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The Present State of Religion and Missions

BY L. H. CHRISTIAN

FOR the Gospel cause our day is the mightiest and most glorious of all the ages. It is greater even than the grand years of the first advent. Barring the one supreme event—the death of Christ—the issues now are also the most momentous. It really seems as if all the hosts of evil angels are directing and concentrating everything to win in the final controversy of earth. Mankind is uprooted. Society is breaking. Goodness, morality, holiness, and even decency seem dead. The national and international channels of industry and trade—the means of making a living—like the River Euphrates of prophecy, are drying up. Governments of every kind stand helpless. One country after another, though defying the supremacy and autocracy of the totalitarian state, making man a God, declares itself bankrupt—unable or unwilling to pay. The power of law is despised.

But the state of religion is even more deplorable. The gigantic priesthoods and cults of superstitious heathendom have lost their former strong grip on the multitudes—a fact of great promise and great peril. The Islam world is divided between frenzied fanaticism and sceptical stupidity or indifference. The Papacy, though boasting of progress, stands defeated in land after land. The Evil One appears to hate the very name of Christ so intensely that he will destroy even apostate Christianity. (Rev. 17:14.) Weakened by modernism and dissensions the Protestant bodies are not only in hostile

confusion—they are alarmed, retreating and financially embarrassed. What graphic evidence of this was seen in the recent session of the "Life and Work" congress in Fanö, Denmark; where many noble, godly men tried earnestly to stem the tide. Then, too, the great cause of foreign missions—that supreme, acid test of any church—is waning. Because of decreasing incomes, scores of missionaries from different societies are being called home.

However, in the midst of the present world downfall, three vital

Look Beyond

*This old world is full of trouble,
There are burdens hard to bear.
Many souls are heavy-hearted
With their load of grief and care.
There are weak and hungry children
Crying for a piece of bread,
And a million tear-stained faces,
Weeping for their sleeping dead.*

*Everywhere we meet with sorrow,
Sickness, pain, and many fears,
'Til our souls are over-burdened
With the weight of human tears.
But, dear soul, lift up thy vision
Just beyond this battle din,
Just beyond the strife and slaughter,
To the land all free from sin.*

*View by faith the wondrous country,
Where no tears will ever flow;
Where no battle ever rages,
Where we'll never sorrow know.
Look beyond, with faith and courage,
To the blessed home above,
There is rest beyond, in glory;
There we'll bask in endless love.*

N. P. NEILSEN.

facts of courage and hope stand forth. (1) Weary and troubled by the prevailing unrest, thousands are turning with earnest longing to the Bible and divine things. (2) In this day of darkness and despair, God has sent His message and messengers. The Advent hope and movement is the beacon light of this age. (3) To many of our leaders and members has come a new holiness and a new mission zeal. We rejoiced in this at the large and helpful Division meeting August 1st to 7th. We see it now in the earnest Harvest Ingathering work. We find it, too, in the spiritual fervour and unity of our many district meetings this fall.

This is indeed the day of God for the Advent cause. If we fail at this time, we fail for ever. We must appeal now for larger things in the Lord's work. We must lead our people in a great advance. And the advance must be on our knees. We win only through prevailing prayer. We need to evaluate anew the worth of a soul. Money and all things earthly lose in value every day. We have indeed been led to sense again how uncertain is life and even health. The only things worth while are to save the lost and eternity. From Africa come most touching requests for help. God is doing wonders for our missionaries. In Nigeria, where a few years ago we had but a meagre beginning, there are now 6,430 Sabbathkeepers. In our newest mission up in the Cameroons the raw heathen gladly come to hear the Gospel. It is so everywhere.

Let us tell all our members that every hour they spend in the Ingathering they help to lead some

poor, darkened, and suffering heathen from his idols and his sins to Jesus.

Harvest Ingathering in the Backwoods of Liberia

BY K. NOLTZE

WHEN in the white man's country of the northern hemisphere the trees and shrubs have lost their foliage and, as it were in an attitude of prayer their branches are stretched out toward heaven, when the snow and ice cover the earth, then is the most beautiful time of the year for the black people of Liberia—the harvest. And as the white man makes preparations for the feast of love to kindle new hope in the heart of his fellow-creatures, so also is the black man making preparations for a feast when, after several months on a limited food supply of fruit, vegetables, and grains, he can eat of the new season's rice to his heart's content!

In preparation for the rice harvest it is customary for the natives to cover their drums with new skin, clean their flutes of all dirt and spiders' webs, repair their native costumes gnawed asunder by rats, and most important of all, to hammer and sharpen the knives used for cutting the rice. Wearisome and monotonous would be the cutting of the rice if there were no music and no dancing for the reapers. The fields do not ripen evenly, thus of necessity the ears have to be cut one by one. After bundling up the sheaves they are piled in the open field where bird and rat traps have also been laid that they may have meat to eat along with the rice. This is the work of the women and children while the men lounge around doing nothing, unless perchance they are engaged in some kind of palaver.

The villagers are divided into different groups and in turn they get their fields cut by the group to which they belong. This brings life and solidarity to the work.

This year, for the first time, a Harvest Ingathering Campaign was launched among the Kpelle tribe in the interior of Liberia.

Here there is not much money in circulation and the great majority of the women have no idea of its value. They receive all they need in food and clothing by trucking.

As the people are totally illiterate, it was found necessary in the work of the campaign to use such things as they were accustomed to. First of all, drums and stringed instruments were made from the skin of fruits and tree fibre, rattling instruments from bast and stone, and drum sticks. Upon these hymns in the native language were practised.

Armed with a good missionary spirit, and the assurance of success, the students of the Kpelle Mission School were trained for a work entirely new to them. Not only were we desirous of reaching the villages but also the fields where the rice sheaves and storehouses stood. As large stretches of the bush separate one family's field from another family's, the territory was somewhat scattered so that it was deemed advisable to form two groups between which (when the fields in which they were working happened to be close enough together) there was keen competition in the matter of singing and the beating of drums.

To explain their mission, the leader of the respective groups delivered a well-learned speech which was followed by a hymn, praising the Giver of all. The drumming and singing of hymns continued while the gifts were brought along. To make themselves heard it was sometimes necessary to silence the drummers and dancers of the reapers.

Rice, bulbiferous plants, chickens, loin-cloths, Indian corn, eggs, coins, goats, etc., were received as gifts. As the rice was threshed right on the spot, it was only necessary to fill the bags with grain, and when a sufficiently large

quantity was received, it was carried off by one of the group to the mission station.

The members of the junior Sabbath-school, workers, and friends of the mission helped us to reach our goal by giving the amount earned by many hours of work. However, not always did things move as favourably as could have been wished. Sometimes a whole day was spent in this way without any success whatever. Medicine-men, who exercised a great influence over the people in the matter of idol worship, were the cause of much trouble. As soon as the drums were heard in their fields, with loud screams these medicine-men would fall upon our young folks, and, threatening them with knives and magic medicine, try to turn them to flight. Not only so, but they would at once run to the surrounding fields, warning the people not to give anything and confirming their threatenings by imprecations. Old and young are afraid of these old medicine-men but the boys had been taught to take no heed of their insults and fiendish curses. Although on such days they received only a few small gifts, they were days of real triumph to them, inasmuch as they had received the insults and curses with meekness.

While visiting a village other than his own, a certain chief listened to the speech of a leader of one of the groups, and though at first perfectly charmed by it, he suddenly jumped up and began cursing and throwing out insulting remarks at the boys, at the same time stopping the people from making further gifts. Thus the endeavours of the students were in vain and they were compelled to move on to the next village. The old chief followed them, however, continuing his evil work, and preventing them from meeting with any success. Again they moved on to another place, but when they saw him still following them into the fields they surrounded him, and threateningly told him that if he continued to follow them one step farther they would rush at him and give him a good thrashing, thus shutting up his mouth for that day at least. At this threat he became startled and quickly left them.

Some days later it so happened that this chief needed urgent help from the mission. On his way to the mission station he was met by some of the students who remonstrated with him concerning his former actions, whereupon he ran away. He was soon called back and his request granted. Thus coals of fire were heaped upon his head, and later he sent a very fine Harvest Ingathering gift with the request that meetings be held in his village.

The crowning work of all, however, was on the occasion when the whole band played before the district commissioner in the Government compound. Upon approaching the officer some weeks before,

he gave the assurance that he would get a whole collecting card filled up for them, and in this way he realized a neat little sum. The first on the list proved to be the leader of the Mohammedans in the district, which was indeed a good beginning.

The first Harvest Ingathering Campaign has taught our students above all the meaning of unselfish missionary endeavour. Despite the fact that many of the gifts were not more than ½d. in value, our goal was exceeded by ninety per cent. We now look forward to the time when the black foresters of Liberia will not only give of their means, but also give their hearts, to the Lord of the harvest.

ference might visit the school. With its flourishing farm, splendidly kept, its overflow of summer guests, its new set of treatment rooms, its children's summer colony, Suschenhof seemed like a hive of bees. Brother Rose has the general confidence and there is every prospect of a good attendance the coming year.

Lithuania has been under a cloud of discouragement since it lost its president, Brother Gnadjin, and also Brother Oltin. At the conference every cloud rolled away. Two Lithuanian brethren were ordained to the ministry. Steps were taken to strengthen the evangelistic work. Already there is an excellent spirit throughout the conference. Prospects are bright for a strong work in that Catholic field.

Brethren Eglit, Linde, and Ney were all re-elected. Brother Rudy has in them energetic lieutenants, and his ambition is to lead them into advance moves everywhere so that the work in the Baltic fields may grow in strength and experience an all-round development.

The Conferences in the Baltic Union

BY W. T. BARTLETT

EACH meeting in the Baltic Union had a special thrill. In Lithuania we were fortunate in securing permission to hold our conference in the hall selected in Heydekrug. Permission was at first refused, but after a personal visit to the president by one of our leading members, the refusal was withdrawn.

In the Courland Conference we met in our own church building in Jelgava. Only the chapel was completed, but we were all proud of our new property. One pleasing feature about the structure was the fact that all of the woodwork, the doors, windows, etc., was supplied by our own school at Suschenhof. The pulpit was a fine piece of work.

In Latvia also there was a minor thrill. Under recent laws for the suppression of sedition, no foreigner was allowed to speak in public without permission. This, however, was obtained in due time.

The thrill in Estonia was furnished in a three days' Young People's Congress that followed the conference proper. The young people wanted to be loyal to the principles of the Advent message, but some of them were university students and they feared to be narrow, so they brought many questions as to what was permissible for young people in such a changing time as the one we live in. For

a time there was earnest contending over principles and for independence, but at the end, all came together in perfect unanimity. Resolutions were passed defining the standards, and those who had been most determined in standing out for individual liberty agreed that the conclusions were right and expressed their determination to stand by them. So all rejoiced that the enemy did not gain a victory in this agitation. The last day was an outing by the sea-shore, and in healthful sports and united worship a very enjoyable day was spent.

There were two or three outstanding features that marked all the crowded conferences. One was the joy with which the people listened to the reports from their own missionaries. Brother and Sister Sproge and Dr. Purmal were heartily welcomed home. Their illustrated talks were listened to with keen interest. The Baltic Union ought to become before long one of the strong home bases, training, sending out, and supporting many workers from its various countries and peoples.

Great was the interest in the Union Training School. Brother Rose, the principal, attended all the conferences, and the people were intensely interested in hearing of the plans for stronger educational work. Arrangements were made so that all who came to the Riga Con-

The Lesson Help that Fits

DURING the fourth quarter of this year we shall study a series of Sabbath-school lessons different from any we have ever had. The entire set is based upon the "love chapter" of the Bible—1 Corinthians 13. It will be a good time to memorize the entire chapter. It is short, only thirteen verses.

We have a lesson help that fits the lessons. One chapter for each lesson. A booklet that will help you through the quarter, and which you will delight to read again and again.

The lesson help was written by Elder S. A. Wellman, Associate-secretary of the Sabbath-school Department, after the lessons were in the hands of the department in complete form. He wrote each chapter of the book to fit a lesson.

Send in your order early. The book, *God's Greatest Gift*, sells for twenty-five cents. Order through your book and Bible house. You will need the lesson help. You will use it. You will enjoy it.

L. FLORA PLUMMER.

The Conferences in Poland

BY W. T. BARTLETT

THE Annual Meeting of the East Polish Conference at Pozarki was for me a very interesting and happy occasion. We were in the heart of a rural region, and the conference was held under quite primitive conditions. A policeman came to see that the passports were all in order, otherwise we were not subject to any restrictions. We packed the aisles solidly. We filled every foot of sitting and standing ground. We sat in the windows. At some of the meetings there were as many people outside as there were in the building. We had our own open-air cafeteria under an improvised roof. There was coffee and bread in the morning, and soup and bread in the evening. A Jew set up a stall in the road outside for the sale of refreshments. I do not know how many of us slept in the church building, but every corner seemed to be occupied. It was all very simple, but there was no hardship. Nobody went away hungry, and I think all were rejoicing over the banquet of spiritual truth that had been spread before them.

The Russians love music and the people who came were mostly Russian. The brass band was kept busy from morning until night, and at most of the meetings two choirs did their respective best. Brother Babienco was in his element. It was to him a time of great happiness after the severe conflicts of the past year. The lawsuit over the possession of our church building in Bydgoszcz had for the time being terminated with a verdict in our favour. The opposition was on the rocks, owing to the flat refusal of its supposed supporters to contribute tithes. The leader of the opposition was in the neighbourhood of our conference. He had hired a room and invited all who wanted new light to come and get it. No one made any response. His landlord, however, visited the chapel and was overheard reporting to him that we were having a wonderful time, with an overcrowded house and splendid meetings.

The people went back to their

homes happy in the truth and minded to labour zealously for its spread. Brother Kulak was re-elected president. There are yet battles to be fought in Poland, but the truth is showing itself mighty, and it will unquestionably prevail in the future as it has done in the past. Poland is a large and populous field and there is need of

trained workers. Unfortunately the training school is closed for the present, but we hope it will soon be reopened, again to play its important part in the development of workers for the cause. It greatly rejoiced the hearts of the believers to know that special books were prepared for the training of their children who go to the public schools in the truths of the message. The new textbooks in the Polish language were eagerly snatched up and all that were available were quickly sold.

A Brief Glance over the South Polish Conference

BY P. ENGLERT

THE South Polish Conference is composed of territories in Galicia and Silesia, which formerly belonged to Austria and Germany. In these districts dwell almost ten million people. Most of them speak Polish, but a large number of Germans are found in the territory. There are about 5,000,000 Ukrainians, and many Jews in the cities. The religion is predominantly Catholic, the Ukrainians being mostly Greek Catholics. The Germans are partly evangelical, partly Catholic. In Silesia we also find evangelical Poles.

The Advent message before the world war was first preached in Silesia, where flourishing churches were quickly raised up. Many evangelicals embraced the message in that region. In this way the truth found entrance into Austrian Silesia where, in spite of difficulty and opposition, a society was organized under the name, "Union of Christian Men and Women," which exists to this day. Galicia remained for a considerable period a black spot for the Advent messengers. It was hard to get an entrance for us and for other churches. There, until this day, the old Austrian laws in regard to religion suffer no religion except such as is authorized by the State. The priests have taken care that no literature should be circulated and no meetings held unless they were approved by the Catholics. Offenders were soon arrested and severely punished.

This country was devastated during the world war and the ruins are still visible. After such a ploughing it was meet that a better harvest should appear in due course, and to the glory of God I am able to write that indeed a new day has dawned. The Lord has given us brethren, many of whom learned the truth in other lands, who have carried it back to their own people. Later colporteurs were sent out to scatter the good seed. Many of these have been punished for carrying on their work. For a long time meetings for worship had to be held secretly. By God's help there are now scattered companies who are holding up the banner of truth and keeping the faith in spite of persecution. I must recount one or two of their experiences.

One group in the east among the Ukrainians was raised up in these circumstances. A brother, serving as a soldier during the war, came into a church in Silesia and there heard the message. When he, after a long time, returned home, he had a strong desire that his own countrymen should learn the present truth, and he soon found a few friends. A group of Sabbath-keepers sprang up. When the local priest heard of it, he called the people into the church, together with his own people also, one Sunday. Then he stood them before his congregation and questioned them separately. If they did not answer the questions to his satis-

faction he denounced and abused them before all in a terrifying way. The local authorities stood with him in this course.

With God's help, however, the believers stood firm, although they received no permission to assemble for worship. The police frequently came into their gathering to find out what they were doing. Even their Bibles were confiscated, but they bought new ones. Often their windows were broken. They were brought before the judges, threatened with prison and banishment, but they could not be frightened into surrendering their faith. After a time their leader wrote to the church where he had learned the truth that there were six souls ready for baptism and asking if a preacher could not be sent to baptize them. Shortly after the then president of the conference, Brother Mathe, came with another worker, but they could not help much because they were quickly arrested and cast into prison. Following this, the writer came to the town and had a similar experience, yet notwithstanding, succeeded in

baptizing the six souls by night. To-day there are about fifty members. One of our student colporteurs, working in the Przemysl region, was attacked, fearfully beaten, everything taken from him, and he himself left unconscious until someone came by who revived him and carried him to hospital. Such things have often happened.

To-day, God be praised, we have more liberty. God opens hearts and doors, and He will still help us to prosecute His work in this country. There is a good interest everywhere. People are begging us to teach them the Word of God.

At the close of last year our conference numbered 1,310 members. With the president we have thirteen workers, but what is that among so many millions? We are praying the Lord of the harvest to send more reapers.

[NOTE. Since this report was written, there has been a re-arrangement of conference boundaries in Poland. We have therefore omitted some particulars of the territory and given only the substance of this report.—w.T.B.]

Locating Recruits in Ethiopia

BY M. J. SORENSON

So far this year it has been my happy lot to accompany new workers to two widely-separated mission stations. Early in January, with Brother and Sister Palm from Sweden, I reached our new mission station at Debre Tabor, to which place they had been assigned to labour. In May I accompanied Miss Lind, also from Sweden, to our mission station in Wallega.

To reach these stations in the interior means a two weeks' strenuous trek by mule—a novel mode of travel for people who come from civilized countries. It means sore, stiff legs with aches and pains all over the body. I remember once while located at Addis Alem, that a German doctor in private practice reached our station after his first day's ride from Addis Abeba. He was so completely worn out that he threw himself on the floor and he told us afterwards that if he should have given vent to his feelings he would have broken down and cried like a baby.

On our trek to Debre Tabor our caravan consisted of about twenty-five pack mules carrying household goods and supplies, together with a supply of medicine. Very often the muleteers, or negadies as they are called, are harder on the white man's mental poise than the saddle mule is on his physical feelings. These negadies invent all kinds of tricks to make it unpleasant for the traveller, thinking that in this way they will succeed in getting more money out of him. Sometimes while in camp and during the night the hungry mules of the negadies will stray into the grain fields of the farmers. This means a pitched battle in the morning between the farmers and the negadies. As we were ready to trek one morning a group of enraged farmers swinging heavy clubs and sticks swept down upon our negadies. The farmers tried to capture the pack mules, and the negadies would engage in a wrestling match with the farmers and thus try to sidetrack

them while some of their helpers would hurry the mules on in a roundabout way. The tumult lasted a couple of hours during which every advance step was contested, but at last the farmers returned to their fields, which in reality had not been harmed to any appreciable extent.

We had been fortunate in selecting our negadies. They had agreed with us when we left Addis Abeba that they would not want to travel on the Sabbath and they did not try to break this promise. Several times we had worship with them while on trek, and they manifested great interest in the Word of God. Often as we travelled along they would ask us why we did not believe in the intercession of Mary and the efficacy of fasting on Wednesdays and Fridays. Our answers would always include appropriate quotations from the Scriptures bearing on the subject and this never failed to impress them.

Twice on the trek we had to cross the Blue Nile, which means an abrupt drop into a deep canyon and a corresponding climb up on the other side. At the bottom of this pit it is always scorching hot, and in order to avoid as much of this as possible, this part of the journey is made by night. Once in making the ascent, a large caravan was coming down and it was quite a job for the mules to pass each other without being pushed off the edge of the narrow trail and being hurled into the precipice. Another time we passed through a wilderness inhabited by brigands. Early one morning we saw two of them watching us at a discreet distance from behind a tree. Evidently the size of our caravan impressed them, as they whistled to their companions in a nearby thicket, signalling them not to attack us.

After fifteen days of trekking we reached our destination one Friday afternoon weary and worn, but happy to have arrived. Although seven buildings had been started, only the walls were up. So Brother and Sister Palm were obliged to locate in a room of a straw-thatched house with mud floors. Two rooms of this same building were used as a stable for horses

Report of the Northern European Division

Name of Conference or Mission	No. Churches	Baptism and Votc	Apostasy	Death	Net Gain	Present Membership	Evangelistic Workers	Colporteurs	No. Sabbath-Schools	Membership	Average Attendance	Tithe	Tithe per capita	Sabbath-School Offerings	Weekly Offerings	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
N. E. Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baltic Union	1	114	187	49	9	125	5,241	59	53	141	5,523	4,070	\$	7,707.70	0.12	1,593.77
British	2	76	40	111	29	-93	5,021	100	83	145	5,192	4,155	\$	30,619.10	0.46	5,819.31
E. Nordic	3	93	224	35	12	173	4,480	68	93	160	4,117	3,036	\$	10,056.80	0.18	2,660.59
Polish	4	147	109	96	5	10	3,077	53	39	152	3,416	2,587	\$	3,152.60	0.08	855.05
W. Nordic	5	129	349	28	25	287	6,444	62	59	176	5,803	4,690	\$	17,884.50	0.22	4,624.65
Union Tls. 2nd Qtr. 1934	559	909	319	80	502	24,263	356	327	774	24,051	18,538	\$	69,430.70	0.22	15,553.47	7.61
E. Afr'n Union Miss.	6	31	6	76	7	-85	3,387	17	...	142	7,961	8,102	\$	830.10	0.02	795.74
Ethiopian	7	7	3	...	...	4	310	16	...	16	500	490	\$	362.00	0.09	131.74
Gold Coast	8	6	35	7	3	25	592	3	...	41	1,840	1,344	\$	420.40	0.06	149.61
Nigerian	9	4	175	5	3	162	1,358	16	...	87	6,194	5,371	\$	384.10	0.02	228.93
Sierra Leone	10	6	...	...	...	...	438	6	...	24	1,057	1,153	\$	303.80	0.05	101.55
Upper Nile	11	3	2	2	1	-1	134	4	...	15	301	240	\$	153.80	0.09	48.36
French Equa. Mision.	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	19	61	\$	65.70	0.84	26.00
Mis's Tls. 1st Qtr 1934	57	221	90	14	105	6,225	64	...	323	17,872	16,751	\$	2,519.90	0.03	1,481.94	...
Grand Tls. 2nd Qtr 1934	616	1,130	403	94	617	30,488	420	327	1,100	41,923	35,289	\$	71,950.60	0.19	17,035.41	7.61

and mules. That was their first African home.

The news soon spread that the medical workers of Hakim had arrived and by Sunday, the third day after our arrival, people came for treatment. During the ten days I spent there about thirty patients came daily for treatment. The report which comes to us from Debre Tabor for the first quarter of this year shows an income of over 500 thalers. While this is not a large amount, yet it is a very encouraging beginning. The treatments given include everything from pulling teeth to giving intravenous injections.

Brother Palm, being a radio expert, had brought a radio with him—one which he had assembled and put into working order himself. This magic machine created quite a sensation among this primitive people and the ruler felt happy and proud that Brother Palm had come to live in his town. When music from Europe began floating over the air and the people heard Big Ben strike the hour in London, their amazement knew no bounds. The governor asked if he could not come down and spend an evening listening to the radio. Although we had no place but a tent to entertain him, yet he came down one evening with a whole retinue of officers and soldiers. A British consul and his wife who happened to be visiting the governor also came along. The Dejasmach invited us up to his palace a couple of times

for dinner and sent presents of sheep and food supplies.

Soon I found myself on the trail again, this time headed to our mission station in Dessie. Here I found the work in a prosperous condition and the workers well and happy and of good courage. During 1933 the hospital received in gifts and collections from patients over 6,000 thalers. That is certainly a fine record. The hospital should be entirely self-supporting in a couple years more. We have a good day school in Dessie. At the time of my visit three of the former pupils who had been in the baptismal class for a long time were buried in the watery grave.

When I arrived in Dessie Dr. Purmal was away taking care of Ras Kabeda, who was ill. Some years ago this ruler had been a patient of Dr. Bergman, and at that time made a gift of 400 thalers to the hospital. This time he gave 600 thalers. He is very anxious to have us start medical and school work in his province. He is asking the emperor to give us a gift like the Debre Tabor hospital and Ras Kabeda out of his own money wants to give us 2,000 thalers for a school. He also promised to provide an annual subsidy for this work. He urged us repeatedly to accept this offer and told us that if we did not come soon, the Catholics would occupy the place. While there is no large centre in this province, yet it is thickly populated and a fine day

school and mission dispensary could be established there with very little expense to the mission, if we could only get a worker. Surrounding the highlands are malarious lowlands where the population is ravaged every year by malaria. On my way back to Addis Abeba I spent two days with Ras Kabeda and was greatly impressed with the pathetic plea he made to us to come and help him and his people.

Miss Lind had been appointed to succeed Miss Mortenson, who, because of severe illness, had to give up her work at our Wallega station and return to the homeland. Before starting on our trek, Miss Lind had taken a couple of rides on a mule, and although she did not fall in love with either the mule or the saddle, she had a little foretaste of what travelling in Ethiopia would be like. She started out with some misgivings about her ability to spend two weeks in the saddle, but was happily surprised to learn that without any great discomfort she was able to stand the ride as well as her more seasoned travelling companions. Unfortunately one afternoon the crupper on her saddle came off and in riding down hill the saddle tilted forward enough to dislodge the rider. The riderless mule came dashing past me in a wild gallop and I knew something had happened. I quickly dismounted and rushed back and found Miss Lind had fallen on her back and was gasping for breath.

for Quarter Ended June 30, 1934

Harvest Ingathering	Annual Offering	Miscellaneous Offerings	Week of Sacrifice	Young People's Offerings	Big Week	Total Offerings	Total Offerings per capita	Percentage of Offerings to Tithe	Total Contributions for Home Missionary Work	Total Contributions for Local Church Work	Colporteur Sales	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
14.79	2.25	.....	0.14	11.28	2,016.93	3,639.16	0.05	47.2	585.33	891.08	4,756.32	7
74.35	32.51	21.93	243.37	179.09	3,625.51	9,996.07	0.15	32.6	164.44	4,382.00	22,750.34	2
150.56	21.04	39.18	333.80	66.33	1,366.10	4,637.70	0.08	46.1	944.50	563.45	12,765.65	3
39.88	3.30	13.15	616.68	16.56	.....	1,504.74	0.04	47.7	2.08	132.23	1,155.87	4
.....	7.79	.....	2,199.03	275.85	2,087.45	9,242.26	0.12	51.7	276.13	1,958.49	19,315.28	5
279.58	66.89	74.26	3,393.02	549.11	9,095.99	29,019.93	0.09	41.8	1,972.48	7,917.25	60,743.46	.....
115.42	0.20	.....	.....	.....	37.68	949.04	0.02	114.3	.....	.....	143.91	6
16.23	10.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	158.36	0.04	43.7	.....	.....	.....	7
49.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.60	243.82	0.03	57.9	.....	.....	145.51	8
143.73	23.58	.....	.....	.....	18.08	414.32	0.03	107.9	.....	.....	394.93	9
16.35	6.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	124.85	0.02	41.1	.....	.....	.....	10
0.45	1.54	.....	0.24	.....	14.33	64.92	0.04	42.2	.....	.....	115.18	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	0.33	39.6	.....	.....	.....	12
341.49	42.65	.....	0.24	.....	114.69	1,981.01	0.02	78.6	.....	.....	739.53	.....
621.07	109.54	74.26	3,393.26	549.11	9,210.68	31,000.94	0.08	43.1	1,972.48	7,917.25	61,482.99	.....

We felt relieved to learn that the suffering was quite temporary and soon she was able to get into the saddle again and ride on.

Brother Jensen is the doctor of the large thickly populated territory surrounding the town of Gemble. The title is not an empty one, for Brother Jensen is never baffled no matter how difficult the case may be. Mondays and Thursdays are set apart for the patients who are treated with injections. Friday is leper day and a steadily growing number of lepers come for treatment.

The day after our arrival Miss Lind appeared at the breakfast table in her white uniform all ready and eager to begin her work in the dispensary.

The missionary needs your prayers and letters of hope and cheer to strengthen him for the battle. So let no one feel that his duty is done when he has accompanied the new missionary appointee to the railway station and bid him God-speed. From then on you must hold up his arms as Moses was supported by his friends.

our Division would get under the burden of the Ingathering as some of our lay members are, we should see our mission funds swell considerably. And why shouldn't workers enter every campaign with zeal? The measure of the man is his capacity to put his converts to work for God. There will be a great difference in the result of any line of endeavour if one tries to do the work of twenty instead of putting twenty to work. However, example is a great teacher, and it is far better to say "Come" than "Go!"

The official time for the 1934 Harvest Ingathering Campaign is nearing its close. Is the work lagging because of you?

"If a task is once begun, never leave it till it's done." Rally everyone for the last stage of the race. Everyone can win!

As a Division we appreciate the loyal service thus far rendered, and would express our hearty thanks. Our appreciation will be multiplied if you will all co-operate in making the year 1934 the best we have ever had. It is not too late to add a little yourself and to ask everyone else to do the same.

And above all, it is not too late to wake up, dear fellow-worker, you who have taken life so easily, while God's people are collecting money for Him, as well as warning a world lost in sin.

"Be strong and of good courage, and do it."

Finished?

BY CLARENCE V. ANDERSON

Home Missionary Secretary, Northern European Division

HAVE you finished? Not yet! You can be sure that if everybody was under the burden of the Harvest Ingathering as some of our good people are, that word "Finished" would be a reality. The consecration and self-sacrifice of our dear people during these days is nothing short of a miracle. I find sisters, whose husbands are hard against them, going out secretly, gathering funds for God; I find young people zealously giving themselves to the Ingathering work; I find busy business men surrendering pride and self in the interests of collecting for missions; and I find the aged, yes, even a brother ninety-three years of age, active in the call of the hour,

which we all know is the HARVEST INGATHERING.

And what about the readers of the SURVEY? What are the preachers and workers doing? Most of them are loyally leading churches, and collecting personally to the glory of God. A few will shamefully take a back seat some day because inward pride, and lack of surrender and love for the cause, lead them to invent reasons galore why they should not take part in the Harvest Ingathering.

Britain says: *Courage Conquers!*

North England says: "Just a little more in 1934."

What do you say? I am convinced that if every paid worker in

From In & Out & Round About

As this issue goes to press the annual conferences in Poland are in full swing. Brethren Dick and Strahle are in attendance from the Division. They report that as in the other conference meetings held earlier in different parts of the field, the Lord is manifesting Himself in a remarkable way, and that the prospects for our work in Poland are very encouraging.

* * *

AFTER closing a good summer school, Newbold Missionary College opened the new school year on Wednesday, August 22nd, with an encouraging enrolment. We understand up to the present some 100-105 students are in attendance. There was an exceptionally good spirit present at the opening exercises and the prospects promise a good school year throughout.

* * *

It is with grief in our hearts that we have learned of the death of Prof. C. W. Irwin, who, prior to his prolonged illness, was Educational Secretary of the General Conference. Prof. Irwin was a strong leader and has done much to build up and strengthen our educational work throughout the world field. Prof. Irwin was much beloved and esteemed by those whose privilege it was to be associated with him in any way, and we feel that in his death the educational phase of our work has suffered a great loss.

* * *

AUGUST 2nd, Pastor W. T. Bartlett left Marseilles for an extended tour to East Africa. During his absence the Sabbath-school work will be cared for by Pastor C. V. Anderson, while Pastor E. D. Dick

will be responsible for the editorial work in connection with the SURVEY, as well as the work of the Ministerial Association.

* * *

OUR readers will learn with regret of the serious illness of Mrs. L. H. Christian, wife of our Division President. On August 9th she underwent a heavy operation and her condition is still serious. We



Sister E. Hange who has recently sailed for Uganda.

are sure that the SURVEY family will unite in earnest prayer for her full restoration.

* * *

SINCE the beginning of 1933 we have received appeals from the Upper Nile Union for a teacher-treasurer to carry their office responsibility and teach the missionaries' children. It was not until recently that we have been able to

respond to this appeal for help. Miss E. Hange, whose picture appears in this issue, in company with Miss C. J. Schuil, missionary returning to the East African Union, sailed for East Africa on July 27th.

* * *

DR. C. E. CUMINGS left England September 7th for East Africa where he will take up work in the Kendu Hospital as locum-tenens in the absence of Dr. G. A. Madgwick, who has now arrived in England on furlough.

♦ ♦ ♦

Last Minute Item

THE second week Harvest In-gathering returns are just in. Every Union is on the job, and reporting. That's fine! The total reported is 37,175 dollars, compared with 34,892 dollars of last year's second report.

Keep the good work going! If possible, do a little more in 1934!

C.V.A.

A Correction

In a short write-up on the new work opened up in the Coast Mission, East Africa, we regret that in the August issue the caption read: "Firstfruits of the Gold Coast" instead of "Firstfruits of the Coast Mission."

The Advent Survey

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Editor: W. T. Bartlett

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