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The Certainty of this Movement—No. 5

THE Bible speaks of two great movements, the Exodus movement and the second advent movement. The first was a type of the second. As God delivered the children of Israel from their bondage in Egypt and led them into the land of Canaan, so God will deliver the remnant church from the bondage of sin and lead them into the heavenly Canaan. The deliverance of Israel from Egypt and their experiences on the way to Canaan, may well be studied by us. The account was written especially for us who are living in the last days. Says the apostle Paul, "Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come." (1 Cor. 10:11) Hence, we should carefully study the account of the first great movement, that we may the better understand God's purpose with us who belong to the second advent movement.

The Exodus movement was foretold in prophecy, and was to begin at a definite time. It was a prophetic movement. The Lord said unto Abraham, "Know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs, and shall serve them; and they shall afflict them four hundred years; and also that nation, whom they shall serve, will I judge, and afterwards shall they come out with great substance." (Gen. 15:13, 14) They were to be afflicted and sojourn as strangers in a land that was not theirs for four hundred years. At the end of that period God would deliver them.

There are two periods mentioned in the Bible in connection with the prophecy, one of four hundred and thirty

years, and the other of four hundred years. The *four hundred and thirty years* began when the promise was first made to Abraham, when he entered the land of Canaan. (Gen. 12:1-3; Gal. 3:17, 18) The *four hundred years* began thirty years later when affliction arose

Love Him More and More

They condemned my precious Jesus
Without cause in days of yore!
They did treat Him, oh, so cruelly,
But I'll love Him more and more.

Yes, they scourged Him without mercy
'Till His back was, oh, so sore!
How can I then help but love Him?—
I will love Him more and more.

They did spit upon my Jesus,
And His tender hands they tore!
And they crucified Him cruelly,
Still He patiently it bore!

Then, oh sinner, won't you love Him?
He is the eternal Door!
Won't you join me in His service?—
I will love Him more and more.

—N. P. Neilsen.



and Ishmael persecuted Isaac. (Gen. 21:8-10; Gal. 4:29, 30) But these two periods ended at the same time.

At the end of this prophetic period God was to deliver Israel. Moses tried

to start the movement forty years earlier. He saw the sufferings of his people and wanted to take matters into his own hands and deliver Israel. But the time had not come for the movement to begin, and he could not succeed. All he did was to kill a man, hide him in the sand, and then flee for his life. (Exodus 2:11-15; Acts 7:23-29) But when the time came for the movement to begin, according to the prophecy, God had so prepared the way that the hosts of Israel could leave Egypt on the very day foretold in the prophecy.

The deliverance of Israel from Egypt was a great movement. Pharaoh, the mighty king of Egypt, opposed the movement and said, "I know not the Lord, neither will I let Israel go." (Exodus 5:2). Pharaoh is called "the great dragon" that lieth in the midst of his rivers." (Ezek. 29:3) He did all he could to oppose the movement. Notice that there we have Pharaoh "the great dragon" opposed to the fulfilment of the prophecy! Is God able to fulfil His word? Yes, the time had come, and no power on earth could hinder the fulfilment of the prediction. God extended His hand and delivered Israel on time. We read, "the Lord brought us forth out of Egypt with a mighty hand, and with an outstretched arm, and with great terribleness, and with signs, and with wonders." (Deut. 26:8) Of the fulfilment of the prophecy we read, "It came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years, even the selfsame day it came to pass, that all the hosts of the Lord went out from the land of Egypt." (Ex. 12:41) Yes, the same God who gave the prophecy could fulfil it. The Exodus movement began on time, and no other movement could meet the fulfilment of the prophecy.

So it is with the great advent movement. It, too, is a prophetic movement. It began at the close of the 2300 years, that long prophetic period which ushers in the judgment hour. (Dan. 8:14) It proclaims with a loud voice to all the inhabitants of earth that "the hour of His judgment is come." (Rev. 14:6, 7) It did not begin one year too early nor one year too late. When the hand on the great prophetic clock pointed to the hour, the movement was there. It began on time and meets the requirements of the prophecy.

While the Exodus movement was a great movement, for God took out a *whole nation* from under the yoke of bondage; the second advent movement will be still greater. God will take out a *people*, not from one nation only, but from every nation under heaven. He will lead them, not into the earthly Canaan; but into the heavenly Canaan. This advent movement, of which the first was a type, was foretold in prophecy in the following language: "And it shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall set his hand again the second time to recover the remnant of his people, which shall be left, from Assyria, and from Egypt, and from Pathros, and from Cush, and from Elam, and from Shinar, and from Hamath, and from the islands of the sea. And he shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth. . . . And there shall be a highway for the remnant of his people, which shall be left from Assyria; like as it was to Israel in the day that he came up out of the land of Egypt." Isa. 11:11, 12, 16.

According to this prophecy the Lord would "set His hand *again the second time* to recover the remnant of His people. . . from the four corners of the earth." It will be a world-wide movement, led by God's mighty hand and His remnant church will be gathered from every "nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." (Rev. 14:6) Notice, also, that there shall be a highway for His remnant people, "*like as it was to Israel* in the day he came up out of the land of Egypt." The highway spoken of here is doubtless the great *highway of truth* upon which God's people will march in their journey to the heavenly land. They are not to walk in the lowlands of earth; but upon a highway. They are not to be in uncertainty, nor grope in darkness, for all the light of all the ages will shine upon the pathway of God's remnant church. They will "come behind in no gift, waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." 1 Cor. 1:7.

As the haughty Pharaoh withstood the deliverance of Israel from Egypt, so

will "the dragon," our great arch-enemy, do all in his power to hinder the advent movement. (Rev. 12:17) Satan will cause men to arise from without who will enact laws against the movement to overthrow it; but they will not succeed, even as Pharaoh could not succeed. Men will also arise from among us, who will criticize the church and deride the leaders of the movement. They will seek to have our members join them, claiming that they are the true movement; they will not succeed, even as Moses could not succeed when he tried to deliver Israel in his own strength. They come too late. Their movement did not begin on time. "Receive them not; for God has not given them this work to do."—"Testimonies to Ministers," page 51.

This movement is not to be superseded by some other movement. The same movement which left Egypt went into Canaan. Only those who stayed by the original movement, led by the pillar of God, reached the promised land. While some may turn back to Egypt, and others may leave to follow a path of their own choosing, let us cling to the movement until the journey is done and we enter the promised rest.

N. P. NEILSEN.

East Brazil Union Mission

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East Brazil News Items

WE WERE glad to have with us for a few days Brother C. L. Bauer of the South American Division, who visited the office of the Rio-Espirito Santo Mission in Victoria as well as the Rio-Minas Geraes Mission in Rio de Janeiro. The fields appreciated the interest Brother Bauer has taken in their local problems.

OCTOBER 3 was a happy day for the brethren of the Victoria church. The neat little church building at this place has been waiting for its dedication for some time. Elder H. B. Westcott and Elder Rodolpho Belz, Bible teacher of the Collegio Adventista, united with Elder Germano Streithorst, the superintendent of the Rio-Espirito Santo Mission, in this service. May the Lord's blessing be with all who ever worship at this place! May it be a lighthouse guiding many souls through the spiritual darkness of today to their Lord and Saviour!

PASTOR Rodolpho Belz has been invited to conduct a series of public lectures in Victoria, which will be well under way by the time these lines reach our readers. Our brethren in this place have been looking for some time for such meetings, and our Bible worker, Sister Clara Ebinger, has been busy for several months, preparing the way for such an effort. We pray the Lord's blessing upon Pastor Belz and his associates, that a goodly number of souls may accept their Saviour and unite themselves with our brethren in worship in their new temple.

PASTOR C. C. Schneider, secretary of the Home Missionary and Sabbath School Departments, left the union office on the first day of October to visit Bezende, Barreiro de Baixo, Retiro, Bananal, Barra do Pirahy, Barra Mansa and other places in the state of Rio de Janeiro. To help our people in the art of teaching others the way of salvation, is the great need of the hour, and we are sure that Elder Schneider's help will be appreciated.

BROTHER Benedicto Silveira, of the Publishing Department, has gone to the Bahía and Pernambuco Missions in the interest of the colporteur work. In spite of the hard times these two missions are doing well and their book and magazine sales compare favorably with last year's record. How many people have learned of the message for this hour through the medium of the printed page, only eternity will reveal. While employment, on account of hard times, lays off many workers, our colporteurs are more than busy, and there is yet a large field for new recruits. Active young men who want to have a part in bringing this message to others, will find here a good opportunity for service. Write to your mission office for information.

PROFESSOR Ellis R. Maas, who had charge of our Young People's and Educational Departments, left Nitheroy with his wife on the evening of October 3 for Sao Paulo to assume his new responsibilities as director of our Collegio Adventista. His co-workers and friends of Nitheroy and Rio de Janeiro wish him the Lord's blessings in his new line of work.

BROTHER G. E. Hartman, secretary-treasurer of the South Brazil Union, spent a few days with daughter, Mrs. Evelyn Maas, in Nitheroy. We were glad to see Brother Hartman once more in our nice city, but only regretted that the weather was not more favorable. Visit us again, Brother Hartman!

WE WERE hoping that the income in tithe in our various missions would at

least not remain very much behind that of our income for last year. Our comparative report for August, however, shows that our shortage is increasing and we have a shortage of 18:300\$000. The largest shortage is in the Rio-Espirito Santo Mission with 11:000\$000, then comes the Rio-Minas Mission with 5:200\$000. We wish to appeal to you, dear reader, to place yourself on heaven's record as a faithful tithe-payer in order that the blessing of the Lord can be with you and your business. Let us all be united on this and rally to the Lord's side!

ELDER Leo B. Halliwell, superintendent of the Lower Amazon Mission, has written us from Belém, after having made a trip up the river as far as Manaos and Maués in the new launch. The trip was very profitable and the new launch came up to all their expectations. Brother Halliwell spent two weeks in Maués and meetings were held every night in a hall prepared by Brother Michilis of that district. A large crowd was present and, while some tried to oppose the meetings, it only helped to draw more people, so that in this little town, between 200 and 300 people came out to hear the gospel message. Other places around Maués were also visited and twelve persons were baptized. Brother Halliwell says that he spent two months on the trip and could have spent another two months to good advantage. In several places, such as Manaos, near Obitos, Porto de Moz and Currallino, interests were found to hear the message. Sister Halliwell, who accompanied her husband on this trip, had plenty of opportunity to make use of her profession as a nurse, and treated nearly 300 sick people in the Indian district.

U. WISSNER.

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At Times We Must Wait for Fruit

A FAMILY in Mendoza, Argentina, bought a "*Heraldo del Porvenir*" ("Herald of the Future"), from Brother Santiago Thompson about nine years ago. A little later they bought "Epidemics," but this literature did not seem to make any impression, until a daughter of Brother Delgado, who learned of the truth under Brethren Rojas and Weber, found herself in a hospital, occupying a bed next to one occupied by the mother

of the above-mentioned family. They became friends, spoke of the truth and had Bible studies, and today this family of three young brothers and their mother, are very much interested in the truth and desire to be baptized. Thus after nine years the truth produces results in the hearts. We should not become discouraged, brethren, if the seed sown does not bring fruit the same day.

HENRY F. BROWN.

General Meetings in Central Argentina

IT WAS my privilege to attend four general meetings held at Crespo, Galarza, Santa Fe and Rosario in the Central Argentine Conference. The meetings were held in these four centers of that conference that opportunity might be given to most of our members to attend. Elder N. Z. Town, president of the Austral Union, and Elder J. H. Meier, president of the conference, were present at all of these annual gatherings, while the local workers attended at least one of the meetings. There was a good attendance and the Spirit of the Lord was present to bless His people as they sought Him for a closer connection with God.

At Crespo the meetings were held in a large *galpón* which had been rented for the occasion. The attendance was good. There was a large outside attendance at the evening meetings and about five hundred of our own people attended the Sabbath services. A large number came forward to give their hearts to God or to rededicate themselves to the Lord in a special way. We believe that many of our people received special help at these meetings.

At Galarza the meetings were held in a theater, as our own church building could not accommodate the crowds. At this place we especially noticed the large number of Jews who attended our meetings and who seemed to manifest an interest in our work. Here, too, the Lord blessed His people as we sought Him and studied His word together.

At Santa Fe the Sabbath meetings were held in a theater to accommodate our people, although the attendance was not as large as at the former places. Doubtless a number of our people were hindered from attending because of rains. But the Lord blessed His people, and we believe that these meetings will long be remembered by our people.

Rosario has sometimes been called the "Chicago" of Argentina. It is a modern city of nearly 500,000 in the great grain belt of this republic. Here we have a church of about eighty members with a

growing interest. Elder Camilo Gil is located here as evangelist and pastor. We greatly need a church building in this city for our people must meet in rented quarters that are not the most convenient. A lot has been bought and some money has been raised toward a church building, so some day we hope to have a church building here. The general meetings held in this place were blessed of God. Hearts were touched and on the Sabbath a goodly number came forward to give themselves to God and rededicate their all to Him.

The work of God moves forward in the Central Argentine Conference. We pray that the Lord may greatly bless Elder J. H. Meier and his workers as they labor for the advancement of the cause of truth in their field!

N. P. NEILSEN.

Heard in the Meeting at Cuyo

DURING the last afternoon of the colporteurs' institute time was given to the colporteurs to relate some of their experiences. One told of how he met a certain gentleman and presented his book. The man told him, "You came a little too late; I do not need your book now. I like it so much that I asked one of my friends to let me copy his and now I have copied it by machine."

One gentleman exclaimed when he heard a colporteur talk, "This man sees heaven very near when he talks."

One manager in a certain office called his helpers together and said, "Come, this man is selling spiritual bread." He asked his secretary to write down the names of his employees so that the colporteur could talk to them about the book.

One girl told of having sold an *Atalaya* to a certain gentleman whom she encountered on the street. After a time she met him in another city, and he exclaimed: "I encounter you with your *Atalaya* in every place." H. F. B.

WRITING under date of August 10, from Magellan, Chile, our southernmost mission station in the world, Elder W. F. Miller says: "Scattered in every direction from here I know some persons, English, Scotch, Welch, and Irish, who appreciate our literature. A number of Germans and Scandinavians are now on our list. These people are mostly living away from this city so cannot come to our meetings. We are hopeful that little by little some of these scattered people will see and accept the truth. We pray to that end as we never have before."

Notes from our Evangelists

UNDER date of October 15, Brother Ernenputsch writes: "Yesterday we baptized two dear people in Villa Encarnación, Paraguay."

JORGE SITNER, church school teacher in Picada Rusa, writes: "I am preparing seventeen fervent young people for baptism. They will probably be baptized when Brethren Breitigam and Ernenputsch visit us in October."

PASTOR Schubert writes from Chile: "September five we organized our third church here in Santiago near Alameda station with twenty-three members. I am now conducting a public effort there and the Lord is blessing."

MARCELO PIDOUX writes of the difficulties and hindrances Satan puts in the way of the work in Rivera, Uruguay, but he adds: "Notwithstanding these, with the help of God, we expect to baptize twenty people here in Rivera about the end of the year."

BROTHER and Sister Teodoro Block have been doing valiant service, sometimes against strong odds, in Resistencia, Chaco. The Lord has blessed them in their efforts, and Brother Block sends this good word: "I am very happy to tell you that we have here ten people who are preparing for baptism. The outlook for the future is good. I am planning on a public effort with the help of someone of more experience than I have had."

WRITING September 29, Neils Wensell, who is working in Posadas, says: "The tenth of October we expect Pastor Ernenputsch who will baptize five souls here. There are two more who will be baptized about the end of the year. Our problem here in Posadas is a place in which to meet. Up to the present we have to meet on the porch of our house. We have had a special revival in our prayer meetings. We have here a membership of twenty-five, but at our prayer meetings we have from thirty to forty people present."

THE following is a word from Brother Ernenputsch, written October 11: "It gives me great pleasure to inform you about another baptism. Yesterday we had most precious meetings in Posadas. Many new faces were there. These are preparing to follow the Master, and are studying the truth with Brother Wensell and the other brethren. The church is growing, and it was a pleasure to see how the Sabbath school was directed and how the members took part in the study of the lesson. After the Sabbath school the regular sermon

hour service took place, during which six candidates for baptism were examined. It was inspiring to see how these new members, five brethren and one sister, could answer all the questions, and to listen to the good testimony that the church members gave. The baptism took place in the afternoon, and was followed by a service of the ordinances of the church. The Lord certainly has been with us, and the brethren felt encouraged at the end of this blessed day.

PASTOR Ascione sends the following good word from Montevideo under date of October 4: "Yesterday we baptized six precious souls. It was a real spiritual feast for the church. Notwithstanding the rain our hall was full. The brethren and sisters came in from Pando and Melilla, and the church had the aspect of a great occasion. Among those who were baptized there are some who, if they remain faithful, will develop into good workers in the cause. One is a professor from Bulgaria who wishes to prepare himself to teach in a Seventh-day Adventist school. Two others are students. One of these plans to be a doctor. The other wishes to attend the college in Puiggari next year. Another is an elderly man, and the other two are ladies, one of whom is a nurse. We are glad to tell you we have passed our goals in the Sabbath school for the third quarter, for the twelve Sabbaths by \$25.00, and for the thirteenth Sabbath by \$10.00. We are also glad to be able to report that this church has made a gain in tithe during the first seven months of the year."

BROTHER Godofredo Block Jr. writes: "The work here in Monte Caseros is making good progress for which we thank the Lord. But I do not spend all my time in this place. I have charge of several groups which I care for by correspondence, and by regular visits. In Monte Caseros eighteen have asked for baptism, fifteen or more of whom we expect to be baptized at the end of the month. There are many more who are interested. Beginning with the new year we are planning on a greater effort than we have carried on this year. In Mercedes, where we have a nice group, I have held several public meetings which have created quite an interest. On my last visit seven asked for baptism. I expect to baptize these before the year closes. While working in the Harvest Ingathering with Brother Ernenputsch in Alvear we baptized five, and there are others who will be baptized later. In Libres, where I have done some work, on a recent visit two more were received in the church by vote and one will be baptized soon. So

the total baptisms in my field this year will be twenty eight—fifteen in Monte Caseros, seven in Mercedes, five in Alvear, and one in Libres. We thank the Lord for His blessing. We have appreciated the help of our members in winning these souls. There are groups of believers that are very active in working for souls."

N. Z. TOWN.

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A Trip to Iquitos

ON JULY 20 Brother Colburn and I started for Iquitos. We went by train to Oroya which is just beyond the main ridge of the Andes. We were traveling by train from about 7:00 a. m. until about 7:00 p. m. We passed over the mountains at an altitude of 15,556 feet. The same evening we took an automobile to Tarma, a drive of about two and one half hours, I made this same trip in nine hours by mule in 1918. The next day we went on to San Ramón, driving through the canyon which leads to Chanchamayo. In this short drive of about fifty kilometers, we dropped down from 10,000 to 2,800 feet. The next day we took an airplane to Masisea, making in two hours and forty minutes a trip that requires twenty days to make by land. At Masisea we waited three days for the mail launch in which we planned to finish the trip to Iquitos. There were no cabins or beds. Every passenger provides himself with his own bed or goes without. We had made no preparation in this respect, so the first night or two we were not very comfortable. Through the kindness of a couple of the launch hands we secured a hammock, but not being accustomed to sleeping in a hammock we were not able to sleep much. By the time we reached Iquitos we had learned fairly well how to sleep in our hammocks. Many slept on the bare floor with no mattress and with only a sheet. There were about thirty passengers on board most of the time, some getting off and others getting on.

After two days of traveling down the Ucayali with its broad, shallow bank strewn with sandbars on one side, and the deep cutting channel strewn with fallen timber on the other, we arrived at Contamaná, a nice little town of about four thousand inhabitants. The two river banks, just described, constantly change from side to side as the river

makes its innumerable curves and turns in wandering through the great spreading forests of the interior of Perú. From time to time during the day and night, our launch stopped a few minutes here and there to load a bit of cord wood which was used for fuel, also some things which the scattered groups of inhabitants desired to send to Iquitos, such as a few bulls here and a good thrifty hog there. I noticed that they had on board an immense amount of salted fish which they picked up in various places. This fish is called *paiche*. It is similar to the codfish. The launch carried a store of general merchandise for trading up and down the river.

We arrived at Contamaná about 10:30 p. m. I went ashore as our captain told me that we would be anchored there for several hours. As I ascended the bank of the river I was stopped by a friendly policeman, who inquired carefully about me, and informed me that his wife, who is an Adventist, and some sixty or seventy other Adventists were on the benches of the *plaza* (public square) waiting our arrival. He presented me to this mixed group who were very glad to see me. I say "mixed group," for there were men, women and children of the white race, others were *cholos*, or mixed, while others were pure Indians of the forest. I did not find the full number that the policeman told me were waiting. Owing to the late hour I suppose many had retired, for the hour of our arrival was not sure. Brother Colburn did not leave the launch for many people were coming and going all the time and we feared that unless we took good care of our baggage we might lose something. The people invited me to the church, where we held a meeting, closing at 11:40 p. m.

Upon returning to the launch I found that the list of passengers had about tripled and we were practically all without beds. However, the captain of the launch was very solicitous for the comfort of all, and his kindly attitude helped all to be contented with the inconveniences to which we were subjected. Some had hammocks, others lay on the floor or on the roof of the launch when we steamed away, dodging from one side of the river to the other as the current changed from side to side. In some places the river is very wide and shallow and in other places narrow and deep. Occasionally we left the main river to shorten the distance by going through one of the channels that is often formed and which was deep enough to carry our launch. In this way we were able to save many extra hours of travel. Large numbers of turtles were brought on board from place to place. Turtle eggs



Some of the difficulties our missionaries encounter in traveling in the mission fields. The above shows Elder Francisco Brouchy, superintendent of the Bolivia Mission, on one of his mission trips in the interior of Bolivia. He must get across the roaring stream in order to make his appointment. The picture shows the Indians helping him across.

were served on the table at different times.

At Contamaná about a dozen young women boarded the launch. They were going to Iquitos to take the government teacher's examinations. In the evening the tables and benches were cleared away and they danced with the officers of the launch and with one or two other men. The music for the diversion was furnished by a small victrola owned by the captain. We spent our time reading, visiting and writing. I read several books during the few days we were traveling on the river, among them two histories of Perú, one by Manuel F. Calvo y Pérez containing 530 pages, and Prescott's "History of the Conquest of Perú" containing 639 pages. This was my second reading of the latter book. There was a young man in our crowd, who was a school teacher. He was well prepared and had considerable experience. Every day he conducted a little institute with the girls who were hoping to receive their diplomas in Iquitos. We spent some time discussing religion, politics and past epochs of Peruvian history. He was very much interested in the message and was well acquainted with our work. Politics was a very live question as the country has been for about a year in a tremendous upheaval, and the provisional government has decreed the time of a constitutional election.

In these lower regions of Perú, covered with dense forests, it usually rains in all seasons of the year. One after-

noon at about four o'clock the wind came up and blew a strong gale. The sand and dust from the river banks, where the soil had dried out, filled the air until we could scarcely see. The river was covered with white caps just as we often see during a windy time when traveling on the ocean. Soon it began to rain and only those who are well acquainted with the torrential rains of the tropics can picture the experience. Some of us thought of Noah in the ark when the fountains of the great deep were broken up. It was not too serious though, and after the storm the atmosphere cleared up.

When we arrived at Requena, which is about twenty-four hours by launch from Iquitos, about twelve of us went ashore to visit the town which proved to be a Catholic mission. The Franciscan priest, who is at the head of the colony on his mission, came out to receive us. He was very attentive. I was introduced as an American who is traveling through the countries of South America. He asked me how traveling was. He asked me how many countries of South America I had visited up to date. I told him that I had been in Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Perú, Ecuador and Panamá. He insisted on showing us everything of interest about the mission. Indeed there were many interesting things. I asked many questions to draw him out. He founded the mission in 1905, at which time the place was covered with dense forests. There is a town now of perhaps two hundred resident

inhabitants. They are building up a convent for girls under the direction of some nuns. They have a nice chapel and a fine building of three stories under construction, all made of burnt brick. They have a brick factory, carpenter shop, printing shop, electric light plant, and a large school for boys. They also have a cane mill for the preparing of "aguardiente" or alcohol. We asked if he was not afraid that with the manufacture of alcohol, he would undo the good already done. He assured us that there was no danger for he understood the psychology of the people and knew how to control them.

Friday morning, July 31, we arrived at Iquitos and were met by Brother Stahl and several of the mission workers, some of whom live in the city while others had come in from distant points to attend the general meeting to be held during our visit.

While at Masisea I took a trip with some boys into the forest and was bitten on my ankle by some insect. I suffered from severe swelling and pain for several days. My foot had gotten worse day by day until I was scarcely able to walk. Brother Stahl immediately began to give me treatment, but I was able to be on my foot very little because of the swelling and pain.

We were very happily surprised to find such a large and responsive congregation in Iquitos. Friday night at the prayer meeting there were at least 150 persons in attendance. Sabbath morning their meeting quarters were very inadequate. There were 234 people present, of which about sixty were visitors. The membership of the Sabbath school was 216, but only 179 of the members were present. Where there are many visitors there is usually a growing membership. I was especially impressed with the large number of children and young people, all interested and active in the Sabbath school program. This is, I think, our largest Spanish Sabbath school in the Union. In the Indian fields we have larger congregations, but I have not visited so large and well organized a Sabbath school among our Spanish congregations as I found in Iquitos.

The great need of church schools, in order to save the children and young people of the Amazon Mission, was a subject of special study. In Iquitos, Contamaná and Yurimaguas, where we have organized churches, there are many children and we believe that much good may be accomplished through the church school.

During the few weeks we spent in the Amazon valley we were greatly impressed with the tremendous task of giving the gospel to the numerous tribes that

inhabit the forests of South America. I became acquainted with the names of about twenty-two different tribes, numbering from a few hundred to thousands of people. We already have believers among the following: Campas, Amoeshas Piros, Jívaros, Shipivos, Cufivos, Yahuas and Cocamas. We are impressed with the faithfulness and consecration of those who have accepted the truth. I talked with a convert from the Jíváro Indians about the traditions and customs of his people and the vices which they have and he said, "They will never change except as they receive the Gospel." This man's personal testimony was that he had found power in the Gospel to change his life and he was supremely interested in telling the good news to all his people. The Roman Catholic faith has been preached among them, but according to his testimony, they had not found any liberation from their vices and ignorance.

Upon our return trip to Lima we had the privilege of visiting the station of Rufini Pacho. Brother Pacho is an Aymará Indian, but has been working for several years among the tribes of the forest. He first worked among the Campas and later among other tribes. He found it very easy to learn the language of the Shipivos and Cufivos. Elder Stahl asked him how he was able to learn their language so quickly. He replied, "It is very much like Aymará." Some of the Campa Indians who were converted when Brother Stahl began his work on the Perené are working effectually among other tribes. We visited the Indian stations and from what we could see, truly a great work is being done among the Indians. The Amazon Mission, while embracing only two departments (states) in Perú, has a very large but sparsely settled territory. The almost formidable obstacle to the progress of the work is the great danger accompanying all modes of travel. The most used mode of travel is by canoe, the rivers being the principal highways.

In many parts money is little used as everybody relies upon the old method of barter for their commercial necessities. Our colporteurs have a very hard problem to solve in selling literature. They are obliged to take produce such as bananas, yuca, chickens or pigs in exchange for books if they sell them, and as there is almost no market for these articles and the price is very low, they are not able to do a very great business.

Contamaná, the place where Brother Juan Ramos labors, is especially notorious because of the frequent appearance of leprosy. Care is taken by the authorities to isolate the cases and from time to time a number of lepers are taken

to an island in the Amazon river near the Brazilian border. A few months ago the government authorities approached Elder Stahl proposing to turn the administration of the leper colony over to us. We feel that we could not accept this responsibility. Our medical and evangelistic work is very well established. One of our special activities while on this trip was in the interest of the publishing and educational work. More attention was given by us to these departments as they seemed to be in greater need of help.

—L. D. MINNER.

Progress Amid Persecution

IT SEEMS that the republics that compose the Inca Union are passing through a time of political upheaval and economic depression. The laboring class is always repeating the current phrase, "There is no work, there is no bread." The middle class alternates with the grumble, "There is no business, there is no money." A few, those who are above the other classes, do not say anything as they have a pharisaical pride in seeing how their riches increase and do not feel any remorse when they behold the poverty of the less privileged.

It seems as if such a condition would react unfavorably upon our work. The commercial enterprises complain of their lack of success and most of the business houses and banks are declaring bankruptcy. But God is working marvels through his people. The colporteurs are selling more books than in previous years. Brother Calido, minister of the printed page in La Paz, Bolivia, who not long ago sold 500 pesos worth of books to the members of the National Congress, writes to me saying that he has been able to deliver twenty-five large books in the Supreme Court of Justice, and that to ten doctors to whom he presented the book he sold nine. This represents a value of \$300.00 gold.

Brother A. González, a valiant minister of the printed page who works in the central region of Bolivia, was put into jail for several days. The instigators for his imprisonment were the priests. Finally our brother was liberated and had splendid success in selling the books, having obtained ample guaranties, and best of all, having been able to gather together a group of thirty persons to hear his teachings and who are now ready to keep the Sabbath and be baptized.

We have received word from Ecuador that the six colporteurs who began to canvass in that field after the institute held early in the year, are still faithful and having good success; so that they will doubtless reach the mission goal in

eight months of work. These colporteurs have been persecuted and driven from one town to another by the fanatical Catholics and by the ignorant people; but the persecutors always came after the colporteurs had made their deliveries and had left the town. Brother Schwerin writes that two more colporteurs have joined the ranks and that they are all having success.

Neither have the difficulties or financial depression been able to hinder our Harvest Ingathering. We have collected more this year up to this time than in the same period of the previous year.

P. R. TABUENCA.

South Brazil Union

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Gathering up the Crumbs

UPON arriving at a large coffee warehouse where our colporteur had five "Practical Guide" and eleven smaller religious books to be delivered, he found the entire group of customers in a rebellious mood. They said: "Your books are Protestant, and we will not pay for them." It was pay day. The colporteur watched the line of men step up to the window and draw their pay. He stood off to one side, his head bowed in prayer, and patiently waited for the Lord to touch the hearts of those who had ordered his book. Soon one stepped up and said: "I will pay you for my book." Then another came and still another followed. On they came until he had delivered the last of the sixteen books.

The noon hour passed. The men began to carry the sacks of coffee from the warehouse to the wagon outside. Our colporteur said to himself: "Perhaps some of these men have not seen my book. I will try to gather up the crumbs." He sat down in the large door-way, and placed his briefcase on the ground in front of him with two of the books placed neatly on exposition. The men, sweating, went and came, loaded and empty. Soon, a puffing, husky man could hold his curiosity in no longer. He stepped out of the line to look at the title of the books. He said: "*Senhor da licença*," (meaning: "Please may I look at them?") The colporteur handed him the book and said: "*Com licença?*" (meaning: "May I show you the book?") The man liked the book, paid for it and took it with him. Another book was placed on the briefcase and soon another man stepped up, and the same demonstration was repeated.

Again the bait was set, and again a sale was made. This was repeated nine times that hour. Nine orders were taken and nine books were delivered in a place where the colporteur had already delivered sixteen books to a crowd of men who said they would not take the books because they were Protestant. It pays to have patience and to stick to the job until all the crumbs are gathered up.

This patient way of canvassing explains how colporteur Melander has scattered so many books in Santos during the last three years and a half. His sales have reached more than seventy-five contos de reis, or about \$9,400.00 gold according to our conference exchange. This colporteur worked the territory after several thousand dollars worth of the same books had already been sold there. He came "to gather up the crumbs;" but found whole loaves awaiting him.

Truly our literature is appreciated when it becomes known. When people taste a crumb they want the loaf. May the Lord give us more faithful ministers of the printed page—men who are willing to "gather up the crumbs" and whom God can use to place the loaves.

J. L. BROWN.

Experiences from the Amazon

AFTER the visit of our first missionary to the interior of the Amazon, a certain Baptist minister was sent into the Maues territory. This man came with the express object of refuting the arguments presented by our missionary. In this he seemed to succeed quite well for a while. However, he encountered difficulties. When he tried to convince the people that they were in error, some came who presented to him arguments that were hard to answer.

Two years have passed. God has been working, and today this same man who was sent out to defeat the gospel of the Lord Jesus is a full-fledged Seventh-day Adventist.

The arguments he found hard to answer have burned their way into the soul and the truth has again conquered.

E. H. WILCOX.

A Note of Progress

OUR colporteur in the port of Santos, Brazil, has sold from one to eighteen different Seventh-day Adventist books to many men in Santos. He has also sold from one to eighty in different public and commercial buildings.

During the last three and a half years this faithful messenger of the printed page has delivered over 75:000\$000

worth of books, or about \$9,400.00 gold. One gentleman has purchased eighteen books already, is a subscriber to *O Atalaia*, and is anxious to buy the new books as fast as they appear and are delivered by the colporteur. This same gentleman is interested in the truth now. Our faithful colporteur asked him for a donation for Harvest Ingathering this year and he handed him 60\$000 or nearly \$8.00 gold.

It is through the literature that a large part of the closing work will be done. The Lord needs more faithful men and women to give feet and even wings to our truth-filled printed matter. Who will say: "Here am I, send me.?"

J. L. BROWN.

Good Looks Only Skin Deep

COLPORTEUR Melander on board a passenger train had the opportunity of observing two of his fellow passengers. One, a good looking, well-dressed gentleman sat beside him, while across the isle sat a hard looking, roughly-clad fellow. In his mind the colporteur compared the men, one smooth, clean-faced, and the other pitted, with hard features. He decides that the gentleman beside him was the best prospect for the sale of a set of books he carried with him for just such occasions, and, anyway, the books would help the "good looking man more than they would the other fellow."

He drew "Coming King" from his briefcase and made a strong canvass, but to his surprise the "pretty man" showed no interest, nor would he think of buying such a book. The "hard looker" across the way listened in, and finally asked: "How much does the book cost?" On hearing the price he reached for the book and paid the price.

Now that his first book was sold, colporteur Melander felt that the gentleman beside him must buy a book, so he pulled out another book, "Steps to Christ," and again tried his patience. Failing to make a sale, the man across the isle asked: "And that book! How much is it?" He eagerly reached for it, handing over the price.

Again colporteur Melander pulled out another good book and proceeded to make a sale to his seat mate. But, the good looking gentleman refused to look or buy. And again the hard looking fellow more anxious than before said: "That book is mine too! How much is it?" Then he said: "Is that all the books you have? I would like more of these books. For a long time I have looked for books like these and could not find them. How glad I am to meet you and buy these books."

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The lesson was learned. Man often judges his fellow traveler by his looks, but God sees the heart and judges not by outward appearances. Behind a pretty face, terrible thoughts may exist and under a beautiful suit of clothes may be hid a hard and stony heart, whereas, behind a hard, pitted face, and beneath a worn, torn garment, may beat the heart full of love toward God and man. Good looks may only be skin deep. Let us pass none by with our truth-filled literature. Give all an equal chance.

J. L. BROWN.

Gleanings of Progress Throughout the Field

Conducted by N. P. Nielsen

ON SEPTEMBER 19, Elder F. R. Kuempel baptized seven dear believers at Pirahy, Paraná, in Brazil.

ON SEPTEMBER 13, Elder Alfredo Suessmann commenced a new series of public meetings in Florianopolis, Santa Catharina. He is assisted by Brother Roberto M. Rabello. May the Lord richly bless them, is our prayer.

BROTHER M. Rosales and family, of the Chile Conference, sailed from Valparaiso on September 29, in response to a call from the Ecuador Mission for an evangelist to work in that needy field. They will probably locate in Quito. May the Lord bless them in their new field of labor.

ON SABBATH, October 3, six dear people were baptized in Montevideo by Pastor Andrés Ascione. This brings our membership in that capital city to 104. During the last two years forty

new members have been added to this church. May the Lord continue to bless the work in that city!

"ON SEPTEMBER 19 Brother Ricardo Wilfarth baptized five persons among the Hungarian group in Sao Paulo. On September 19, fourteen persons were baptized by Elder Jeronymo G. Garcia in Rio Preto. On September 27, twelve souls were buried with their Lord in baptism at Catanduva by Brother Jeronymo Garcia."—*O Echo Paulista*.

WRITING from Recife, Pernambuco, under date of October 6, Elder G. S. Storch, superintendent of the mission, says: "For two months now I have been in a public effort here and the attendance has been very good. I expect that we can baptize fifteen or twenty at the close of the effort. We have thirty-seven interested ones in the baptismal class; but not all of these will be baptized now, perhaps later on they may. In November and December I must travel through our mission field, as there are many waiting for me to baptize them. I expect a good increase in our mission membership before the end of the year."

UNDER date of October 16, Elder W. F. Miller writes from Magallanes, our southernmost mission as follows: "We held our first meeting last night in an old, windy theater. There are about 150 chairs and all were filled. This was better than I had dared to expect. We are happy and believe it to be the beginning of a larger work for Magallanes. This is the best building we could get, and the best we can afford. The *Independent* daily was good in advertising for us, and correspondents for the two local papers were present."

FROM the Sao Paulo Conference paper, *O Echo Paulista*, of October 9, we copy the following interesting note, written by Brother Joao F. Nunes, regarding his experience in the Harvest Ingathering campaign: "The Sao Caetano group reached 353\$900 in the Harvest Ingathering when its goal was 200\$000. But what is still more important, we won a family for the truth. This family is already keeping the Sabbath and diligently attending our meetings. We rejoice in having a part in the Harvest Ingathering campaign because we not only can gather money, but also souls for the eternal kingdom, souls that are of more value than the entire world."

UNDER date of September 25, Elder Pedro M. Brouchy, president of the Buenos Aires Conference, writes as follows: "In the city of Tres Arroyos,

where we have placed a new worker, Brother Juan Pissano, we have commenced a series of public meetings in a hall and have had good interest . . . the hall being completely filled." May the Lord give our workers there success!

UNDER date of September 27, Elder E. V. Moore writes: "We have our difficulties, but the Lord is with us and we are rejoicing in His salvation. Our tithe shows a gain of 2:849\$000 over the same period of 1930, and our mission offerings have held their own and made a slight gain of 438\$500." While the world is passing through a financial crisis and there has been a great decrease in almost every line of work, we are very glad to learn that the Sao Paulo Conference is holding its own and even making a little gain as compared with last year. May the Lord continue to bless our dear people there. Times of crisis may lead us nearer the Lord, if we will but learn the lessons He has for us.

WRITING from Santiago, Chile, under date of October 13, Elder Walter Schubert, president of the Chile Conference, gives the following interesting items of progress in that field: "On Sabbath, September 26, I baptized twelve persons in Valparaiso, and on Sabbath, October 3, four persons in Los Andes, and last Sabbath twenty-three in Santiago, seven of these in the Recoleta church and sixteen in the Porvenir church. We have now a third church with twenty-seven members organized in Santiago near the Alameda station, where a public effort is being held at present. Last Sunday I spoke on the prophecy of the 2300 days, and forty persons arose desiring to unite with the Adventist church. We hope that at least ten of these can be baptized before the end of the year."

IN A letter recently received from Elder H. J. Westphal we find the following interesting items, which we take the liberty of copying for our readers: "I have finished my effort in Chepén, (Peru). The Lord has richly blessed us in the activity, zeal and cooperation of the local church members, as well as in the fruits of souls won. I have baptized eleven persons already and after finishing a tour in the northern part of this field I shall return to Chepén and will baptize about thirty more if they are faithful. I am giving them their probationary period now. I plan to return to Lima the early part of September. My wife went to Lima a month ago. Am anxious to return to Lima to get my work started in that big city. If we can find a proper hall, very likely we will begin an effort there soon."