

The Advent Survey

Organ of the
NORTHERN EUROPEAN
DIVISION
of the General Conference of
SEVENTH-DAY
ADVENTISTS

After Darkness Light

By L. H. CHRISTIAN

MODERN humanity abounds in the unexpected. Present-day thinking, often weak and crooked, seems fruitful in vague ideas, confused convictions, a fear and yet a longing for the new and untried. Contrasts and contradictions hard to explain stand forth. This is especially true in Eastern and Southern Europe. Atheism and orthodoxy, order and chaos, the old and the new, the logical and the illogical, the radical and the conservative, the peaceful and the warlike, dwell happily or unhappily under the same roof. There is more freedom, yet more persecution; more piety, yet more crime; more poverty, and yet more luxury. The old standards and conceptions of right and wrong are failing. Mankind appears uprooted but also awakened. It is all a result of the war. For four years, millions of men did nothing but kill one another and destroy everything in sight. Then came the peace, a peace which broke more than it built. That was the sowing.

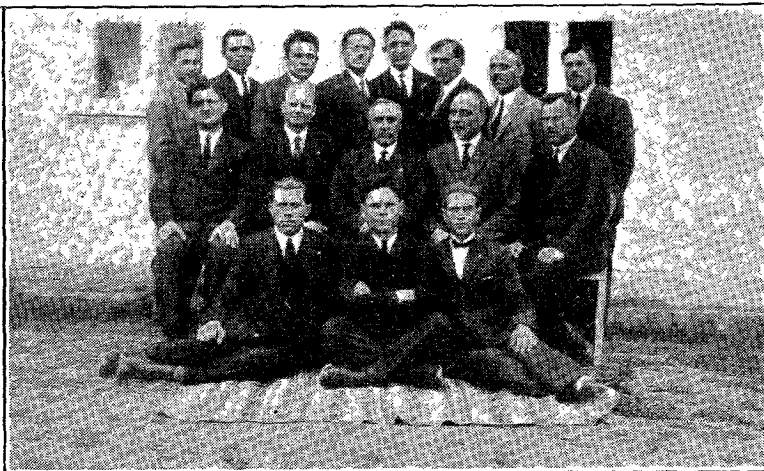
To-day we have the reaping.

However, the aftermath is not all bad. In the midst of man's folly, we see the wisdom of God. The war was His day of preparation. New nations have been born, many of them. They were not merely political schemes, but new languages and races which came into their own at last. Some of these peoples had for centuries been terribly oppressed. They were in darkness. They did not know the Reformation. The bright torch of liberty had not lighted their way. An intolerant church, a bigoted priesthood, a tyrannical government held them in bondage. But a new day has

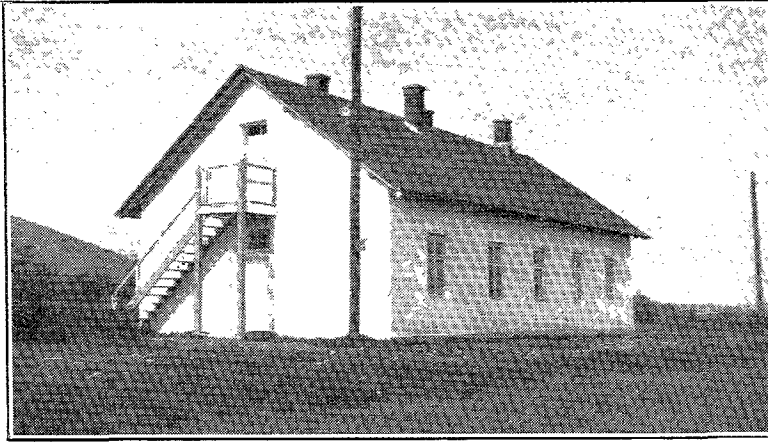
dawned. The new freedom, the unrest, and the suffering lead many to seek after God. Marvelous are the providences of divine power by which we have this hour of open Gospel doors and opportunities. But many signs show that they may soon again be closed. Now, just now, is the time to work in these lands.

Among the new countries, five—Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland—are with us in the Northern European Division. By far the largest of these is Poland. In fact, much the largest of all new lands which came out of the war is Poland—that is, when we leave Russia out, and the new

Russia, the Gospel Russia, which is sure some day to come, is not yet fully born. With thirty-one million people, Poland ranks as the sixth largest country in all Europe. For Gospel work it is the most needy and promising. What a loss it would be if God's people should fail, should lack vision and courage, to press in at this time!



Workers of the East Polish Conference and Southern Polish Mission at workers' meetings in Sytanowice, May 29 to June 3, 1930.



Boys' dormitory of the Polish Mission School built by students, 1929-1930.

Poland is gradually becoming a well-regulated country with order and progress. Right after the world war, there were many disturbances. First came the war with Russia in 1920 when Warsaw itself was in danger. Then the troubles over the boundary line in Upper Silesia, and, later, the revolution about Wilna unsettled things. Other hardships followed. Times have been close these post-war years. It is no small thing to organize a new government for a people who have previously belonged to three different nations with as many different systems of jurisprudence. But Poland has great natural resources and a bright future. One cannot but be greatly pleased with the advance seen. It is, in fact, wonderful how the country has taken hold of things, and the improvement already made.

The Polish people are intensely religious. This is true of all the nationalities that make up the population. The Jews are orthodox and devoted—so different from the unbelieving Jews of Western Europe and America. Warsaw has more Jews than any other city in Europe. The Ruthenians, many of whom belong to the old Uniat party of the Catholic Church, take a deep interest in things religious. The Russians of eastern and north-eastern Poland, of whom there are some six millions, present one of the best fields for Gospel work in all Europe. The Poles themselves, as Roman Catholics, are fanatically devoted to their church. The present Pope

was once the papal legate in Poland. Rome is mighty in the affairs of Poland, though atheism and socialism are making strong inroads in certain parts. The power of the priests is waning. In no country, perhaps, in the world is religion more discussed than in Poland.

There is in Poland a deep longing for education. This, as well as the religious life, makes the land one of the best fields for the Advent movement. Our work there has made rapid progress since the war. Aside from Rumania, there is no country in Europe where our work has grown as fast. We have now a good little training school and are beginning to get some promising workers. We have our publishing work well under way, and our departmental activities, too, are organized with good leaders. Both union and local conferences and missions are well

manned. But we have no medical work and almost no chapels. In fact, the cause in Poland is yet in its infancy. The abundant fruitage seen from the limited efforts made gives promise of a really large harvest of souls.

We have advanced in the face of many hardships. Just a week ago we attended a conference in southern Poland. The meeting was large, united, and enthusiastic. This was especially true of the colporteur work. Yet the bookman of that field was in prison for his faith. Another brother had spent two years in prison because of the Sabbath, but he stood the test. Two of our lay brethren, about a year ago, were accused of having spoken against the holy pictures. They were both sent to prison, one for six months and one for nine. A sister who had begun Harvest Ingathering work was arrested, as are many who go out with our literature. Yet our people are of good courage. They are deeply spiritual and faithful to the Advent message. But Poland greatly needs a stronger work. We should have more ordained ministers and more young men to enter the ministry. The amount of money voted Poland in our budget is inadequate properly to care for the work. Our leaders and workers and members in Poland must themselves try for larger things. New zeal, larger plans, harder work, and deeper piety will bring yet larger results. The needs of Poland are a strong appeal to the Advent church in all lands.

The Polish Union—Its Development

By J. ISAAC

THE Polish Union Conference was organized in October, 1921. At that time it comprised the Posanian and Silesia-Galician Conferences and the Warsaw Mission. The membership was 1,065. It was about this time that the new Polish government started on its career and the Roman Church had come to its full power in this country. So from the beginning the Advent movement has had

hard struggles against many difficulties.

The sale and distribution of our literature—with the exception of a few places for a limited time—has always been strictly forbidden. During the Harvest Ingathering Campaign last year, however, no less than 37,400 papers were sold at one Zloty (about 12 cents) a copy. For a small constituency to accomplish this in such a short

time and under such conditions is no small achievement. The unrest since the war, and the strong opposition and persecution on the part of the State church, have been troubling our labourers and churchmembers also in their missionary activities. But in spite of it all the work has made continuous and steady progress in every line.

During the nine and a half years since the organization of this union the number of workers has increased from twenty-five to sixty-three and the number of colporteurs has averaged about fifty-five. Through the united efforts of these little bands of workers, and the faithful co-operation of the churches, 2,404 people have been baptized. At the present time the Polish Union consists of four conferences and two missions and has a membership of 2,584. There has also been a financial increase each year. The year 1929 shows a gain of \$8,124 over the year before. This includes all departments of the work, each of which shows a gain.

Our great need is more workers. We have only 120 workers in all, fifty-three ministers and Bibleworkers, ten institutional and office workers, and fifty-seven colporteurs. It is indeed a small company among thirty millions of people. Another great need is more places of worship. Thus far we have only eight in the Polish Union. It is exceedingly difficult to secure meeting places for the many churches and companies for their Sabbath services. The law prohibits the holding of services or meetings in private houses, but our people have no other place in which to assemble. Far greater success would attend the work if we had chapels at least for the larger congregations. With \$1,000 a neat chapel could be erected that would seat about 200 people. In the large cities it costs more, but our churches are mostly in the smaller towns and in the country.



We are coming into a crisis, which, more than any previous time since the world began, will demand the entire consecration of everyone that has named the name of Christ.

The Polish Union Mission School

BY H. L. RUDY

THE Polish Union Mission School is situated in the southern part of the republic of Poland, in what was formerly known as Austrian Silesia. The school is about three kilometres from Bielitz, an important industrial city of about 40,000 inhabitants, around which is a group of smaller towns whose combined population aggregates about 100,000. Textile manufacture is one of the chief occupations of the district. Nationally the population is largely German, and religiously it is largely evangelical. Taking all these facts into consideration, together with the beauty of the natural surroundings and the fertility of the soil, the Polish school is very favourably situated.

The school was located near Bielitz in the summer of the year 1927 in the second year of its existence. It was formerly in the city of Warsaw, where it operated one year under the most trying conditions, the classroom having been an auto-garage, and the students were scattered throughout various dwellings in that wicked city. It was indeed a great relief and joy when the present property was purchased and the school could move out amongst the beauties of nature in the quietude of the country, where our schools should be located.

When the site was purchased there was on it only one large

dwelling-house. This was converted into the main building, and another small industrial building was erected near by. After adding more rooms to the original building, including a beautiful chapel, two offices, and a dining room, we began school in the fall of 1927 with teachers, students, and other employees all living under the same roof. The entire administration of the school was also carried on in the same building.

The European Division came to our aid at once and by the fall of the following year we had built a solid farm building, together with a dwelling for the farmer and his helpers. This enabled us to build up the farm and dairy, which are both developing nicely, the latter supplying much more than the needs of the school itself, in addition to providing work for the students. The housing situation was greatly relieved the year following—in 1929—when we erected a substantial building to serve as the men's dormitory. This building was erected solely by student labour and will be occupied when school begins this fall. We hope now to be able to house forty students. Besides these two large buildings we have made many other improvements, so that we now have a representative plant which affords possibilities for steady and substantial growth. The Polish school is truly thankful for the loyalty of our faithful members who have made the institution possible by giving liberally of



Panoramic view of the main building showing mountains in background.



Carpenter's shop of the Polish Mission School, built by students, 1929.

their means and supporting us by their earnest prayers.

We need say no more about the material development of the Polish school. We mention it first because it is impossible to have a school without buildings and equipment. The latter will necessarily need to continue in its development but the school itself, as the mystic inhabitant of the buildings, is the object of much greater interest. The idea of Christian education as we hold it is still in its infancy in Poland. When it is more fully realized in our churches and in the homes of our people, the entire picture of our educational work in this country will change. At present we have only raw material from which to draw students. But taking all together we find that they develop rapidly and give promise of good future workers for Poland. From year to year the student body improves intellectually and spiritually as the idea of true Christian education progresses in the homes and churches of our constituency. We hope that the time will soon come when we shall have church-schools where our children and young people may receive the proper elementary training, preparatory to work in our more advanced institutions.

One of our greatest problems is the number of languages. A small school, with a very limited teaching force, finds it extremely difficult to do justice to all the nationalities and languages represented in the central school of a country like

Poland. Here we have Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Germans, and Czechs coming from three distinct sections of the country which had been under the control of three different governments before the world war. Naturally with the various educational standards—Russian, German, and Austrian—and the different languages still prevalent in the Polish republic, which is made up largely of territory taken from the above-named countries, it follows that a school drawing its students from the combined population of Poland finds the national and language problem of primary importance. At present we instruct in two languages only—Polish and German. The demand for Russian is becoming very strong, however, and we are faced with the request to instruct in Russian this coming year, but due to a lack of teachers and sufficient students to warrant a new department we are unable to accede to this request.

Needless to say, we are operating this school upon the same educational principles as in all our other colleges. We make the Word of God our supreme guide, and stand foursquare upon the counsel given in the spirit of prophecy. The latter has made it possible for us to find our way amid conditions as they are in Roman Catholic Poland. In the face of prohibitive laws we have quietly and unassumingly worked along, and as our great Leader, the Lord Jesus, has blessed the small beginning, we are

confident that He will continue to lead and bless till the great work of saving lost souls and preparing them for the world to come is finished.



History of Our Publishing Work in Poland

BY FERDINAND DZIK

It is recognized that one of the most effectual means of influencing the minds of the people is the printing press. With the advancing years this is becoming a more and more powerful factor in all kinds of propaganda work. In Poland our publishing work is young, but we realize that it has a very large task to accomplish. Until the year 1909 the only books we had were *Steps to Christ* and *His Glorious Appearing*. These were published by the Hamburg House, but in the Polish-Masovian language, which was spoken only by the Masovians in East Prussia.

In the year 1909, at an annual meeting held in Friedensau, Germany, it was voted to publish a Polish paper under the title *Znaki Czasu* (*Signs of the Times*). Sister Lusky, who was a native-born Pole from Warsaw, edited the first issues. In 1910 the writer was called from the school in Friedensau to devote his time to literary work in the Polish language. *Znaki Czasu* then began to be published regularly. In addition, the Sabbath-school *Lessons* and *Watchmen of Zion* appeared each quarter. In the space of two years it was the privilege of the writer to translate and have printed and published the following books: *Steps to Christ*, *Christ Our Saviour*, *Ministry of Angels*, *Thoughts from the Mount of Blessing*, *The Mystery Unfolded*, *His Glorious Appearing*, a hymnal, and many pamphlets and tracts from eight to forty-eight pages.

In 1912 the writer was called to military service and the work of translation fell upon Brother Kazimier Hering, who carried it until 1914 when the war broke out. From then until 1921, in spite of the war, Brother Wilhelm Unuka proceeded further with this work. In this year began another epoch in our literature work. The pub-

lishing work was transferred to Bydgoszcz, under the care of Brother Aleksander Geisler, who worked faithfully for three years. For the sake of experiment the name of the paper *Znaki Czazu* was changed twice, but the titles chosen did not meet the mind of the Polish people and we reverted to the original name. In 1924 Brother Th. Will was given the translation work. Volume I of *Testimonies, Our Day in the Light of Prophecy*, and a health book were published.

Finally, after seventeen years of labour in other branches of the work, the writer was called anew to the translation work. That was last year. The books published before the war were almost all sold and new literature for the churches and for the colporteurs had to be prepared. Now our publishing house is busy getting out new books and a new hymnal with music. The paper is printed every two months with an edition of 16,000. In addition to this we are publishing a church paper, Sabbath-school Lessons, *Morning Watch Calendar*, etc.

One great obstacle for us is the censor. Everything must go through his hands so we have to be very careful if we want to avoid fines, the confiscation of the whole edition, and the imprisonment of the editor. We must not write of Rome as Babylon or mention the Papacy, but all the same this is done in figurative language and the Lord helps us, through His grace, to reach the honest hearts.

Our reading circle is very interesting in that it consists of all classes of people. Even Catholic churchmen are among our subscribers who would like to turn our literature against us, but the angel of the Lord accompanies our papers and the colporteurs. We rejoice in the Lord and are thankful to be able to help His great work of soul saving through the press. Our aim is to bring better papers and books before the people.

In closing we would request those who read these lines to help us in this work, perhaps by sending articles for our papers, but above all by praying for us, that we may finish the work of the Lord in spite of difficulties.

Workers' Meeting and Conference in East Poland

By H. L. RUDY

We regretted very much that our leading brethren had to be away at the General Conference when this year's first annual conference in Poland convened, yet we trust that the dear Lord Who leads and directs His wonderful work by His Holy Spirit made up for the lack of more experienced counsel and leadership. Preceding the session of the East Polish Conference was a joint workers' meeting in Sylanowice composed of the workers of the East Polish Conference, together with those of the South Polish Mission.

This workers' meeting proved a great blessing to all who were present. We were together for six days and the Lord gave us wonderful weather as well as His Holy Spirit, so that we could very effectively consider many local problems concerning the work, and also get the people together for large public meetings every evening. The neighbouring churches were well represented on Sabbath and Sunday, and many others came who were interested in the truth. Fourteen candidates appeared for baptism at the close of the meeting. On June 3rd the workers' meeting closed and we proceeded to Pozarki where the East Polish Conference had its session from June 5th to 8th.

The conference workers, together with the visiting brethren from the Division and Union Conferences came with renewed courage to meet with us and minister to a large gathering of faithful believers assembled for the annual conference. We were glad to have with us from the Northern European Division Elder G. A. Lindsay, who took special interest in the work of the Sabbath-school and the young people. From the Polish Union were present, Brethren Will, Czembor, and the writer. It was an inspiration to find so many young people present at such a meeting. We look to them for our future strong members and workers. On the Sabbath there were between 350 and 400 people present and all of them together with a nice group

of baptismal candidates reconsecrated their lives and strength to the Lord.

Brother Luedtke, the president of the East Polish Conference, rendered a favourable report of the work done in his field during the past year. The said conference having been divided at the beginning of the current calendar year, the report had to be more or less segregated into the constituent parts of what is now the East Polish Conference and the South Polish Mission. Nevertheless the net increase in the membership of the conference as it is at present was about fifty. Brother S. Demczuk, superintendent of the South Polish Mission, who was also present at the conference and gave special evangelistic help, stated that the prospects for a large harvest of souls in his field were promising. We regretted very much to find that the brethren in East Poland were not able to render a report of the Big Week. The financial crisis that generally prevails throughout Poland is especially felt in East Poland. However, we found that the members were full of courage and zeal for the Harvest Ingathering work which is soon to begin.

In general we found a very willing people assembled that readily responded to the needs of the message. We could get new recruits for the colporteur work and many new students for our mission school. The Russian people in the Polish Republic are hungry for the truth of God. We need more trained workers and more means to build up our work among that people. East Poland is indeed a mission field where many good honest souls are waiting for the light of this message. We hope and pray that the coming year will bring greater results in soul-saving and funds for the support of the Gospel than have been possible up to the present.



"RELIGION is not a possession to keep, but a blessing to share, a light to diffuse, a life to communicate."

Spiritual Darkness in Poland

By M. WASIDLOW

CHRISTIANITY came to Poland through Rome during the reign of the first Polish prince known in history, Miesko I, in the year 965 A.D. From this time on it was the priests who for the most part acted as secretaries and counsellors to the king and princes, for only they could read and write. Almost all the religious and scientific literature came from the neighbouring countries, Bohemia, and Germany, where Catholicism had been accepted somewhat earlier and had taken strong root. Thus Poland grew to be a very powerful Catholic-Christian state. In the thirteenth century Poland destroyed the hordes of Tartars and suppressed the Turks. Almost every war was led in the name of the faith and of the fatherland. So it is not to be wondered at that the Polish people, under the influence and leadership of Catholic rulers, and with the continuous anxiety of wars, were for centuries innoculated with this religion. And today, in spite of science and culture, to the majority Pole and Catholic mean one and the same. In other words, whatever is Catholic is good and right!

The task we Adventists have before us is a great and difficult one. Here we stand, just a few people in the midst of thirty millions who are in darkness and in the path of error. To these we must bring the knowledge of redemption and lead them in the way of truth.

The pioneer work towards this great objective is accomplished by our colporteurs. They take from our publishing house literature in five languages — Polish, German, Russian, Ukrainian, and Czechish—and distribute this in the villages and towns. This is to them a pleasant but, in our land, a very difficult work. As already mentioned above, the priests everywhere urge their members to buy no literature that is brought to their doors, even though it be offered to them by religious people. But in spite of this warning there are those who take our books gladly. Another great obstacle to the canvassing work is the illiteracy in the former Russian territory. The

writer himself, when canvassing, has met with such replies as the following: "We would willingly buy a book or a paper but unfortunately we cannot read." Our colporteurs often come into villages where only the magistrates and priests can read. Such a sorry condition the lands of western Europe have not known for centuries.

In spite of this darkness, however, there are occasions when the wonderful message which our pioneers have left with the people in printed form has brought forth

a rich fruitage. One of the colporteurs made two visits to a certain village in Wolhynia and in a short time a church was established with twenty members. Even now believers of every denomination, especially the Catholics, are agitated because of our success, and warn their followers against our workers. Nevertheless the Lord goes before His messengers and opens the doors and the hearts of the people. We believe that He has many honest souls in Poland who must learn the third angel's message through our literature. With God's help we want to find these pearls for Christ's kingdom and to work as long as the days of religious freedom exist.



The Sabbath-School Work in Poland

By G. A. LINDSAY

Every churchmember a Sabbath-school member is one of the great goals of the Sabbath-school. But inasmuch as our children, interested neighbours, and friends, can become Sabbath-school members, we have set our membership goal for the Sabbath-school at 120 per cent of the church membership. The only Union in the home fields that has reached this goal, and gone well beyond it, is the Polish. Practically every churchmember in that field attends Sabbath-school. And friends and interested ones are steadily increasing. We rejoice with the brethren who are leading the work in that field because of the excellent growth in both the Sabbath-school and church membership. In comparing the Polish report for the second quarter of 1930 with that of a year ago, we find an increase of twenty-six per cent in the Sabbath-school, and eight and a half per cent in the church membership. These are by far the largest increases recorded by the home unions. The Baltic Union, however, comes a close second in the matter of church membership, with an increase of seven per cent.

While the Sabbath-school offerings in Poland register an increase of only five per cent, it is well to remember that the financial depression which prevails in many

countries in Europe, is also very acute in large areas of that field. The faithfulness on the part of our Polish believers is proved by the fact that that Union is the only one where the Sabbath-school offerings reach the goal of twenty-five per cent of the tithe.

In the purposes of God, our Sabbath-schools should not only be *soul-keeping*, but *soul-winning* instrumentalities for Christ. Our schools in Poland are very eager to measure up to this high standard also. It is therefore not uncommon for them to set a goal in the matter of baptisms for the year, and they work very diligently towards realizing their goal. One of the schools that we had the privilege of visiting reached its goal of five souls last year. They have now raised the goal by 100 per cent and will without doubt reach it.

The faithfulness of our Sabbath-school members in that field is further illustrated by the following:

One of our sisters in Brzez, Poland, has been an Adventist for about three years. Her husband is not a believer. Every Sabbath afternoon, together with her two children, she gathers a class of boys and girls for Sabbath-school. The children like it very much, and have told their day teacher about it. Although this day-school teacher is a Roman Catholic,



Missionaries who have left for Africa recently. Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. A. Vine, Mr. and Mrs. F. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. S. Beardsell.

she visited our sister and wanted to learn something about her interesting school. Before leaving, she asked if our sister would permit her to use our lesson pamphlets and the books, *Steps to Christ* and *Christ Our Saviour*, as

helps in her school for the hours devoted to religious teaching.

We know that the hand of God is ever leading His work forward. We believe that still greater things will yet be recorded from that field.

Off to the Mission Fields

By W. E. READ

THE advancing work in our mission fields makes it necessary to send out a constant stream of new recruits to answer the many urgent calls that keep pressing in upon us. A large and important responsibility rests upon our training institutions in the homeland to prepare the necessary workers for both the home fields and also the fields across the seas.

The demand for efficient workers is growing stronger each year. The development of the native believers in Africa and the changed conditions in the home fields make it imperative that our young people be well trained for the work of God. We are glad that our schools are doing such good work, but we must do everything possible to strengthen this important phase of our denominational activity, so that young men and women may come from our educational institutions fully equipped for the great tasks to which God calls them.

We are glad also that our youth are responding to the call from the "regions beyond," and we pray for God's choicest blessing upon them as they go forth to carry the everlasting Gospel to the millions who sit in darkness and the shadow of death. During the past few weeks three missionary couples have set sail for the great continent of Africa. Brother and Sister

Vine have gone to join the ranks of our workers in the Nigerian Union Mission; Brother and Sister Edwards connect with our educational work in the Gold Coast; and Brother and Sister Beardsell go to Pare in the East African Union to supervise the large and growing interests which have developed in our training school work in that part of Africa.

May God bless these young people with health and strength for the tasks that await them and also make them a real blessing to the young men and women of Africa. May He enable our missionaries to lead the African youth into a close and intimate fellowship with Jesus, the great Friend of sinners.



RUDYARD KIPLING wrote:
Oh East is East, and West is West,

And never the twain shall meet,
Till earth and sky stand presently
At God's great judgment seat.

A MISSIONARY replied:
But Christ is Christ and rest is rest,

And love, true love, must greet;
In East and West hearts crave for rest,

And so the twain shall meet—
The East still East, the West still West,

At Christ's nail-piercéd feet.
—*The Sunday-School Times.*

At Rest

AFTER three weeks of intense suffering our brother and fellow-worker, HELMUT UNDRITZ fell asleep on Sabbath, May 31st. Brother Undritz was born in Baku, in the Caucasus, on December 18th, 1905. He gave his heart to the Lord in his fifteenth year and was baptized. Later he attended our missionary school in Suschenhof, near Riga, and it was his privilege to be a member of the first graduation class there. In 1927 he entered the evangelistic work and was a faithful labourer until the time of his death. During the last eight months of his labours he worked in the Memel District in Lithuania where the German language is used. In the short period of his sojourn there he learned to love the land and the people and through his congenial personality and sincere Christianity he drew many friends to him. His influence as a preacher was such that he held the interest of the public through his lectures and from the beginning his meetings were well attended. After four and a half months of labour in Russ, where no previous work had been done, he was able to organize a Sabbath-school of from thirty to forty members. This group stood true after his death, although they were without a preacher or churchmembers. During the last three weeks of his life, although suffering much, his burden and prayers were for the unfinished work, and for the souls so dear to him and whom he must leave behind. He rests from his labours but his works follow him. He has been used to bring many souls to the Lord.

M. GNADJIN.

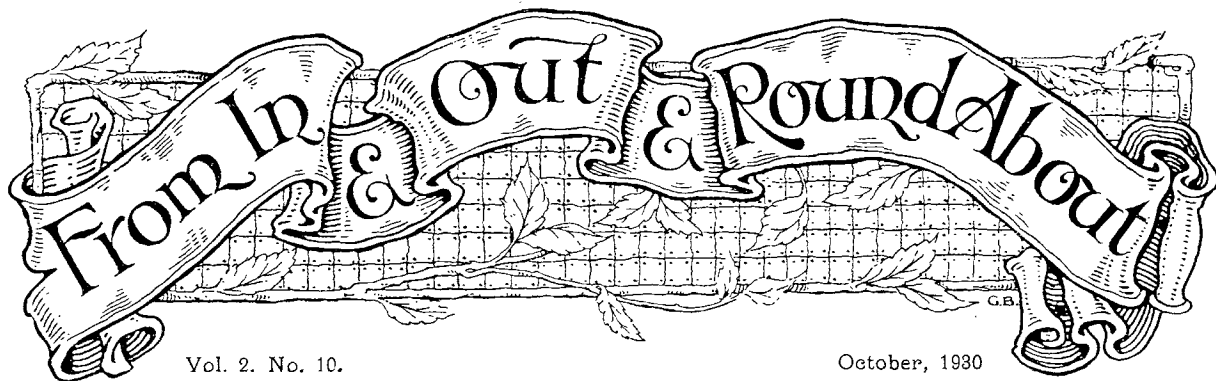
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WE have been glad to welcome Brother and Sister Wm. Lay from the Seattle (Washington) Academy to the work in this Division. Professor Lay was principal of the school from which he came, and has now been chosen as principal of our training school in Poland. We extend to these faithful workers a most hearty welcome.

At a recent conference session in Southern Poland, Brother H. L. Rudy, former principal of our training school in that country, was elected as president. Brother Cunitz, who has served the field as president so faithfully for eight years, takes the presidency of the Posen Conference, while Brother Englert becomes leader of our large mission field in the Lemburg district.

OUR brethren from headquarters returned a few days ago from various parts of our territory where they have been visiting. They bring good reports of splendid annual meetings which have been held in the various local conferences. Elder C. K. Meyers visited the British and Scandinavian Unions and Elder G. W. Schubert attended some of the meetings in the Baltic Union. The help and counsel of these two brethren were much appreciated.

NEED we mention the Harvest Ingathering Campaign? How can we help it? Reports of such wonderful achievements are reaching our office that we simply must pass them on. Here is the British Union College; they set their goal at \$875, and laid aside their studies for three days. In that period they collected more than \$1,000. It meant, of course, long hours, much tramp-

ing, and hard work, but the Lord has certainly blessed their efforts. The British Union has a large task for its goal is high, but the work is done in the strength of the Lord, and so success is sure.



Transportation Notes

MR. F. SALWAY arrived in England from the s.s. "Leconte de Lisle" on September 5th. He is on furlough from East Africa where he has been building our missionaries' houses and schools.

DR. and MRS. BATES arrived from U.S.A. with their two sons to take up work in the Edinburgh University before proceeding to



Prayer for Divine Guidance

*Jesus, I yield my life to Thee
With all I am or hope to be.
I need Thy guidance every hour—
Thy loving hand, Thy keeping
power.*

*My heart is faint, my soul dis-
tressed,
I yearn for peace and inward rest—
No light above, no light below
To point the way which I should go.*

*Then when I see how others fail,
Like vessels stranded in the gale,
I dare not trust myself alone—
Lord, guide me as Thy very own.*

*The short past was but changing
dreams,
The future all uncertain seems;
Dangers and duties crowd the way
And life grows heavier day by day.*

*I seek not for that phantom fame,
The short lived glory of a name;
My prayer, my purpose is to do
That only which is pure and true.*

*Lord, bid the troubled seas be still,
Teach me to trust and love Thy will;
Doubts disappear and worries flee,
When I but live shut in with Thee.*

L. H. CHRISTIAN.

China for medical work. They arrived in the s.s. "American Shipper" on August 7th.

MR. and MRS. F. EDWARDS left on August 13th for work in West Africa. Both were students of Stanborough College. Mr. Edwards is from Hull, and Mrs. Edwards comes from Southern Europe.

MR. and MRS. S. BEARDSSELL, both former students of Stanborough College, left England for East Africa on August 21st. They are to take up educational work in the East African Union.

MISS K. NEILSEN returned from furlough to her work in East Africa on the s.s. "Explorateur Grandidier" on August 22nd. Miss Neilsen is connected with the work at the Kendu Hospital.

MR. and MRS. LEROY HUNTER passed through England from the United States to India to take up mission work. They sailed from Marseilles on August 29th.

MR. A. H. WILLIAMS, superintendent of the Northwest India Union, returned to his field on August 29th. Mrs. Williams plans to join him when she has completed her medical studies in England.

MR. and MRS. E. D. DICK and their two boys returned to their work in South Africa, leaving England on September 5th. They had a native evangelist, Mr. J. Malinki, with them.

MR. and MRS. L. B. LOSEY and Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Lange and child arrived in England on September 4th en route for India and left again within a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Losey are from Canada and Mr. and Mrs. Lange from the United States.

C. H. ANSCOMBE.