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No. 1

The Divisional Council

By Carlyle B. Haynes

YEAR by year it has been necessary, for purposes of appropriating various funds, and making the budgets of the various fields for the new year, for the members of the South American Division Committee to come together in Council. This is held at the headquarters of the División in Buenos Aires.

These yearly Councils are of great interest to the workers throughout our fields, especially so as it is at these gatherings that the annual appropriations are made, and policies are established for the direction of the work in the Division. Because of this the workers are always happy to obtain information regarding the proceedings of these Divisional Councils. It is for the purpose of passing on such information that this brief report is being made.

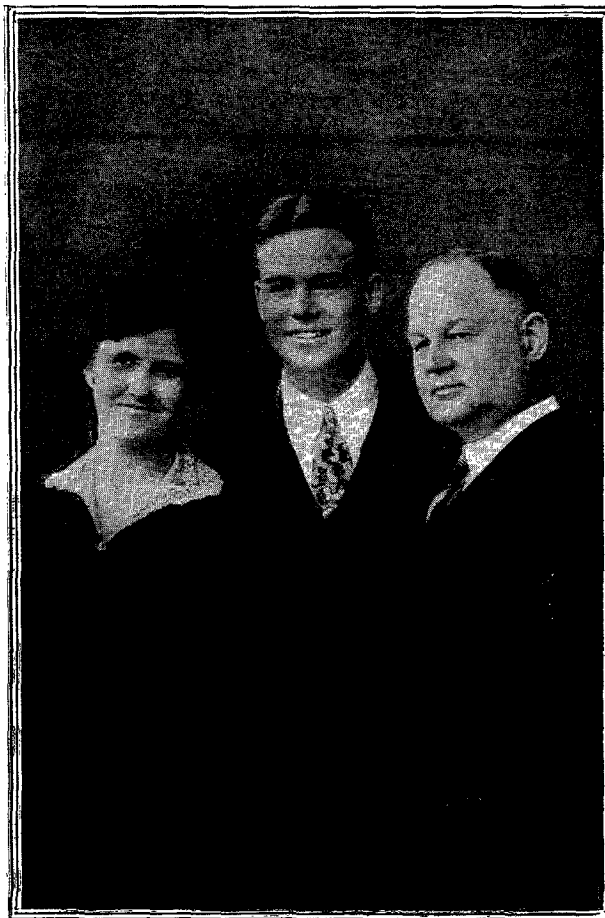
We were able this year to hold the Council earlier than usual. This was done in the hope that the budgets of the various fields for 1928 could be made before the beginning of the year, and not after the new year had commenced. The date of the Council was November 20-25.

Present at this meeting were the members of the Division Committee with but two exceptions. Brother W. H. Williams, the treasurer, is still in the United States, undergoing a surgical operation, and will not be returning to South America until February. Elder E. L. Maxwell, president of the Austral Union, has not yet arrived from the United States to assume his duties, but is planning on being here in January. Those present at the Council were N. P. Neilsen, president of the South Brazil Union Conference;

E. H. Wilcox, superintendent of the East Brazil Union Mission; V. E. Peugh, superintendent of the Inca Union Mission; C. L. Bauer, secretary-treasurer of the Austral Union Conference, representing that organization in the absence of Elder Maxwell; C. P. Crager, Divisional Educational, Missionary Volunteer and Sabbath School secretary; E. H. Meyers, Divisional Publishing secretary; R. R. Breitigam, Divisional Home Missionary secretary; J. W. Westphal, Divisional Field secretary; F. C. Varney, Divisional cashier; and the writer.

At the very outset of the meeting we were refreshed by hearing the reports of Elders Westphal and Crager, two Divisional secretaries who have been engaged in evangelistic campaigns in the North Argentine Conference. It is good to see Divisional men setting this fine example. We are glad to hear of union departmental secretaries also, such as Elder L. E. Christman of the Austral Union, engaging in the same good work. Indeed, we learn that every executive in the East Brazil Union Mission, five in all, has been out in 1927 in evangelistic campaigns, one of them holding as many as three efforts. That is an encouraging and cheerful word.

Appropriations from the General Conference for 1928 had increased our base from \$304,554.75 to \$320,896.99, giving us in regular appropriations \$16,342.24 more than we had the year before. This was distributed to the four union organizations. In addition to this we had been given \$22,203.81 in special appropriations, all of which we passed on to the fields, \$9,449.65 going to three unions, East Brazil, South Brazil, and Inca; the balance of \$12,754.16 is going to our three training schools, the River Plate Junior College, the Brazil Train-



Elder and Mrs. Carlyle B. Haynes, with their son Donald, who has now joined them in South America.

ing School, and the Chillan Training School. From the Mission Extension Funds gathered through the Big Week campaign of 1928 we are to receive \$22,000.00, for our Educational, Medical and Publishing work in South America. From the Church Extension Fund of 1928 we are to receive \$10,000.00 more for the church building in Buenos Aires. All of these were appropriated at our Council to the objects for which they were designated.

Looking to an enlargement of our Home Missionary activities the following action was passed:

"In view of the need of inexpensive literature treating in an attractive way special subjects of the message, which literature can be used in large quantities among churches and in public efforts,

"We Recommend, to the Casa Editora Sudamericana, the issuing of a series of four-page propaganda leaflets, size about 8x11 inches;

"We Further Recommend, (a) That the price of these leaflets not exceed one centavo (Argentine currency), and that no edition be less than 100,000;

"(b) That we have in mind the building up of a limited set of leaflets presenting a continuity of subjects to be used in constant systematic literature evangelism."

Such a series of well prepared leaflets, low in price, will certainly do much in extending the message.

Inasmuch as there is an increasingly large number of calls from our mission fields being filled by graduates of the River Plate Junior College it was believed it would be profitable to have the President of the College visit the Indian work and training school in the Lake Titicaca field. Accordingly Professor J. S. Marshall was invited to visit the Inca Union, returning by way of Chile so that he could visit the Chillan Training School.

Believing the time to be ripe to attempt to reach the large English-speaking population of Buenos Aires with the truths of the three-fold message, the Division Committee authorized the President of the Division to conduct a city evangelistic campaign in this great center, probably during the months of April and May, 1928, as well as to connect with and assist in similar campaigns in Portuguese in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo in 1929. Most earnestly do we solicit the prayers of all who read this for these important campaigns.

One other action of the Divisional Council which is of general interest is as follows:

"Whereas the standards of the ministry in all things should be maintained on an irreproachable basis in order that 'the ministry be not blamed,' we

"Recommend, (a) That our conference and institutional workers refrain from all side lines of business and give themselves wholly to the denominational work and the ministry of the gospel.

"(b) We counsel our workers to arrange their personal financial budgets so as to live within their regular income, and where they do not succeed in so doing that they be advised to take up some remunerative line of business outside of denominational employment.

"(c) Believing that every worker should be a faithful tithe-payer, we reaffirm the action of the Des Moines Autumn Council of 1925, not to employ any worker who is not a faithful tithe-payer. Further, that workers who are known to be unfaithful in tithe-paying shall not be transferred to another conference without proper consideration of this standing of the worker.

"(d) That workers who continually neglect or refuse to pay their just obligations be advised to take up some other line of work.

"(e) And further, that proper and satisfactory arrangements be made by workers for all financial obligations before transference to another field.

"(f) While desiring to encourage every worker to make continuous effort for self-improvement, especially through correspondence courses, we

"Recommend, That full time conference workers, or other denominational employees, do not take residence school work, or any line of study that would make inroads upon time that should be given to their regular duties, without first making proper arrangements with those in charge of their work."

As this is being written the brethren are hurrying back to their fields to shape things for another year's work, a year which we believe will be the most prosperous for the work of God in South America of any that has gone before.

A Review of Beginnings in South America.—No. 2

FIRST BELIEVERS AND THE FIRST CHURCH

THERE is one thing rather singular about the first entrance of the message in the South American Continent. It did not happen by chance. It is evident that Divine Providence led in a special way when the time came for the beginning to be made. After the Continent had waited untouched for decades, the message suddenly entered and fruit appeared in at least five different places through five independent means in less than five years. And then, as Elder O. Montgomery words it, "came the colporteur in whose tracks

have sprung up churches and believers everywhere." Indeed, when a decade had passed, the truth had been sown in scores of places throughout Columbia, British Guiana, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentine, Chile, and the Falkland Islands.

Quoting from Elder W. A. Spicer's book, "Our Story of Missions," page 265, where the work in Brazil is especially referred to, we note that "Scarcely in our history has such a harvest followed so quickly after the pioneer book work," and that "The ministers followed the path of the colporteurs, and shared the same experiences." One can only partially appreciate how trying were these pioneer experiences at that time when the progress made could hardly be known nor the significance of those beginnings be appreciated by these isolated messengers toiling away each in his own secluded spot. Now we can review it all as one whole and see the structure that was built upon that hidden foundation, and we exclaim, "surely God was leading."

Next in order in our story is a review of how the message was first planted in the River Plate district where our South American headquarters was destined to be established later and which section is today also rapidly becoming the "home base" for the Spanish-speaking fields of the Division. Coming back to the thought expressed at the beginning regarding the message entering simultaneously in so many places, we quote the following interesting statement made by Elder J. W. Westphal: "In three different ways, each independent of the other, and nearly at the same time, the truth reached Argentine, and opened the work among three different nationalities." (Jubilee number of the *Review and Herald*, 1924.) The story of these three different openings among three nationalities is nothing less than a story of Providential leadings.

About two years after the first Seventh-day Adventist literature reached Brazil and British Guiana, a man by the name of Pedro Peverini living far up north in the interior of Argentine at a place called Las Garsas, read from some newspaper about one of our baptisms held at Neuchatal, Switzerland. Although this comment in the paper ridiculed the baptism and our belief, it aroused a curiosity and brought a conviction too, they confessed later, which caused the Peverini family to write to the wife's relatives in her native country, Italy, asking them to communicate with the "Adventists" in Switzerland and secure the periodical they published. The newspaper report of the baptism mentioned our French periodical published in Switzerland, stating that it was printed on more durable paper than necessary if the end of the world was as near as our worker in Europe, Elder D. T. Bourdeau, was teaching. In this



Workers present at the general meeting at Paraná, Argentine, March 1906, when the South American field was organized into a Union Conference. The names given from reader's left to right are as follows:

Lower row: Mrs. O. Heyde, F. H. Westphal, W. A. Spicer, J. W. Westphal, Mrs. J. W. Westphal, J. McCarthy, F. W. Spies.

Second row: O. Heyde, S. Mangold, Mrs. S. Mangold, R. Dirlwaechter, L. Ernst, R. H. Habenicht, Mrs. R. H. Habenicht, E. Thoman, Mrs. E. Thoman, Mrs. G. Riffel, Miss C. Emmenegger (now Mrs. J. Bonjour).

Third row: J. Maas, Mrs. J. Maas, Mrs. J. Schimpf, J. Schimpf, Mrs. A. Fulton, A. Fulton, J. Bonjour, N. Z. Town, G. Riffel, O. Opegard, G. Block.

Back row: H. F. Graf, J. Ernst, Mrs. J. Ernst, Miss E. Ernst (now Mrs. L. A. Rojas), Mrs. O. T. Fernandez (now Mrs. J. C. Dessignet), Miss C. Deggeller (now Mrs. I. Kalbermatter), Mrs. N. Z. Town, A visitor whose name is unknown, Mrs. O. Opegard, E. Desvars.

instance, as often happens in cases of opposition to the message, the enemy thwarted his own purpose by doing too much advertising for the truth. The facts are, the Peverini family received our French paper for three years and it brought them to a decision for the truth about 1889. As far as we know they were the first to accept the truth in the South American Division. This aged couple are still living.

About the time this Italian family accepted the truth the way was being prepared for another remarkable opening among the German-speaking people. The incident has a special significance in that it resulted in the establishment of our first church in the South American Continent. Years previously a man by the name of George Riffel had left Argentine for the United States. He later accepted the truth through the labors of Elder L. R. Conradi while at Tampa, Kansas, and at once began to think about his unconverted neighbors in Argentine. In 1890 he returned with three other families of believers.

These four families arrived on a Friday at the river port Diamante, their destination in Argentine. A man named Reinhardt Hetze was at the port to welcome them. He was there apparently for other purposes as he was a total stranger to the brethren and knew nothing about their coming. It is quite evident that God's

hand directed in Mr. Hetze's early contact with the newcomers for he at once took an interest in the homeless travelers, invited them to his own home, and after learning that they were Sabbath-keepers, decided to join them in keeping the Sabbath the next day. He had come from Russia sometime before, already quite convinced of the truth. Until his death, Brother Hetze remained a staunch believer and a pillar in the church.

Elder F. H. Westphal, who was sent by the General Conference in response to the calls coming from these new Sabbath-keepers in Argentine, arrived at the same port, Diamante, four years later at midnight the latter part of August (1894). Within a few weeks a church of thirty-six members was organized, the first in South America. Speaking of the work in this section Elder J. W. Westphal says, "Five churches and scattered brethren are the result of this humble beginning. The Argentine Training School and Sanitarium are within a league of the place where these first brethren located." (Jubilee number of *Review and Herald*).

The third case, it will be observed, is quite similar to the first incident described above, and it took place only shortly afterward, opening up work in another section of Argentine, this time among French-speaking people. A Baptist minister told some of his members about people in

Switzerland who kept the seventh day and who published a paper teaching their doctrine. Some of the members then requested the minister to secure the paper for them. This he did, though perhaps rather reluctantly. As a result of these papers being sent two families, Dupertuis and Pidoux by name, accepted the truth. They lived in a small settlement called Felicia in the province of Santa Fe. The descendants of these families are today pillars in the cause. By 1896 Elder F. H. Westphal had organized a church of twenty-five at this place.

It is interesting to note that not far from this last mentioned place, at Las Tunas, our first school in Argentine was started. This was about the middle of the year 1899 and Elder N. Z. Town, who was destined to serve as Publishing Department secretary for the General Conference, was the first teacher and director. The school was very soon afterwards moved to another site where today it continues to fill an important place, being the largest Spanish training school we have in the world. In 1901 the three republics of Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay were organized into the River Plate Conference with Elder Town as the first president.

Few fields, even as large as this River Plate Conference, could in those days give a better report of progress than that which we note in the following interesting paragraph written twenty-five years ago, being taken from "El Faro" of October 1902 (published in Buenos Aires): "The River Plate Conference includes Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay. The work was begun by colporteurs in 1891. In 1894 the first preacher was sent. Since that other workers have come. The Lord has blessed their efforts and now there are some 500 Adventist believers in these republics. The River Plate Conference was organized a year ago."

About three years after the above quoted paragraph was written a special meeting of representatives from all of South America was held at Paraná, Argentine. Elder W. A. Spicer, then secretary of the General Conference, was present at this meeting and a South American Union Conference was organized, with Elder J. W. Westphal as president.

When the above mentioned Peverini family, the first to accept the truth, received the first literature from Europe they were already well past the age of youth. Yet they have lived to see the work grow from one family to a mission, to a conference, to a union mission, to a union conference, and finally to a South American Division with a membership of about 18,000.

E. H. MEYERS.

*Publishing Department Secretary,
South American Division.*

Austral Union Conference

E. L. MAXWELL - - - - President
 C. L. BAUER - - - - Secy.-Treas.
 Address: Florida, F. C. C. A.,
 Buenos Aires, Argentine

Pioneer Experiences

HAVING been asked to write a few lines for the BULLETIN, telling of some of my experiences and how life appears from the location (Unquillo, Argentine) where my family and I have settled, I shall try to let you see through my telescope.

I was glad indeed when at the close of last year the leading brethren favored my idea that a serious illness is not always a reason for a worker's going back to the homeland, and when they allowed me to stay and settle in the country where I had labored a number of years without seeing the fruition of my toil. May be, I thought, the Lord will turn my captivity by restoring my health and planting my feet there where His divine providence may open the way for some advancement of the medical work in this very needy field. These my hopes are still far from being realized yet I feel encouraged to pray on and on: May His will be done.

It was one evening in January of this year when we reached our place, then a little tract of wild land never before inhabited. The big truck which hauled our belongings, bed, boxes, trunks, etc. came after sunset, and there was no time for pitching the tent. We put our bed under the evergreen trees, and entrusted ourselves to the care of our Heavenly Father for the night. The next morning heavy clouds covered the sky and a few drops began to fall, but the gracious Lord kept

back the rain until the tent was pitched and every box piled up inside. The next day a fierce storm threatened to blow away the tent, but soon its fury abated. We soon got a digger who started the well, because without water one cannot build a house. The man dug and dug, one week, two weeks, a month passed and no water was struck. He reached the depth of twenty meters when there filtered in a little water, but the well began caving in below, and the man abandoned it, leaving us with only a little water just sufficient for our daily domestic needs. For the building, the difficulty was solved by hauling water in barrels from a river a mile distant, and the building of the house was begun.

It seemed a long while until we could move. During all that time of more than three months, we lived in the tent. A big box just outside of it was our kitchen. Many of these unwelcome creatures that abound here in the woods—I mean the ants, mice, spiders, wasps and bugs of all colors and sizes—also sought the shelter of the tent. A snake occasionally caused us to shudder as it crawled near, and the cows, mules and foxes troubled us considerably at night. About two weeks before we occupied the house, the first sick friends arrived. They also lived with us in the tent, and the Lord protected us from all harm and evil, and our baby grew and kept well and strong. These inconveniences are now in the past and we are living quite comfortably.

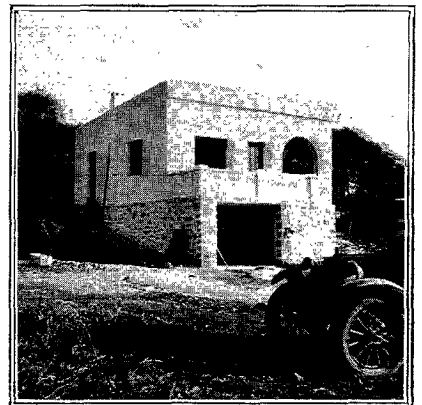
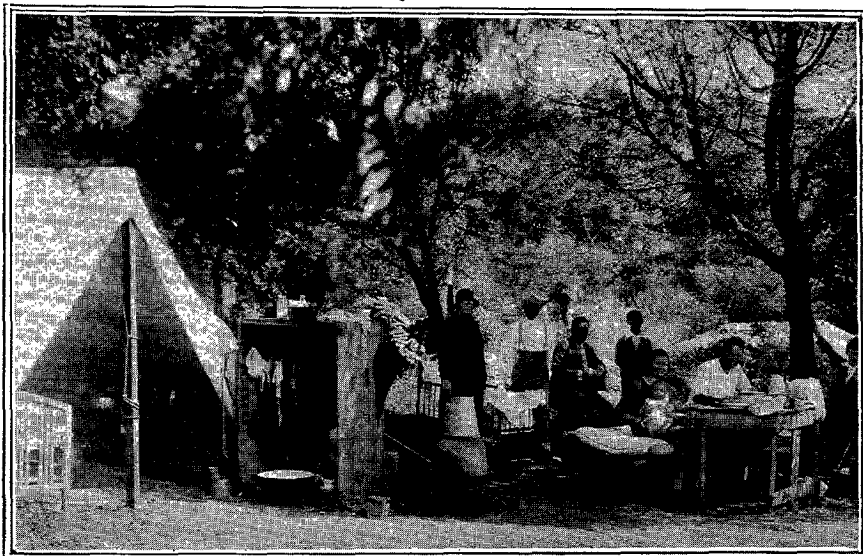
Unquillo, like all the other towns here in the hills of Cordoba, is growing rapidly. It has the advantage that it is only twenty-four kilometers over macadamized road from the city of Cordoba. There are also from six to eight trains daily both ways. It has medium altitude, being nestled in the first foothills, among the

beauties of the evergreen hills. The affluency of tourists, of the tired and the sick, is enormous during the summer months. Every hotel, pension and private dwelling is then occupied, and the prices are high. Even during the past winter months the big Eden Hotel in La Falda enjoyed a patronage of 40 to 50 guests. The lack of sanitariums is striking. Personally, I know of only three of considerable size, all exclusively serving sufferers from tuberculosis. There is a national institution at Santa María, filled up to overflowing. In fact, many sick cannot enter the gate but turn back in despair to live in the nearby boarding houses. A new sanitarium has been erected in Ascochinga by a corporation of physicians, but the prices are exorbitant, from 30 to 200 pesos a day (\$12.00 to \$85.00 gold).

Here is virgin soil for the establishment of our medical evangelistic work. Intuitively a testimony comes to one's mind. Speaking of Melrose and Loma Linda, the inspired servant of the Lord said: "But more important than magnificent scenery and beautiful buildings and spacious grounds, is the close proximity of these institutions to densely populated districts, and the opportunity thus afforded of communicating to many, many people a knowledge of the third angel's message." *Counsels on Health*, page 554.

I firmly believe that someone some day will step in the door that Providence has so long kept open, that the right arm of the message will not hang much longer so feebly on the body, but there will be men and means for pushing the whole message to its final triumph by the Spirit's power.

We have gained a number of friends here in the hills of Cordoba, some of whom are very much interested in the truth.



To left: Temporary quarters of Dr. and Mrs. Herman during the construction of building shown above. Dr. and Mrs. Herman are seated at table.



Toba Indians by their huts of sugar cane leaves

In case that workers or friends be in need of rest or medical help, and should like to seek this healthful climate, we will be glad to help them, as much as lies in our power.

I would not close without expressing my sincere thanks to the many friends and co-workers who have remembered me in their prayers. May the dear Lord bless you abundantly!

E. E. HERMAN.

Medical Secretary, Austral Union.

A Visit Among The Toba Indians in Jujuy, Argentine

DURING the month of July it was the writer's privilege to visit a tribe of the Toba Indians in the northern part of the Province of Jujuy, Argentine. The home of these Indians is in the territories of El Chaco and Formosa. During the sugar cane harvest they come down to Embarcacion, the nearest point on the railroad in the north, and then come by train to the different sugar mills in the province. They travel many days on foot through the jungles, across rivers and mountains in order to get to the above named place. In San Pedro de Jujuy is where the writer visited these people. Through the influence of one of the English employees in the sugar mill, I was successful in getting permission to visit them in company with a guide who was able to talk their language.

We traveled by auto about two hours back into the interior where they had their camp. They live in small huts made out of the leaves of the sugar cane. In order to get inside, one must almost get on his knees. One of these huts may have many doors, but inside it is as one open room. They all live together, men, women and

children. They have no beds, they all huddle around a fire in their hut on the bare ground.

They wear very little clothing. In fact in their homes in Formosa they wear scarcely nothing at all. Where we visited them they had a blanket that was provided for them by the company, tied around their hips. Many put on any old clothing they can find, or that may be given them. It seems that the Argentine government has endeavored in the past to civilize these Indians but without success. It seems that they will not assimilate our civilization. Perhaps this is partly due to the fact that they are a roaming people, and it is hard to teach them. They are continually changing from one place to another. When one of their company dies, they hold to a superstition that they dare not live there any longer. They pick up everything and move to another place. Due to this roaming spirit it is hard to think of starting work among them. But the time will come when we will have to think of how we can solve the problem and get our work established among these poor degraded and uncivilized people.

The chief speaks the Spanish quite fluently. We conversed with him and asked him how he would like to have a teacher among his people, to teach them the laws of health, etc. He expressed a desire to know about modern civilization, and shows a real interest in having some one among his people to teach them. They seem to recognize the sun as a splendid germ killer. When one of their tribe takes sick they carry him out in the hot sun without any clothes on, and let him lie there for sometime. They then take him in the hut and one of the tribe kneels beside him, singing and chanting over him, undoubtedly appealing to the spirits to

heal him. If this does not have effect and the patient does not get well, it is all repeated. Due to the unsanitary way of living, there is much sickness and suffering among them. It is a common sight to see a mother put a kind of grease on the body and face of her baby, and dig a hole in the ground and put the child inside and cover it over, leaving only the head protruding. This is done to keep the insects and vermin from bothering it.

My heart longed for these poor people. I asked myself the question, How will these poor ignorant people learn to know this message? This, dear fellow-workers, is a challenge to God's people in South America. May the day come, and may it come soon, when we will send our workers among these people that he wants saved, and teach them the message. Surely the Lord has precious jewels among these people whom he wants to see in His kingdom.

L. E. CHRISTMAN.
*Home Missionary Secretary,
Austral Union.*

East Brazil Union Mission

E. H. WILCOX - - - Superintendent

U. WISSNER - - - - - Secy.-Treas.

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Visit to the Pernambuco Mission

THE Pernambuco Mission of the East Brazil Union in territory is composed of three Brazilian states. The director of that field is accompanied by a secretary and treasurer, a field missionary secretary, and two native Bible workers.

Work started here over twenty years ago. Elder Lipke, who is now Dr. Lipke, was one of the first workers, and the conversion of many of the present members date back to his first work in this field. Elder Ricardo Wilfart, one of our Rio de Janeiro evangelists, used to be the director of this mission also, and is still loved and remembered by many of the members. It was in his day, that the Mission reached its zenith in membership. Many of the members later moved to Sao Paulo in the South Brazil Union and today our membership there is small. We now have 275 members.

In company with the present director, Elder L. G. Jorgensen and I have just finished visiting the larger portion of these members. The trip was made by train, automobile, and muleback. As several months had passed since some of these members had been visited, our arrival was looked forward to with great joy. During the two weeks traveling we visited eight churches and groups.

Satan has not forgotten Brazil. He seems to be working hard to hinder the work of the Lord in different places. One of the churches visited came near leaving us a short time ago. The members became confused over the two laws and the two covenants. Seed had been sown that confused them. Brother Mansell with his Bible worker did good work in getting them straightened out on this point. We gave them additional help and left them rejoicing in the Lord. In another church the members had become involved in difficulties over land and cattle questions; some members could not speak to each other. The Lord blessed; confessions were made, and a new spirit now reigns. The last night there we held a meeting in the village of Santa María, our church was filled as well as the street in front with eager listeners. The highest political officer of the place was present.

At each place visited, Elder Jorgensen directed a Sabbath school convention. This timely instruction was greatly appreciated by all. We also held church officers' conventions in most of the places. As our membership in all these places is made up largely of people that cannot read or write, very careful detailed instruction must be given them. Our members are the pure Brazilian or of a mixture of Indian with other nationalities, early settlers of this country. They love the truth and are deeply interested in the message. God is preparing many of them for His kingdom. Although poor in this world's goods, God desires to make them rich. We found many women making lace to earn extra money. These women earn about four to five cents per day.

The Pernambuco Mission offers great opportunities for evangelistic work. Everywhere we met crowds of interested people who thronged around us. At the last place visited, one minister of another denomination brought his whole church out to hear us. We greatly need two good evangelists and a good lady Bible worker to join in our present force of workers. We long that special help can be given in all our local fields in the East Brazil Union so that soon the gospel may be carried for a witness to all, and Jesus may soon come.

E. H. WILCOX.

Indians of Espirito Santo Call for the Gospel

A FEW days ago there came to our office a letter from an agent of the Companhia Territorial with an urgent call for us to send someone to the Indians on the north side of the Rio Doce where still exists a semi-civilized tribe. This invitation states that the Indians along the Pancas River are anxious to hear the

gospel of salvation. The Companhia Territorial has offered us the use of their automobiles for transportation free of charge as well as a large hall for the meetings.

We should very much like to accept this kind and generous offer and go to those friendly Indians, carrying to them the gospel of the kingdom, for we realize that this small tribe is also included in the commission of Matt. 24:14; 28:19, 20 and Rev. 14:6-12. That great commission given us says, "Go." Go to the Indians along the Pancas River! Go to every nation, tribe, language, and people; to go to the ends of the earth and preach the gospel wherever you find men and women who are willing to listen to the good story. When this great evangelizing movement was put on foot, it was with the instruction that it should begin in Jerusalem—right at home. These Indians are at our very door, but as yet nothing has been done for them.

We have been thinking very seriously about this new call that has come to us. Naturally we should like to send a worker to bring those waiting Indians the glad tidings of salvation, but whom shall we send? We are responsible for a population of 2,500,000. To these we must give the last warning message, but we are extremely sorry to say that we have only one evangelist in the Rio-Espirito Santo Mission whom we can send. Think of it Brethren, one evangelist for 2,500,000 people! When and how shall all of these people hear the truth? We plead for more help more workers, more evangelists to warn these millions of the greatest of all events soon to take place. May the Lord of the harvest send us more workers in this great and needy field.

C. C. SCHNEIDER.

Superintendent, Rio-Espirito Santo Mission.

East Brazil Notes

HENRIQUE G. STOEHR, after spending a few months in Germany, returned on September 28 to Rio de Janeiro. He feels himself ready for hard work and is full of courage and energy to start public meetings and continue the good work.

IN OLARIA Brother Franklin Mendonça is about to finish a series of public meetings. The brethren which we had at that place are encouraged by the interest manifested by a number of people in present truth and hope that their church membership will soon be increased as a result of the meetings.

AFTER a five weeks evangelical effort in the town of Moreno, Parahyba do Norte, Brother Mansell, director of the Pernambuco Mission writes that a baptis-

mal class was organized and he hopes to have seven or eight ready for baptism by the end of the year. He concludes: "The immediate results are not the most important. The message has been preached, and many of the better class listened and were impressed. We left many friends." The Sabbath school members increased from fifteen to forty. The brethren are planning to erect a house of worship; definite steps are already taken.

RECENT word has come from our Baixo-Amazonas Mission that Elder Brown was attacked by a severe fever while in the interior up the Amazonas River. He reached his home rather sick. We are hoping that Elder Brown will soon recover and, led by his enthusiasm for the work in that field, accomplish much for the progress of the gospel in that needy region of the Lord's vineyard.

DURING the end of October and first of November our brethren in Espirito Santo have their annual meeting. Elders Wilcox and Jorgensen are spending this spiritual feast with them. Elder Gustavo Storch of the Bahia Mission has also joined them and will be a help in the German language. Of course Elder Schneider, the superintendent of the Mission, with his workers are doing all in their power to make the meetings a success and a time of refreshing for the brethren of Espirito Santo. The workers all feel that decided victories over sin have to be won in order to get the experience necessary for the finishing of the work.

ELDER Henrique Stoehr, assisted by Elder Varner Johns, has begun a series of public meetings in the city of Nictheroy. They succeeded in getting a very nice hall in the center of the city. A good attendance is seen. About a hundred persons signed up as being interested in the subjects presented. The prayers of our brethren are solicited that a goodly number of persons may take their stand for the truth.

AFTER spending two Sabbaths in the Minas Mission, Elders Wilcox and Jorgensen returned for a few days to the office. They visited a number of places, such as Faria Lemos and Caparaó. In both places we have church schools going with good results. At the last mentioned place a brother gave a piece of good land for the benefit of our church school there.

THE director of the Minas Mission, Elder E. M. Davis, is visiting the isolated members in the interior of Minas. Many of them have not seen a worker for months, even years. We are sure that his visits will encourage the weak and strengthen the work in that large mission field.

South Brazil Union

N. P. NEILSEN - - - - President
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 Sao Paulo, Brasil

Moving the House Instead of the Garbage

SOME of the Indian tribes of the interior of Brazil will move their home instead of the garbage pile in order to get away from the filth and smell of the decaying matter. They are dressed in the garb of nature and know nothing about cleanliness. They are in heathen darkness, under the power of superstition and fear of evil spirits. They know not the way, and can not extricate themselves from their pitiful condition. They need to be taught a better way. They need the light and cleanliness which the gospel will bring to them. These savage, untutored tribes of the jungles, need the uplifting power of Christianity and the love of Jesus to save them from their revolting customs and heathenish rites. Their terrible, darkened condition constitutes a mighty appeal to us to send them the gospel light. For this purpose we are sending our missionaries in among them to teach them the love of Christ who died also for them.

Recently Elder A. N. Allen has gone in among the Caraja tribe who live on the Araguaya River, and one of their number, a strong robust young man, has come to our school near Sao Paulo, to see if the things which the white man has told are really so. In trying to describe the home conditions of some of these peoples, a missionary who went among them writes as follows:

"Garbage, such as watermelon rines, pumpkin skins, green corn cobs, and other fruit and vegetable refuse, is dumped just outside the hut. Here, the mass festers

and stinks in the fierce rays of a tropical sun, and attracts swarms of insects, especially sand-flies, that torment the nude savages beyond endurance, compelling them, finally to pull down their huts and move to a new site, perhaps to some other sand-bar. This is a case of moving the residence instead of the garbage. . . . The furniture of these primitive abodes is very simple. The floor which is bare earth, is covered with matting made by braiding together the long, slender leaves of the *burit y palm*. The occupants sleep on this matting without any other bedding whatever, save a round billet of wood for a pillow upon which the neck rests, but not the head. No dray is needed to move such a household, and the packing up is very simple, for the housewife can gather up in a few minutes and carry in one load the entire possessions of the family. . . . There is no sweeping, dusting, washing, scrubbing, ironing, mending, dressmaking, or washing to do in these primitive abodes. The overburdened civilized housekeeper must admit that primitive housekeeping is not destitute of advantages."

Surely such a description of their home conditions leads us to feel that they need the gospel, and their darkened spiritual condition, is a call to us to bring them the love of Christ into their homes.

N. P. NEILSEN.

Notes From the Sao Paulo Conference

While the items in this report do not show extraordinary accomplishments, we praise God for the steady growth that we are witnessing in this field.

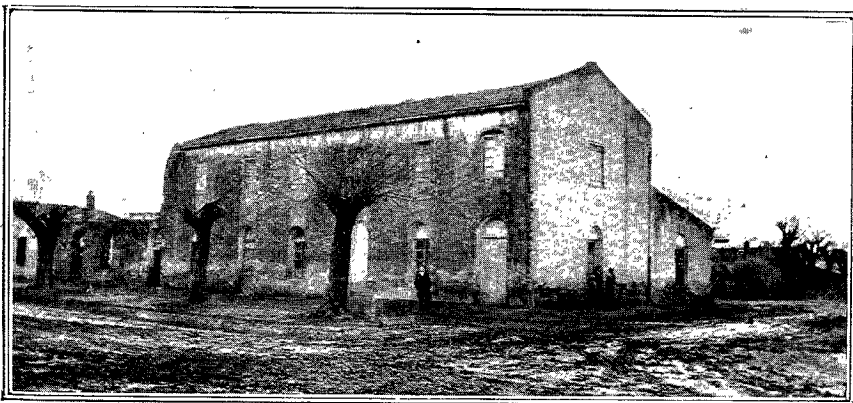
Baptisms—For the first nine months of the year we have baptized 81 new members. Elder Jose dos Reis, the pastor of the church in the capital, has a goodly number attending his baptismal class, several of these will be baptized soon it is hoped. Brother Jeronymo Garcia re-

ports a goodly number of interested ones in three of the four places where he is working. Besides this there are several students at the College who are requesting baptism, and with the many calls from different parts of the field the prospects are that this will be one of the best years in number of baptisms, in the history of the conference.

New Church Building.—For more than seven years we have been talking of a new church building in Ibitinga, a city in the interior where we have our third largest church in the Conference. We are glad we can report that work has already begun on the new building, and the pastor, Brother Mathias de Alencar, writes that the members are all greatly encouraged at the prospects. This building has been made possible by the gifts of our brethren in this church, and by the help received through the thirteenth Sabbath offering that came to Brazil for the first quarter of 1926. There are other places in the interior that are talking of new buildings soon, and in some of these places it is imperative that we have a decent house of worship as soon as possible. Our dear members in the capital have been heroically struggling to raise their part for the construction of our first church building in this prosperous and growing, "Chicago of South America." The lot has already been purchased, and we are awaiting the reply of the city council whether our plans will be approved or not.

Literature Work—It is a pleasure to report that our sales of literature for the first three quarters of this year are well in advance of those for the same time last year. It has been our experience that where the literature sales are increased generally the number of interested people is also increased. There is every reason to believe that the sales this year will be far in excess of anything in the history of this field. Just today a report was received from the secretary of our tract society for the first nine months which shows that the society has paid back to the Conference ten contos of its indebtedness, this is in addition to paying month by month its part of all expenses. This has been made possible not only because of increased vigilance in making collections on accounts, but also in not allowing any accounts to increase.

Finances—In the work of God it is always encouraging to see an increase of funds for the advancement of the work. Our tithe for the first nine months shows an increase of about 18:000\$000 (\$2,570.00 gold) over the same period of last year. Indications are that we shall not fall far below our banner year, though financial conditions are nowhere nearly so good as they were that year. This proves that the best way to increase tithe is to continue



Our first school in South America, which was started in 1899 by Elder N. Z. Town, occupied a part of the building which is shown here as it appears today.

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to increase your membership with members well instructed in the message.

Our Harvest Ingathering shall probably go about four contos over that of last year. We regret that there is a small decline in other mission offerings to the present time. Possibly the heavy calls made for building funds in two of the largest churches along with other calls for local work in the Conference, may have influenced these offerings somewhat. At a recent committee meeting this matter was placed before the members and plans were laid that are hoped will soon help to make up the small shortage.

The increase in tithe encouraged the committee to make a call for another worker to replace the one that it was necessary to release at the beginning of the year because of a lack of finances. While we rejoice that we can once more hope to have the number of workers up to what it was last year, we greatly need one more preacher and a Bible worker.

Our workers are of good courage and believe in the speedy triumph of the Message. We solicit an interest in your prayers for this part of the Lord's vineyard.

H. B. WESTCOTT.
President, Sao Paulo Conference.

South Brazil Notes

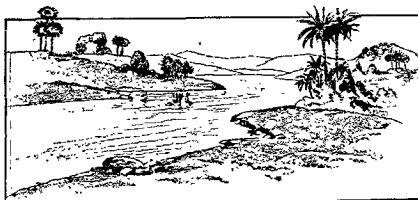
ON NOVEMBER 13, Elder Luis Braun conducted a series of meetings in a hall at Itahy, Sao Paulo. May the Lord bless this series.

THE tent meetings in Sao Paulo continue with an excellent attendance and interest. Elder Jose dos Reis plans to have baptism next Sabbath (November 19) at which time a number desire to follow their Saviour in this sacred rite.

ON SABBATH, November 5, Elder A. L. Westphal baptized four precious souls at Ponta Grossa, Parana. He writes that they expected to begin a series of public meetings in a hall in that city Sunday evening, November 13. Let us pray that the Lord may bless this effort to the salvation of many souls.

ON SEPTEMBER 17, seven precious souls were baptized at Bom Retiro Lages, in Santa Catharina.

AFTER having been away for more than six months on his trip among the Indians of Goyaz, Elder A. N. Allen returned to Sao Paulo October 26, to counsel in regard to his work. He passed through many hardships and dangers, but in it all the Lord protected. He was among the Caraja tribe; but reports that there are several other tribes in that section of the country who should be reached by the message. He says that the time has come when a great work must be done. A more complete report will appear soon.



A Happy New Year

F. R. Havergal

*What shall I wish thee?
Treasures of earth,
Songs in the springtime,
Pleasures and mirth,
Flowers on thy pathway,
Skies ever clear?
Would these insure thee
A happy New Year?*

*What shall I wish thee?
What can be found,
Bringing thee sunshine
All the year round?
Where is the treasure,
Lasting and dear,
That will insure thee
A happy New Year?*

*Faith that increaseth,
Walking in light;
Hope that aboundeth,
Happy and bright;
Love that is perfect,
Casting out fear,—
These will insure thee
A happy New Year.*

*Peace in the Saviour,
Rest at His feet,
Smile of His countenance,
Radiant and sweet;
Joy in His presence,
Christ ever near,—
These will insure thee
A happy New Year.*

Elder A. E. Hagen, who is conducting a public effort in Curityba, writes that they are still having a good interest, and that many are attending their meetings. They are of good courage in the Lord and are expecting a good harvest of souls. Brother Jose dos Passos is assisting him.

ELDER José dos Reis, pastor of the Sao Paulo church, commenced a series of tent meetings in Sao Paulo, Sunday evening, October 24. He is assisted by Brother Rudolpho Belz, departmental secretary of the Sao Paulo Conference. The first evening the tent was full with some people standing. Let us pray that the Lord may give them good results.

ON SABBATH October 15, Elder A. C. Harder baptized seven persons at Santa Maria. Brother Harder writes that the baptism was held "in a beautiful park near the city, in the presence of many visitors. It was a wonderful scene, and the church is much encouraged. All candidates were new people, that is, not children of our people."

ON SEPTEMBER 3, Elder Kaltenhauser baptized three souls at Brusque.

Divisional Notes

ELDER C. B. Haynes, the Division president, returned to Buenos Aires from attending the Fall Council at Chattanooga, Tennessee, arriving home on November 9. He was accompanied by his son Donald, who completed the Junior Theological Course at the Atlantic Union College last May. The happy reunion of the Haynes family was completed when Donald came down the gang-plank and clasped his eagerly waiting mother in his arms.

THE Cragers are all back home at headquarters. Elder Crager has been conducting an evangelistic effort at Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentine, the past two months, and was joined there by his family. Jean, who has been at school at the River Plate Junior College, is also home. So the Cragers are also happy in their reunited family life.

IT WAS good to welcome Elder and Mrs. J. W. Westphal back to their home. They have also been in North Argentine conducting meetings.

BY THE time this is read, however, these family groups will be broken up again. Elders Haynes, Crager and Meyers will be attending the Union Conference Committee and Board Meetings in East and South Brazil, Elder Westphal will be organizing a church in Alto Paraná, and Elder Breitigam will be pressing his Home Missionary work at various places in the Austral Union.