Immense numbers of century-old Canary Island palms and the gigantesque dragon trees covered these mountain slopes. Since then, all these beautiful things have been swept away by the ravages of man.

With the increase of man has come a less beautiful world. He has always in the past and will perhaps continue in the future to wreck the superb sylvan landscapes of the earth . . . .

(*The National Geographic Magazine.*)

## Tamatave

(Concluded from p. 6)

victims here at the coast, my wife and I have not suffered with the fever; and without doing as many others do, placing ourselves under the daily *régime* of quinine, we have enjoyed excellent health. Because of its very hot and humid climate, Tamatave is somewhat depressing for the health, and this is now the third summer that we have lived in this furnace heat. However, we are beginning to sigh for the cooling breezes of the plateaus.

A very painful trial came to us February of last year. I was crossing the city on my bicycle, when at a place where four roads meet, I was struck by an automobile, and was dragged with my bicycle eight or ten meters. My forehead was severely wounded; two ribs were fractured, as well as the tibia of the left leg. The right leg was paralyzed, and remained paralyzed for several months. If I relate this accident here, it is only to give glory to God, for I am certain that God watched over me and delivered me from death. I was in the hospital twenty-three days, and convalescent two months. The doctors themselves were surprised to see the marvelous manner in which I was spared from death, and the rapid recovery I made. As soon as I recovered consciousness after the accident, I asked the doctor who was attending me if my life was in danger. He replied that he could give no hope, and that my life was in danger. I then lifted up my heart in prayer to the Divine Physician, and immediately God in His great mercy gave me the assurance that my life would be spared for the sake of my wife and children, and for the salvation of souls.

A very extraordinary thing happened at the time of the accident, which shows the zeal of our good friends the Catholic missionaries. No sooner did the Catholic missionary at Tamatave hear that there had been an accident in the town than he took his bicycle and came at once to the hospital. He waited outside the door of the operating room until the signal was given him to enter to administer the last sacrament, given in extreme cases.

During this hard trial it was with joy that I was able to see and feel the devotedness of our dear, faithful Malgassy brethren. While in the hospital I was cared for with the greatest devotion and tenderness by these dear members. Day and night two men would take turns watching by my bedside, intent and eager to do something to relieve my suffering. The women also helped my wife in caring for the home and the children. This manifestation of affection and devotion on the part of these poor natives, was a wonderful consolation to us in our affliction.

Our troubles did not come to an end with the accident. Later I had great difficulty in indemnifying myself; for there I was alone, a foreigner in a foreign land, and trying to battle against the

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richest and most highly considered manufacturer of the town. But not alone either, for there too God took our part, and gave victory.

Here at Tamatave, at the coast, we have an advantage over those who must labor in the interior of the island, in that we have the joy of meeting occasionally other missionaries who are passing on to either Tananarive or Mauritius. These visits are not appreciated by us alone, but also by our dear members who come in large numbers to the pier to greet and welcome the new missionaries. The visits of Brethren Girou and Bénézech with their families and also of Sister J. De Wolf did us much good, and gave us new courage to continue in our work.

Dear brethren and sisters in Europe, we wish to thank you for your interest in the work in Madagascar. Pray for us and for the work of God at Tamatave, for we are certain there are many honest hearts in this city where ignorance, vice and paganism are united to destroy the inhabitants. Pray God to give us wisdom from above, and the power of the Holy Spirit to win many souls from the slavery of Satan, — souls that will become true and faithful lambs in the flock of the Good Shepherd.

— Albert Long.  
*Translated ad libitum, A. M. D.*

Not in Vain

If I can stop one heart from breaking,  
I shall not live in vain;  
If I can ease one life the aching,  
Or cool one pain,  
Or help one fainting robin  
Unto his nest again,  
I shall not live in vain.

— Emily Dickinson.

According to the principal's closing report, 82 students from the Collonges school will be engaged this summer in Bible work, canvassing, and the ministry. More than seventy of this number will be working to earn a scholarship for the coming school year. Let us remember to pray for them.

\*

As result of K. Fishbacher's work, five persons were baptized and received into the Berne church May 3, 1930.

\*

Friday evening, April 4, the Neuchâtel church had the joy of assisting at a baptism of six candidates.

\*

Elder R. Wentland, who with his wife are the first Seventh-day Adventist workers to enter French Indo-China, writes that he organized our first church in that colony January 25 of this present year. Thus after years of waiting one more country has been added to those already hearing this glorious truth. It is interesting to note that Brother Julius Julien — formerly of Paris — is the Sabbath school superintendent and church clerk of this first church to be established in Saigon, Indo-China.

\*

Place: 130, Boulevard de l'Hôpital, Paris.  
Time: 2:30 P. M., April 25, 1930. Event: The laying of the first stone of the Paris church — an event which will, we believe, mean much for the finishing of the work in that large, important metropolis.

\*

The Ministerial Association department passes on this word of progress:

*Reading Course Enrolment, 1930*

English . . . . .	86
French . . . . .	56
German . . . . .	30
Hungarian and Rumanian	84
Italian . . . . .	22
Total	278

This represents the splendid gain of 82 as compared with 1929.

\*

Do we all recall that Sabbath, July 12 is EDUCATIONAL DAY?