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MEDICAL MISSIONARY
MINISTRY



New leper church at Malamulo, Nyasaland, Southeast Africa.

HEALING THE LEPERS

By M. E. Kern, *Secretary of the General Conference*

LEPROSY is a living death. But today, if taken in time, it can be cured. Our missionaries in India, Africa, and the Far East are bringing health and healing to victims of this dread malady. This year our leper colony at Malamulo, Nyasaland, Southeast Africa, has discharged eleven cured patients. The Government Director of Medical and Sanitary Services was present to examine them and was especially pleased with their physical condition.

By means of the gifts to this work we are building brick huts for the lepers in the place of the old unsanitary grass ones. About fifty new huts have been erected.

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CENTER: Two Filipino students from our Christian workers' training school at Manila who sold gospel literature in the leper colony on the Island of Culion.

LEFT: New brick huts for the leper colony at Malamulo.



"COME OVER AND HELP US"

By A. G. Stewart,

Vice-President, Australasian Division

THERE are two very urgent reasons why we who enjoy the blessings of the knowledge of Christianity should carry the gospel to the heathen. In the first place, we are definitely commanded by our Saviour: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." That work is not yet completed.

There also frequently comes to us from those who are in heathen darkness the urgent call to bring them this gospel light. Like the apostle Paul, in the vision of the man from Macedonia, we hear them saying, "Come over and help us." Such calls are coming today from Africa, India, China, and the islands of the South Seas, as well as from those who are in great need in more favored lands.

On a recent visit to the Territory of New Guinea, we were definitely faced with the challenge of answering the calls of thousands of primitive people,

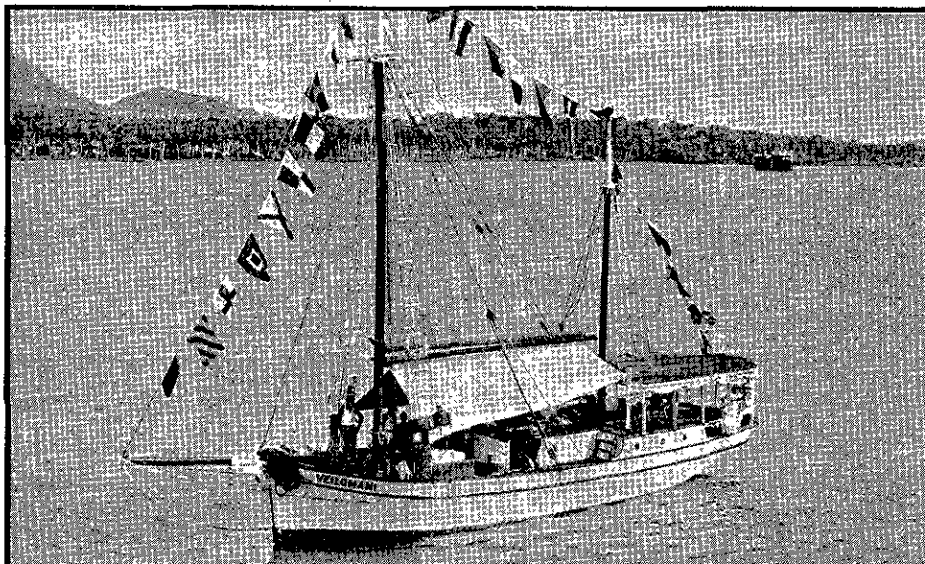
who, living in a state of ignorance and superstition, unacquainted with the simplest laws of sanitation, hygiene, and morality, are looking to us to bring them the knowledge of those things which make for better social, moral, and spiritual conditions.

Interviewed by the Government officials, we were directed to large sections of the Territory where upwards of five hundred thousand primitive people are as yet untouched by any missionary society. We appeal to the readers of this magazine for such help as they can give to assist in sending to these waiting people the messengers of the gospel, who not only preach the gospel but heal the sick.

The illustrations and reports appearing in these pages must give definite assurance that what has been attempted is most worthy and that the work still to be done is most urgent.



The Seventh-day Adventist Mission ketch "Veilomani" engaged in mission work in the Territory of New Guinea





Sheyand Sanitarium and Hospital, in Pei-Ling, a great governmental park outside the city of Mukden, Manchuria. The grounds, together with the main buildings, are the gift of one of our grateful Chinese friends who has recognized the value of the general missionary work that our Society is doing for the Chinese people. We have asked our friends for further funds with which to furnish the building. Our Society, from the sacrificial offerings of members of our Mission, has added sufficient to build a wall around the grounds, and to add some medical instruments and general equipment, including an X-ray.

MEDICAL RELIEF WORK

IT IS of almost universal acceptance among civilized peoples that doing for others is the finest expression of religion. And there is universal need of that kind of religion. There has always been more or less suffering, but never has there been a greater need for relief work than today.

In an endeavor to follow the divinely enjoined duty to the sick and unfortunate, Seventh-day Adventists

By L. A. Hansen,

Associate Secretary, Medical Department of the General Conference

have always combined medical ministry with evangelical effort. Instruction in disease prevention and health preservation has ever been a part of our teaching. Sanitariums, hospitals, and dispensaries have been established, along with schools, publishing houses,

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and churches. Thousands of medical workers, doctors, and nurses do their part in a world-wide church work.

A hundred or more larger institutions, located in many lands, have been established. Some of these offer the best of facilities for meeting every requirement of modern medicine in the scientific care of the sick. There are also the more modest dispensaries of the mission fields, prepared to give considerable service. In addition there are numerous small relief centers in the jungles, perhaps a little open-air clinic, or even a mere medicine kit.

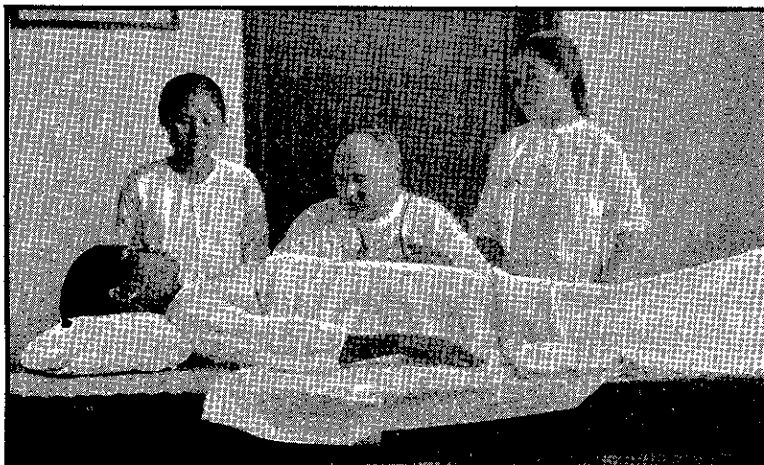
Hearts are hearts, and whether it be in Fiji or Basutoland, they seem to respond to the sympathetic touch. The story of relief afforded the sick and suffering can scarcely be told in figures. Reports give us a glimpse of the activities of the missionary doctor and nurse, and of the compelling calls that are constantly coming to them from countless places. We get a view of endless lines of people streaming in from every direction, with the dispensary or clinic hours beginning early in the morning and running late, and the whole task apparently endless. There are hundreds and thousands of grateful hearts. Every word from the field speaks courage for the task, and joy for a part in it.

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A Karen boy in the delta country of Burma, found by the missionary suffering from tuberculosis. He was taken to the missionary's home and tenderly cared for.



Native boy, Southeast Africa, suffering from a severe burn, and no medical help available
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Full reports from many lands are much the same. They tell of the effective entrance such work gives to the hearts and minds of those steeped in heathen superstition, of melted hearts, prejudice broken down,





Dr. E. C. Marcus,
Southeast Africa,
after a roadside
operation on a
native chief

miss him and set out to seek him. They are directed to the dispensary where they find him well on the road to recovery. Thus another village is added to the long list of those which

opposition overcome, and the way opened for education and full religious instruction. Some of the finest characters are the end results.

From C. C. Kellar comes a typical word picture of what one may see in India. In a hot, dusty town, in front of a Hindu temple, a crowd is gathered about an unconscious man lying in the road, the burning sun beating down upon him, streams of red ants feeding on him, and blood oozing through the skin where they have fed. He is a stranger, his caste undetermined, and hence, he is untouchable. No one, layman or priest, can think of helping him, even though he dies as they stand looking on.

The appearance of the head police officer of the town gives occasion for a discussion which results in sending for help to the dispensary, where they treat everybody regardless of caste or creed. Help comes,—a bullock cart bedded with straw and driven by dispensary boys, to bring the man in. The man's friends in a distant village

look to the dispensary for sick relief. For many miles roundabout Hindus and Mohammedans welcome this ministry. More than ten thousand patients a year find help at the Chua-danga (Bengal) mission dispensary.

H. L. Ferguson tells of repeated failure to get in touch with the paramount chief of a certain section in Transvaal, Africa. Going again, this time with medical and dental kit, missionary Ferguson offered to give help to all who would come, rather a big promise as he found. This very hot and dry country had seen a succession of crop failures for several years. The people were suffering from undernourishment, anemia, and a great variety of diseases.

Many of the poorer people came first, then some of the Indunas, or head-men, from the chief's own kraal. Finally, the chief himself—a fine-looking man, six feet and some inches tall, ruler over thousands, intelligent, thoughtful, and well informed. The chief wanted a tooth drawn. He

stayed for an extended visit, expressed appreciation for what had been done for him and his people. Another large section was now open to gospel effort.

Another native chief was suffering from tuberculosis of the bone. The first surgical operation performed in all that country was when Dr. E. G. Marcus opened up the chief's side and scraped some of the affected ribs. The doctor is not licensed to practice in that section of the country, but when such help is given without charge, there is no objection. No permission had at the time been given to do mission work in that field, but the chief gladly opened his country to the missionaries. Many such an opening has been made by the aid of a doctor's scalpel or by some other medical service.

In the village of Suva Vou, Fiji, Nurse Litster is helping mothers in the care of their babies. An American lady physician in official capacity gives willing help and other officials are interested in the good work being done.



A patient carried by his friends to the Chuadanga Dispensary, Bengal, India

In Tacubaya, Mexico, a small new enterprise already numbers its patients by the hundreds, with many cures and no deaths. Here, too, the lady nurse, Mrs. C. E. Moon, gives help to the mothers and babies of the community. Thus the story runs, through India, Africa, China, the Pacific Islands, Mexico, Inter-America, the Indian section of South America, and in many other places. Government officials and the better-to-do classes are favorably impressed and often give help. A Rajah in India gives a hospital, another a hundred miles away duplicates the gift, and various other persons ask a part in supporting such work.

Kind-hearted men and women in China were observant of what this medical work was doing and wanted to see more of it. A fine six-story clinic in Shanghai was the result. A leading Chinese general gave the land and money for a beautiful sanitarium and hospital just outside Mukden, Manchuria. In other places local people of influence and means have helped in this humane service. It is a work in which all can heartily unite.



WELFARE WORK FOR HUMAN

ONE of the foundation principles of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination is recognition of the fact that true religion does not consist of systems, creeds, or rites, but that it is the outworking of genuine Christian experience in the performance of loving deeds of ministry for the sick and distressed. It has ever been our inherent purpose to render the service of the "good Samaritan" to needy humanity wherever found. Through our sanitariums, dispensaries, missions, and other philanthropic enterprises we have entered a vast field of service in behalf of the sick, the homeless, the destitute, the forsaken, and the discouraged. This work is carried on without reference to race, creed, color, or class distinction. We recognize as our neighbor every one who needs our help.

When the economic crisis, commonly known as "the depression," burst upon the world, we were quickly brought face to face with the added

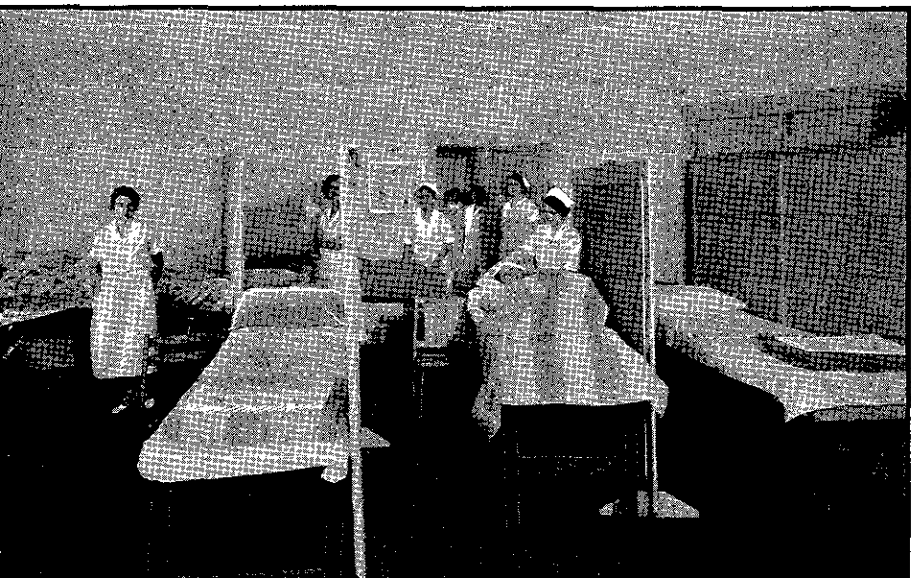
By E. F. Hackman,

Associate Secretary, Home Missionary Department of the General Conference

misery and suffering resulting from widespread unemployment, and were impelled to broaden and enlarge our established channels of relief work, and at the same time seek to blend the strength of our denominational endeavors with those of organized welfare agencies operating so efficiently throughout the nation. Accordingly, in the year 1930, there developed what is known as the Seventh-day Adventist Welfare Society, and immediate steps were taken to extend this service through every church, not alone in North America, but throughout the world.

Success has attended our efforts, and rapid progress has been made. Today there are between three and four hundred organized Welfare socie-

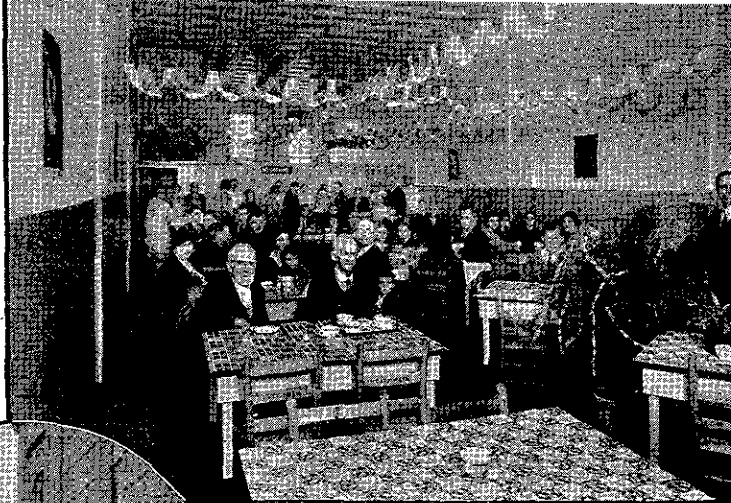
Free medical clinic, Modesto, Calif.



NEEDS

"Penny-a-dish" cafeteria, Shreveport, La., where hundreds of unemployed are fed weekly. A clothing depot is also operated on the second floor.

"Penny-a-dish" cafeteria, Bakersfield, Calif., operated by Seventh-day Adventist Welfare Society of Kern County



ties operating throughout the United States and Canada. Although maintaining distinctive features as a relief organization, we have endeavored to co-operate fully with public welfare and charity organizations under the direction of local civic authorities.

A strong auxiliary to these Welfare units is found in the church Dorcas so-

cieties, numbering more than seven hundred, whose special mission is to provide food and clothing for the needy. These societies have rendered great assistance in the noble work of the Red Cross, by making up bulk material into thousands of garments, ready for emergency Red Cross requirements.

In almost every instance, our entire relief work is carried on by volunteer service rendered by men and women who have gladly given generously of their time and means to help the destitute and afflicted.

Cold facts and figures, even at best, are poor mediums for conveying any adequate realization of loving service invested in needy humanity, and words fail to describe the human suffering which exists on every side, although often mercifully hidden from the passing throng. If it were possible for the pitiful longing of a hungry child to be expressed in cold print, or for the language of a suffering babe's wistful eyes to be uttered within the range of the English vocabulary, or if it were possible to paint a verbal picture of the condition of thousands



Dorcas, or Ladies Aid, Society, Pasadena, California. One of over 700 such societies in the United States and Canada, which have done a splendid work toward relieving the distress among the needy.

of families in our large cities, huddled together in poverty and dire need, lacking the -actual necessities of existence,—then would there be hope of more clearly portraying the task of the Welfare worker. But a few facts concerning the work we have been enabled to do, even with meager resources and limited facilities, may serve to some good purpose.

During the year 1933, through the various relief agencies operated by Seventh-day Adventists in the United States and Canada, 1,227,438 individuals received help; three quarters of a million articles of clothing were distributed among the destitute, and 200,000 medical treatments were administered to the sick who could not afford to pay for medical or hospital care. Church members formed themselves into groups for the work of canning thousands of quarts of fruits and vegetables for the winter's demands. Through house-to-house solicitation, thousands of articles of clothing were gathered in. Business establishments, laundries, hotels, and department stores were contacted for outgrown, uncalled for, or discarded clothing, and these garments, after being cleaned and repaired, were stored

for future use. Each reported case of need was properly investigated, and supplies given as the merits of the case warranted. For all this work, no charge has ever been made.

Seventh-day Adventist Welfare workers sponsor a project which is somewhat unique in the annals of public relief work. No sooner had organized effort for furnishing food and clothing to needy families gotten well under way than there was revealed the necessity of making temporary provision for transients walking the streets and begging for food, and also for a still more appealing class of so-called "white collar" workers—clerks, stenographers, and even men and women of college and professional attainments, who found themselves without a job and in actual need, often subsisting on but one scanty meal a day, yet too justifiably proud to apply to local charities for aid. As our Welfare leaders gave study to this special problem of need, they were led to establish centers of food supply where well-cooked foods could be obtained for the price of one cent a dish, thereby enabling a person to secure a well-balanced meal at an investment of only five cents. From the

start, success attended this project, and the idea spread rapidly.

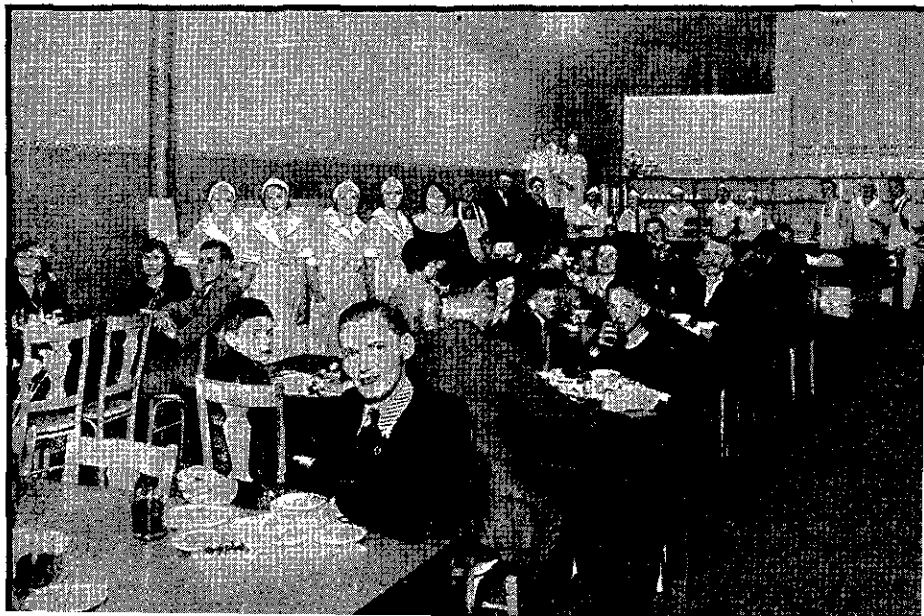
Seventh-day Adventist Welfare Societies are today operating a chain of "Penny-a-Dish" cafeterias extending from coast to coast. These establishments are well known in San Francisco, Sacramento, Fresno, and San Jose, on the Pacific Coast; Ogden and Salt Lake City in Utah; Des Moines, Iowa; Indianapolis, Indiana; Battle Creek, Michigan; Shreveport, Louisiana, and many other places. In addition to these cafeterias, our Welfare Societies are operating "soup kitchens" which are patronized by thousands daily.

Christian institutions are established whose wide-open doors afford shelter to unemployed women and girls, and every effort is made to assist them in finding employment. In some cases, county authorities send needy cases to

these homes, making a small appropriation toward the expense of providing food and lodging until employment is obtained. Within the suburban area of one of our midwest cities there has stood for more than a score of years a lighthouse of hope for unwed expectant mothers, and hundreds of transformed lives stand as monuments to the work of this philanthropic institution.

It will readily be seen that this vast work of relief involves large outlay of time and expense, but our workers gladly give their service for the compensation of the joy which attends unselfish ministry to needy humanity. We owe a debt of gratitude and appreciation to the general public, who have manifested great interest in our Welfare work and have rendered us assistance in many ways. Seventh-day Adventists propose to stand by the job until it is done, or until the Kingdom of Christ shall be established, where there will be no more sin, no more sorrow, and no more pain and distress. May God hasten that day!

“Penny-a-dish” cafeteria, Des Moines, Iowa, operated by the S. D. A. Welfare Society. It served 10,000 meals in the first month’s operation, of which 989 were meals given for some labor.





Sentinel Publishing House, Capetown, South Africa,—

The WINGS OF THE GOSPEL

IN THE words of the historian, speaking of the spread of the Reformation doctrines, "Printing was indeed one of the prime agents of the Reformation. The ideas had long been born, but *printing gave them wings.*" How appropriately such an agency as the printing press fits into the picture given us in the book of Revelation, where John, in vision, saw an angel flying in the midst of heaven, carrying forward the glorious work of giving God's last message to the world!

While most Christian bodies recognize the potency of the printed page as a mighty agency for giving the gospel story publicity, probably none are more active in the employment of this agency than are the ones represented by this magazine. Their chain of publishing houses, book depositories, and depots belts the world. Literature from these centers is going out to the people in 485 languages. These centers are not only located on the great highways of travel, but also in the remote corners of the earth—in the very heart of Africa, in the high Andes among the

By C. E. Weeks,

Associate Secretary, Publishing Department of the General Conference

Indian tribes of Peru, on the borderland of far Tibet, in the Fiji Islands, where, before the gospel entered and changed human hearts, the wild folks feasted on human flesh, but where such transformation has been wrought through the wonder-working power of the gospel that now these earnest, Christian island people send their delegates to Christian conferences in America and other lands.

There is a publishing house in that far northern island of Iceland. The colporteurs are carrying the message to all parts of that cold, bleak field. Another is located down on Mauritius, an island in the southern hemisphere to the east of South Africa. It is wonderful how the island peoples of the world are accepting the light of the gospel. In the words of the prophet: "He shall not fail nor be discouraged, till He have set judgment in the earth: and the isles shall wait for His law." Isaiah 42: 4. In



where literature is published in several native languages

fact there is scarcely a corner of the earth where you will not find one of these depots in which the printed message can be secured.

And these book depots are but the sources from which an army of 3,000 and more colporteurs carry forward their work. It is a wonderfully interesting journey to follow in the trail of these self-sacrificing, largely self-

supporting messengers of the cross, as they go forward with their precious cargoes of Christian books, tracts, and magazines. Often it means sacrifice and hardship and privation. Two of our Chinese young men left our mission station in far western China some years ago to pioneer still farther west. For nine months they journeyed from city to city until they almost reached the border line between Burma and China. Many were the hardships they endured *en route*. They were robbed of all they carried with them, even to the clothes on their backs, but in the wake of that nine months of journey there was a stream of light, and churches have since sprung up along that line of march.

Later, two brave Chinese colporteurs were inspired with the idea of carrying the message of the second coming of our Lord to far-off Turkestan, one of the most remote places in the world. They started overland but, after months of travel, were forced to turn back because of the bandit hordes encountered *en route*. Nothing daunted, they attempted a new way up through Mongolia. They decided that if they

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Japanese colporteur loading his books for delivery. The books are "Patriarchs and Prophets."





Chinese colporteurs en route to Turkestan

could not enter Turkestan by the front door, they would go in by the back door. At this writing it is feared their names may be added to the list of martyrs to the gospel cause, for it has been practically a year since we last heard from them.

There are casualties in this service. A few months ago one of our young men from the Philippines entered the wild territory of the mountain districts of the islands, where he fell a victim of the aboriginal head-hunters.

About the same time another young man,—a student from one of our colleges who was devoting his vacation months to carrying the gospel in printed form to the people of Alaska,—lost his life off that stormy coast.

Down in Kafirland, South Africa, a gospel tract found its way to a distant village. The message in the tract did its work on human hearts, and three men, representing a large group of villagers who had been started on the Christian road by the message of the

tract, made the long journey to our mission station to plead that a missionary be sent them to teach them the way of the Lord more fully.

Down in South America, "Black Caleb" carries forward his work. While he is wholly without scholastic attainment himself, he lets the books and papers which he carries do his preaching. He goes down to headquarters and loads his old mule with his precious cargo—God's message—and then starts on the long trek into the interior. He already has won more than thirty companies of converts.

Over in eastern Europe a young man accepted Christ while in prison camp during the Great War. Upon his release, he shouldered a pack of Christian books and went forward to give the warning to his own countrymen. The last report was that he had led more than two hundred of his countrymen to the gospel light.

Here in America our colporteurs carry forward their work, nearly a thousand strong. Many a person who has purchased from these "knights of the prospectus" has thanked God for the message of hope which he found in the book.

Seventh-day Adventists believe, and they are confident that this belief is founded on the Bible, that God has intrusted them with a message due the world now,—a message that



"Black Caleb" en route to the interior of South America with a load of gospel literature

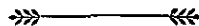


A Japanese colporteur, Ochiai, ready to make a big delivery

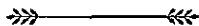
of heaven. It is this blessed hope that we feature in our literature. Possibly you who are reading this magazine have in your library some of these books brought to you by our colporteurs. If so, we believe you will feel well repaid by turning to them and studying anew the messages which they contain. They throw the light of the Bible on these troubled times.

proclaims that the great judgment hour is here, and the second coming of Christ is even at the door. They feel this is the most glorious theme that men and women today can contemplate. While we are in a world of perplexity, of disappointment, of sorrow, we believe the Bible holds out a blessed hope—even the hope of a soon-coming Saviour in the clouds

In the last book of the Bible (Revelation 1: 3) we read: "Blessed is he that *readeth*, and they that hear." Yes, the same blessing is promised to the man who reads as to the one who hears. We feel that such a promise fully justifies our belief that the printed page is a mighty factor in the telling of the gospel story.



A glass-grinding industry in which a number of boys are earning their school expenses in our school in Riga, Latvia

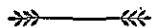


By C. P. Crager,
Associate Secretary,
Department of Education of the General Conference

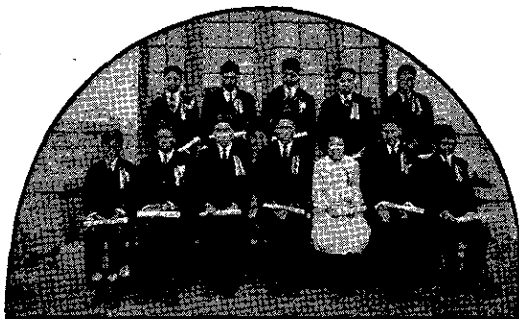
EDUCATION FOR SERVICE TO MANKIND

TODAY character training is being widely discussed by teachers, who frankly admit that the youth of this age need a different type of education from that which they are receiving, if our present civilization is not to suffer complete collapse.

An important part of the world-wide program of Seventh-day Adventists is the maintenance in all the world of schools with the definite purpose of giving this character education and preparation for service to mankind. These number 1,937 primary schools and 196 secondary schools and colleges in all parts of the world, in which are enrolled 90,000 students.



Even in the highlands of Peru among the descendants of the old Incas we are graduating Indian teachers and gospel workers who carry back to their people that which they have learned in the schools.



Industrial training has a definite place in the work of these schools. Thus thousands of youth are aided in earning their education, and at the same time they are learning useful trades. Our Broadview College, located near Chicago, is giving about \$50,000 worth of labor a year to its students through industries operating right on the campus, besides finding nearly half as much more for them off the campus.

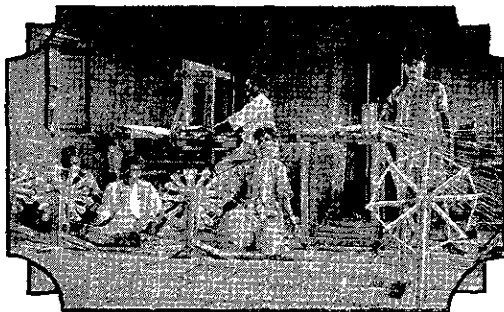
This practical education has attracted the attention of leading educational and governmental leaders in many lands, as they have seen its fruitage in the lives of the students.

The September, 1933, *Texas Outlook*, said of our school at Keene, Texas: "Southwestern Junior College is an industrial cen-

ter within itself. A planing mill, a printing press, a broom factory, a pecan shillery, a bag factory, a garage and general service plant, a farm, a dairy, a laundry, a light plant, and a bookstore are operated the entire year by students of the college under the direction of an able staff of industrial supervisors. And these students are not making a sissy job of it. They are doing a man-sized work and are turning out first-rate products that are being shipped into sixteen states. . . . All these industries are established for the sole purpose of helping the student pay a part of his expenses through school, and are operated on a non-profit-making basis."

This same type of education carried on in our China Training Institute has so impressed leaders in that country that recently Madame Chiang Kai Shek arranged with the board to supply a missionary teacher from the Institute to assist in the development of cer-

School among the Chunchos on the headwaters of the Amazon River. These savage children are being transformed under the instruction of Christian teachers.



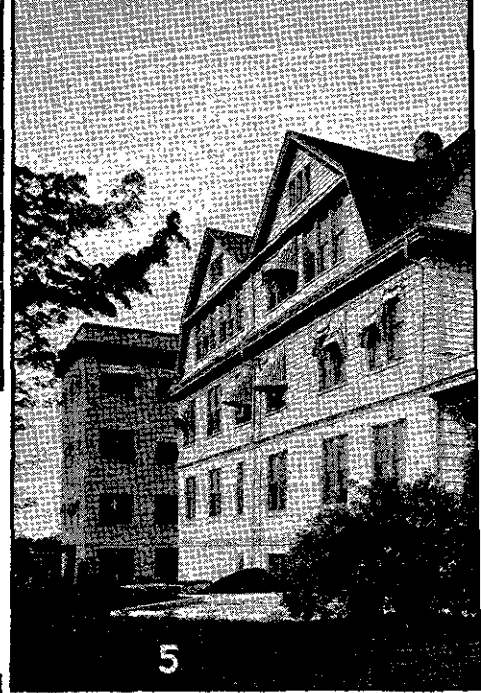
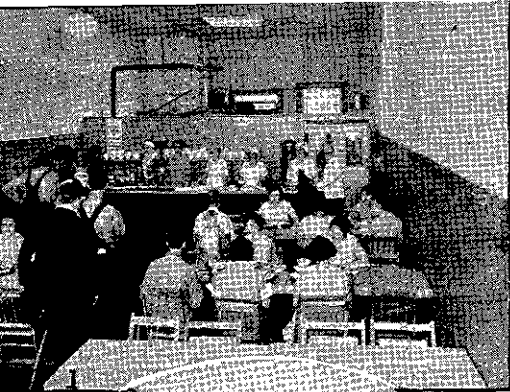
Students in a weaving industry in a training school in India

tain government schools. In the Argentine our school program has called forth

much favorable comment. The ex-governor of the State of the Argentine Republic where our college is located has placed his two children in the school.

Students graduated from this system of schools are, we believe, better able to face the stern realities of life to achieve success for themselves, and to be a benefit to their fellow men. Many are going out as spiritual leaders, carrying the good news of salvation to a world in need. Many more calls are coming for schools than we are able to fill, due to a lack of funds, and we believe that the worthiness of this cause will appeal to every reader.





WORLD-WIDE WORK

1. Penny-a-Dish Cafeteria in Fresno, California. In 7 weeks 11,476 meals were served, a large number of families supplied with food, and hundreds of garments distributed to the needy.

2. Students of the North Agra Mission Girls' School, Hapur, United Provinces, India.

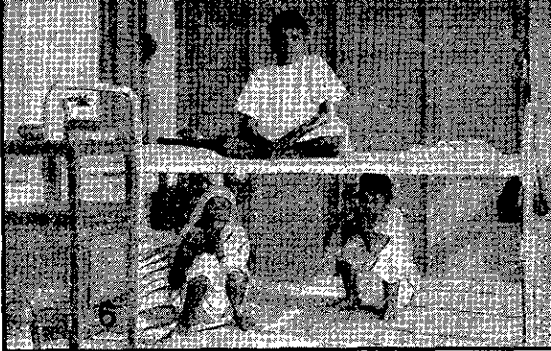
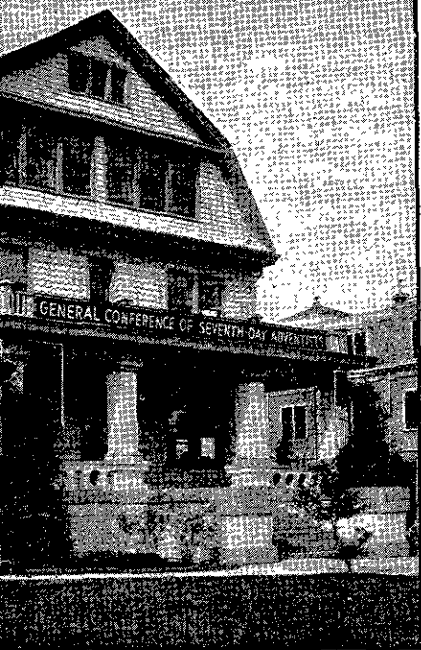
3. A Christian Kisii Village, Kenya, East Africa. Ten years ago the Kisii were naked

6. In the Jalipar Hospital, Ecuador, a patient sitting on the bed had a series of operations. The grandmother and brother and sister frequently stay at the hospital until discharged.

7. Carpenter class in the Institute of Technology, Mexico.

8. One of the 10,000 Indians in South America, who have been freed from drunkenness, filth, and superstition.

9. Young women in the Christian Workers' Training School at Hapur, India.



FOR HUMAN WELFARE

savages. Now there are many schools and clean Christian villages in the Kisii territory.

4. Intermediate Girls' School, Yeng Cheng, Central China. The older girls, aside from their school work, are active in neighborhood work for the poor and ignorant.

5. Office Building of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Washington, D. C. U. S. A.

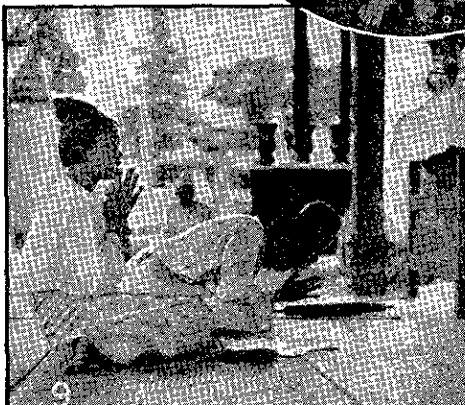


Bengal, India. The patient operations on the forearm. are sitting under the bed. hospital until the patient is

Industrial, Lima, Peru.

the Lake Titicaca region been redeemed from vice, on.

urma. 9. Young women what, before the idols and advocate of our Christian teiktla.



PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

By Mrs. Grace D. Mace

IT IS estimated that there are more than three million people tucked away in the deep pockets of our Appalachian mountain ranges,—people who, because of their isolation, are in many respects quite different in customs, character, and dialect from the people of the plains. Through consecutive generations, distinct family groups have remained in their own localities. They have intermarried among themselves, are usually very poor, and are often in need of instruction in better ways of living.

Within a little more than one hundred miles of the nation's capital, our Washington Sanitarium Welfare Society—doctors, nurses, and others—have been ministering to the needs of the people of some of these communities in the hollows of the Blue Ridge Mountains. They have made regular and frequent trips, carrying supplies of food and clothing, ministering to the needs of the sick, and conducting gospel services. Sometimes they have carried very sick children, and even some of the mothers, up the mountain side, placed them in waiting auto-

mobiles and taken them to the Sanitarium for surgery and medical care. Children threatened with tuberculosis because of undernourishment have been taken from their wretched hovels and put into private homes in Washington where loving, Christian women have "mothered" them back to rosy health.

Aside from such local efforts here and there, Seventh-day Adventists are carrying forward quite an extensive work of education and healing for these mountain people, and other communities in need of such help, and some twenty rural schools are being successfully conducted.

One of these schools is known as the Pisgah Industrial Institute and Sanitarium, at Candler, North Carolina. For twenty years this institute has been offering educational opportunities to the children and young people of the rural mountain regions, and others who desire to work for an education.



Sanitarium and Hospital connected with Pisgah Institute, Candler, N. C.



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**Students picking grapes,
one of the industries at
Pisgah Industrial Insti-
tute, Candler, N. C.**

**A group of mountain
children standing in
front of their
"home"**



The founders recognized the necessity of providing for industrial training and wisely selected a farm of 165 acres, which provides practical training in agricultural science. The students also work at building, furniture-making, printing, and mechanics. The young women students are taught domestic arts, such as cooking, laundering, canning, and all-round home making. Through these various industries the students are enabled to meet a large share of their expenses. In 1933, seventy students earned ninety-three per cent of their entire expenses. The Pisgah Sanitarium-Hospital not only cares for the sick who are unable to pay for medical and surgical services, but offers a course in practical nursing to qualified students.

The Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, located at Fletcher, North Carolina, is another institution for helping the needy highlanders. Appreciation of this institution is perhaps well expressed in the words of one of the students, as follows:

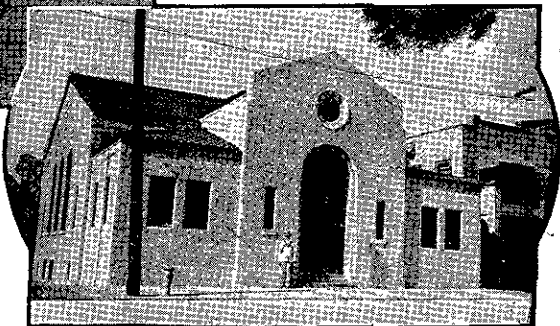
"I grew up in a typical mountain home in east Tennessee. In the eye of modern civilization my home left much to be desired, and yet in our home, as in many of these humble dwellings, there were young people yearning for something better. Into my young life there came an unquenchable determination to secure an education, but how to obtain my ambition I did not know. One day opportunity knocked at my door. A man came to our home and told us of a school at Fletcher, North Carolina, where boys and girls could work their way. Within a month I was there. I found a group of boys and girls who, like myself, were seeking knowledge, and I also found teachers who patiently taught, both by precept and example, the meaning of true education, and gave me a vision of higher ideals. For three years I studied and worked in this school; and it was with a feeling of homesickness that I left to enter college. But before leaving I had the pleasure of seeing my brother and two sisters enrolled in the school, and it makes me very happy to know they are there."

Such is the work being carried on as extensively as finances will permit. It is a work which merits the unqualified support of citizens in every community.



A new arrival. His own and the nation's welfare depend largely on the influences of his new surroundings.

Spanish church at Los Angeles, Calif.



By J. A. Stevens,

Secretary, Home Missionary Department, General Conference

come partakers of His saving faith."

Seventh-day Adventists have been led to a deep sense of responsibility in this matter, and for many years they have invested generously of their time and money in behalf of the foreign-speaking people. A staff of more than two hundred Christian workers is constantly employed as evangelists, teachers, Bible workers, physicians, and

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IN THESE days, when nationalism holds such firm grip on the nations of the world, the cosmopolitan population of the United States and Canada takes on a new significance. The widespread effort along the line of Americanization of our immigrant forces is commendable, but far more urgent and effective is the Christianization of this mixed multitude, who, as one Christian writer states, have been directed by Providence "to our very doors, and thrust, as it were, into our arms, that they might be brought under the enlightening influence of truth revealed in God's word and be-

nurses, operating in foreign-language areas throughout North America, speaking the native language of the people, as well as English, and scattering gospel literature in the mother tongues.

A part of the organized work of many Seventh-day Adventist churches is the provision for carrying on a "Home-Foreign Band,"—the members of the band uniting in study of the customs and environment of these "strangers in our midst," and engaging in various lines of personal service in their behalf. Very practical methods are employed: friendly house-

OUR OBLIGATION TO THE STRANGERS WITHIN OUR GATES

hold contacts for helping the foreign neighbor to understand the modern American life, the cooking of healthful dishes of American foods, and the use of the many strange appliances of the modern home. Community classes are formed for instruction in the principles of hygiene, sanitation, sewing, cooking, and in reading and writing the English language. Sunday schools are established, and the children of the community gathered in each week for a delightful hour of story-telling, Bible lesson, and song. Adults are made

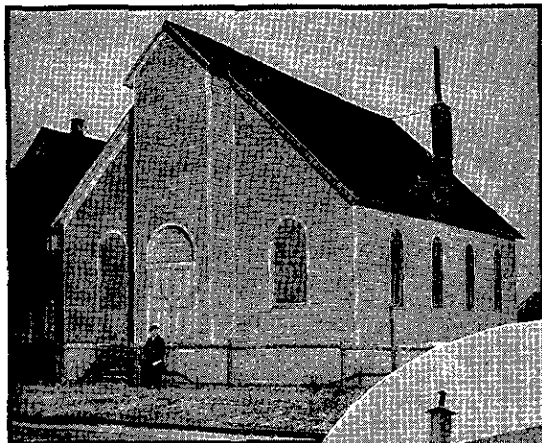
Spanish, Portuguese, and Ukrainian. One of the largest Seventh-day Adventist publishing houses prints books and periodicals in twenty-six foreign languages. Much of this literature is sold by students from our various colleges who, being of foreign birth or parentage, are interested in bringing this Christian literature to their own people.

Not alone to new immigrants but to the thousands who have long been with us, we are seeking faithfully to discharge our divinely appointed responsibility. We greatly need and truly appreciate contributions from our friends to help us maintain this good work.

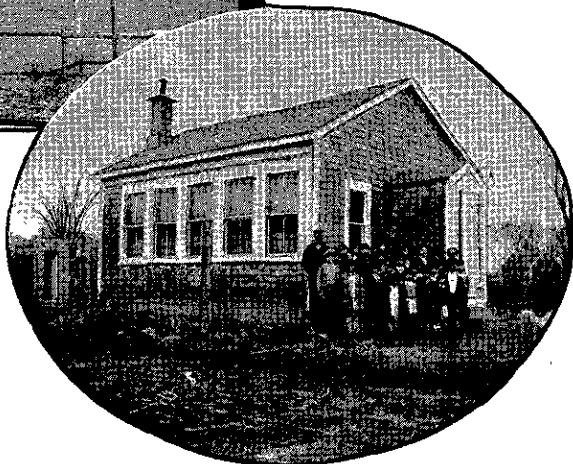


Hungarian church, Burnside, Chicago

Portuguese church school, Taunton, Mass.



welcome at the regular church services. There are about three hundred organized churches where the services are conducted in foreign languages, such as German, Russian, Italian, Rumanian, Lithuanian,



GOD IS LIGHT

By I. H. Evans,

Vice President, General Conference

WITHOUT revelation, man has always failed to understand God. Christ was sent into the world to reveal God to man.

One of God's attributes is light. "God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all." 1 John 1: 5. "In Him was



I. H. Evans, Vice-President of the General Conference, formerly missionary to China

life; and the life was the light of men. And the light shineth in the darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not." John 1:3-5.

The conception of God as a great military leader provokes war. Military despotism has ruled the world from the beginning. The

preparation for war is one of the wasteful deadly maladies that ail the world of our day. The whole earth is in a state of mental warfare. It may be caused by rivalry in commerce, or the accumulation of wealth, or the increase of territorial control; it matters not so much the cause as the fact that the whole world is in a state of mental aggression, nations and individuals striving to take from the others what they may have.

Time has never brought mankind to a greater perplexity than we face this very hour. None knows whither this generation is drifting. We seem like a man intoxicated beyond the use of his mentality, but still moving, though he knows not whither. We try all sorts of experiments with legislation, yet with all our care and laws

and policing, all sorts of crimes are increasing.

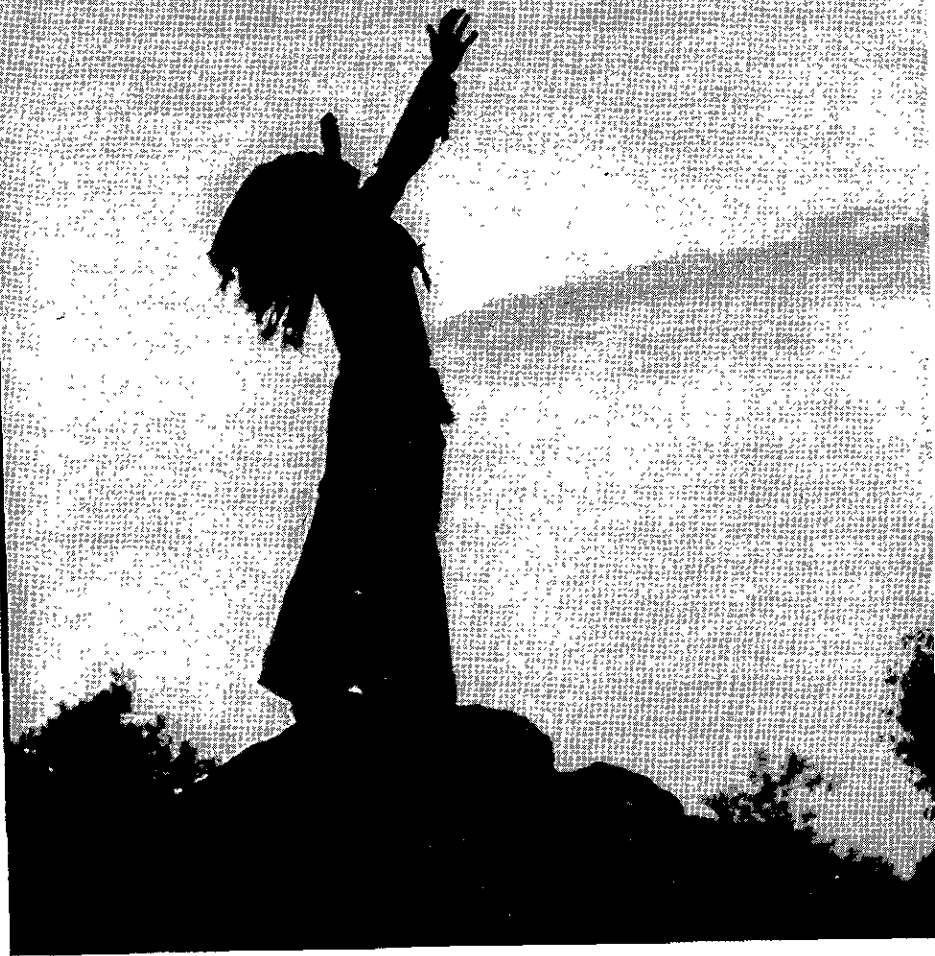
The future is dark and mysterious to our statesmen and industrial leaders. Money and banking and the employment of labor are perplexing problems. More and more is demanded of the capitalist, and the working forces are less and less willing to give full value for what they receive. Paternalism is more and more controlling legislatures. Thus perplexity is increasing in the world, and the steering committees in various countries are confused and bewildered.

It might be different. If men would seek for light from the source of light, much of the present trouble would disappear. If we knew God as He is revealed to us in the life of Jesus Christ, we should have light. Said Christ: "I am the light of the world: he that followeth Me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." John 8: 12.

A DIVINE REBUKE

The old Roman world would not have light from God, and chose to follow the teachings of men who were called wise. Paul rebuked the Roman people with language that is applicable to our own day. In his Epistle to the Romans he wrote these burning words:

"For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, who hold the truth in unrighteousness; because that which may be known of God is manifest in them; for God hath showed it unto them. For the invisible things of



“‘Light! Give us light! Tell us what to do,’ is the almost universal cry of the human heart.”

Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse: because that, when they knew God, they glorified Him not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, and changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an

image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and fourfooted beasts, and creeping things. Wherefore God also gave them up to uncleanness through the lusts of their own hearts, to dishonor their own bodies between themselves: who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshiped and served the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed forever. Amen. For this cause God gave them up unto vile affections: for even their women

did change the natural use into that which is against nature: and likewise also the men, leaving the natural use of the woman, burned in their lust one toward another; men with men working that which is unseemly, and receiving in themselves that recompense of their error which was meet. And even as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind, to do those things which are not convenient; being filled with all unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness; full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity; whisperers, backbiters, haters of God, spiteful, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents, without understanding, covenantbreakers, without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful: who knowing the judgment of God, that they which commit such things are worthy of death, not

only do the same, but have pleasure in them that do them." Romans 1: 18-32.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEED

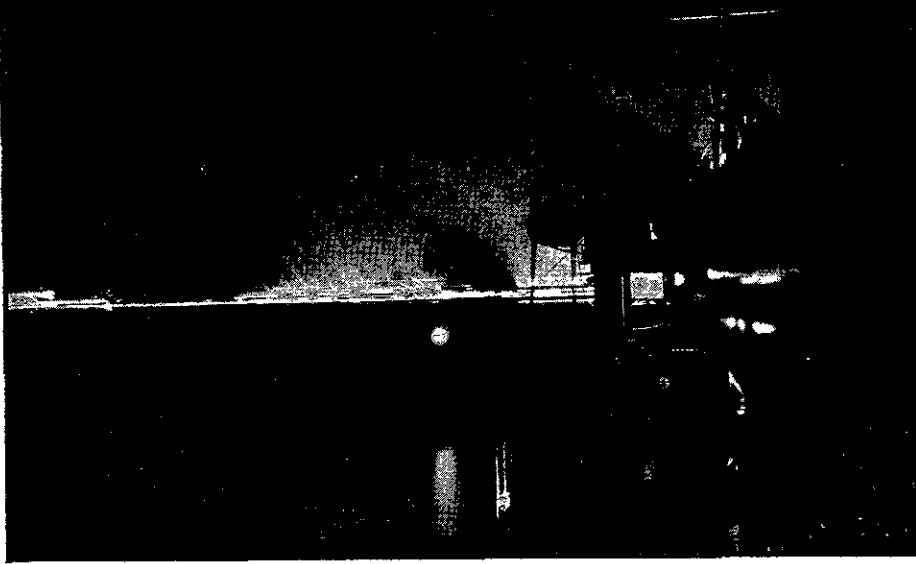
What the world needs today is the knowledge of God as revealed in the word of God and in the life and teachings of Christ. We need that revelation not in a written creed or ritual, but by the inward, personal experience that must come through the new birth. "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." 2 Corinthians 5: 17. "I am come a light into the world, that whosoever believeth on Me should not abide in darkness." John 12: 46.

Men are calling for light as never before. "Light! Give us light! Tell us what to do!" is the almost universal



Prayer in the United States House of Representatives at the opening of the 73rd Congress. "The future is dark and mysterious to our statesmen and industrial leaders."





A naval searchlight drill. "The preparation for war is one of the wasteful maladies that ail the world of our day."

cry of the human heart. It is the wailing cry of millions of fathers and mothers who know not what to do with their wayward children. Family ties are easily snapped these days, till we are lost in the maze of divorce courts; moral standards are so lowered that what once was counted a great evil is now winked at, and considered the outlet of nature. All is changing, and changing with such rapidity that man is thrown into perplexity.

SCIENCE WILL NOT SAVE US

Many tell us that our advancement in the sciences and arts and the invention of utilities is such as to give us security against any great setback in times to come. But ancient Egypt had art and literature and all the science then known to mankind; Assyria,

Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome all had the latest and most advanced knowledge of the ages in their day. Yet their civilization and their knowledge did not enable them to endure. Nor can our own civilization be preserved without taking God into our reckoning. "God is light."

Everything changes when we stand with God. He illuminates the heart, lifts the veil that intervenes between earth and heaven, and gives the believer light. "The path of the just is as a shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

The supreme need of mankind today is God as revealed in Christ Jesus. His light will lead us all the way to the kingdom to come. Christ, only Christ, can save the world from drifting onto the rocks, which means eternal destruction. Christ can save the individual, and He is the hope of the world.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE ST. MATTHIAS GROUP

By W. G. Turner,

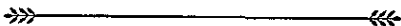
President, Australasian Division

PERHAPS the most marvelous transformation of savage life which has occurred in recent times has taken place during the past two years in the little St. Matthias group of islands about 150 miles from the mainland of New Guinea, just a little below the equator.

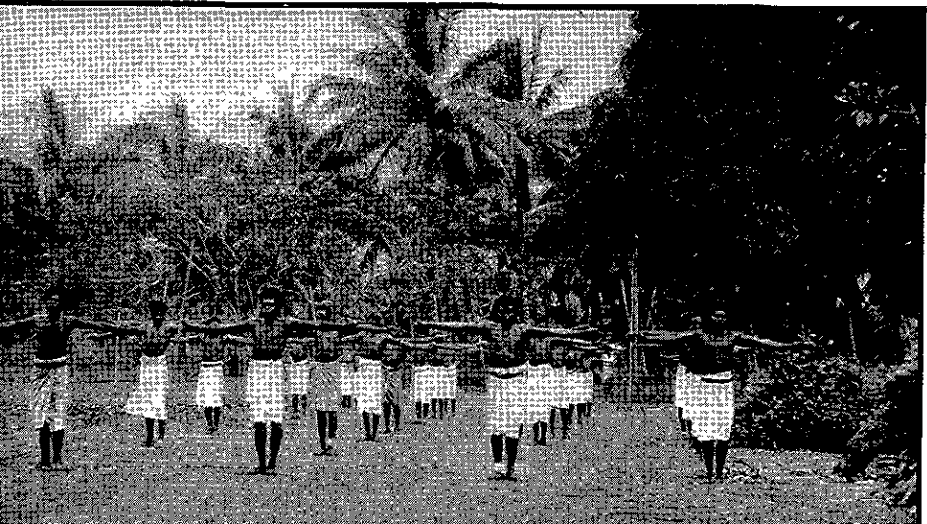
On a recent visit to this group, I heard the leading man on the Island of Emira make the following statement, during a public service in his village. As he stood there in the congregation of his people, with his now clean body, his bright eyes, and his heart rejoicing in his new-found faith in his Maker, he said: "Before the mission came to this place we were all like children. We crawled along on the ground and knew not which way to go. We seemed to be in darkness. Then Salau came [a native teacher sent from the Solomon

Islands], and he told us of Jesus and His word. He taught us how to live clean, right lives, how to trust the promises of God to help us. He lifted us from the ground to our feet, and put sticks in our hands to help us to walk. When Salau went to Mussau [an adjoining island], Nafitalai came [the Fijian teacher who followed Salau], and he gave us more light from God. That helped us to throw our sticks away, and now we walk strongly as men, and in the light, knowing the way to go."

Such a statement, coming from the simple yet sincere heart of one of hundreds of changed men, is an unanswerable argument for the power of God and the value of missions.



Students in training at the Mission School at Matupi, Rabaul, Territory of New Guinea





A "line-up" of natives on Mussau, Territory of New Guinea, awaiting medical inspection

A native of Mussau in a sulphur bath for the skin disease "tinea"



These people of St. Matthias, looked upon only three years ago by Government officials as practically hopeless, untouched by any mission body, and threatened with the possibility of extinction through vice, filth, and disease, are today rejoicing in the present help of a Saviour from sin.

Almost every one of the two thousand people of these islands chewed betel nut, with resultant blackness of teeth and pyorrhœa. Today the betel nuts are ripening on the palms untouched, and the people are using every means possible to restore their teeth to proper whiteness and their gums to health. Almost everybody had the repulsive skin disease known as tinea. By the proper use of sulphur

baths, this condition is rapidly disappearing, much to the satisfaction of all. hovels unfit for human beings are coming down and are being replaced by houses constructed on hygienic lines.

Ceremonial dancing, with its usual immorality, has been replaced by well organized exercises, productive manual labor, and clean recreation.

Polygamy and its attendant evils have almost vanished, and the family circle, with pride of home and love of children, is bringing joy to many hearts that before were heavy with hopelessness and fear. Vital statistics reveal that the population is increasing. Anger and outbursts of temper on the part of the people towards one another within their own village have gone; and tribal enmity, which prevented one tribe from having friendly association with another, has vanished.

All this has come through the gospel of Christ, which is the power of God unto salvation.

CALL FROM

Sikang), China's most western province. Dr. John Andrews has labored very earnestly as doctor, preacher, translator, and printer to evangelize the large section of former Tibetan territory now ruled by the Chinese. Progress has been slow, though a good beginning has been made.

Within the past year the providence of God has opened another large section of the forbidden land. In the Northwest of China political changes have taken place which have brought fully one-fourth of what was formerly Tibet proper into the newly formed Chinese province of Chinghai.

And it would seem that the attitude of the people has also changed. Two of our missionaries have traveled as far as Lake Kokonor, and they found the people courteous and hospitable. This is the same region where some years ago Dr. Rinjhart was murdered, and his wife miraculously escaped and with difficulty made her way back into China.

One other missionary who went by invitation to Sining, Capital of Chinghai, to repair the wireless outfit of the governor, and who made a trip into purely Tibetan territory, wrote:

"Everywhere the people were anxious to receive the Tibetan Bible por-

Tibet, but is now open in the eastern half to our missionary advance. The

mission work of Seventh-day Adventists is rapidly extending to the borders of this lake and beyond. Literature in the Tibetan tongue is eagerly received by these people.



Missionary Paul Bartholomew and his wife, in charge of our Tibet Mission at Tatsienlu, Sikang

TIBET in the highlands of Central Asia, has always been a closed land to the Christian missionary—indeed to all foreign influences.

Over fifteen years ago Seventh-day Adventists established a mission for Tibetans at Tatsienlu, Szechwan (now

In the foreground, left, are Tibetans; back of them is a nomad hut, made of black yak-hair; at the right, Tibetans in front of the truck, on the shores of Lake Kokonor, 10,000 feet above sea level. Kokonor was until recently an integral part of



TIBET — THE FORBIDDEN LAND

By M. E. Kern, *Secretary, General Conference*

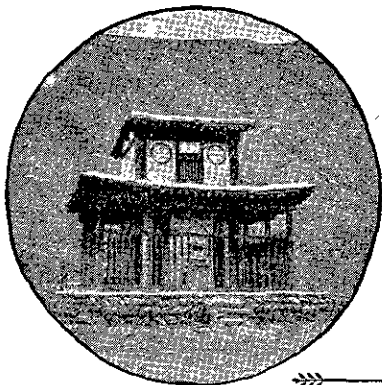
tions and tracts I was distributing. Some of them chased the auto for a long distance begging for tracts, well knowing it was Christian literature.

"My greatest surprise was the reception accorded me at the great lamasery of Kumbum. In this lamasery, one of the most famous in

Tibet, where several thousand lamas reside, I was invited into the private apartments of the abbot, seated in a place of honor, and pressed to eat and drink of the best the place afforded. The abbot and the lamas were well pleased with the Tibetan literature, showing most interest in Dr. Andrews's ten-commandments chart. That the friendliness of the lamas of Kumbum is not an isolated case was brought home to me a few days later when I made contacts with many other Tibetans. On this trip we reached a point within twenty-two days march from Lhasa."

A Tibetan abbot in one of the Tibetan border monasteries has accepted Christianity, and made the long journey across the high mountains to petition our mission for spiritual help for his people. Much encouragement has also been given by men of authority to enter this new territory with the gospel message.

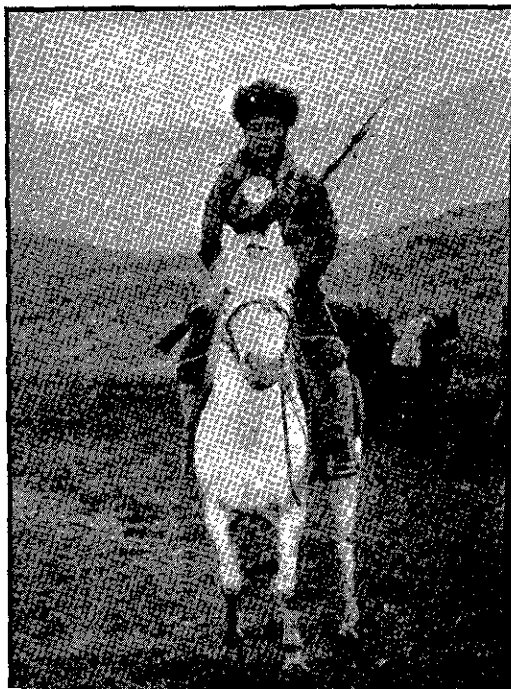
Fortunately we have just completed in the Tibetan language an excellent new book on Bible Doctrines,



and definite plans have been made for entering a large section of Tibetan territory to circulate the Bible and gospel literature.

—>>> —<<<
A wayside shrine, Ching-hai (Kokonor), formerly a part of Tibet. On the shrine are inscriptions in Tibetan, Mongolian, and Chinese.

—>>> —<<<
The intrepid guard (Tibetan) assigned Missionary J. H. Shultz by the Prince of Choni, Kansu Province, China. Ma Li Wang—"king of horsemen"—at one time, single-handed, beat off 130 Mohammedan bandits during a recent rebellion in his land. He is mounted on a "wild horse," found in great droves on the broad uplands of the northwest, along the Tibetan borderland.



WORLD BUDGET of SEVENTH-DAY



J. L. Shaw, Treasurer of the General Conference, formerly a missionary in India

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS believe in the world program which is clearly set forth in the Gospels. We thank God for William Carey and the army of noble men and women who have followed his leadership into the dark

places of the earth to preach the gospel, which is "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth."

We have a growing work, and are carrying the gospel in 485 languages, in 275 countries and islands of the world. For the support of this widely extended world work, the denomination has what may be called a world budget. The income is made up of tithes and mission offerings from members of the denomination, and gifts from friends of the organization, such as the Harvest Ingathering fund sponsored by this magazine and

By J. L. Shaw,

Treasurer, General Conference

solicited once a year. The largest part of the income of the denomination is from tithes. All church members are taught from the Scriptures to pay one tenth, or a tithe, into the church treasury. Christ set His approval upon the tithing system, so fully set forth in the Old Testament. Speaking of the payment of tithes, He says in Matthew 23: 23: "These ought ye to have done." We are therefore commanded to pay tithes in this dispensation with a divine "ought." All, old or young, rich or poor, are instructed to pay tithe. The command is, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse." Malachi 3: 8-11. And it is promised to the faithful tithe payer that God will open "the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." His blessings are more than spiritual; they are temporal also. He says, "Prove Me"; in other words, "Give Me a chance; enter into partnership with Me."

The members of this church not only pay tithes but also mission offerings.

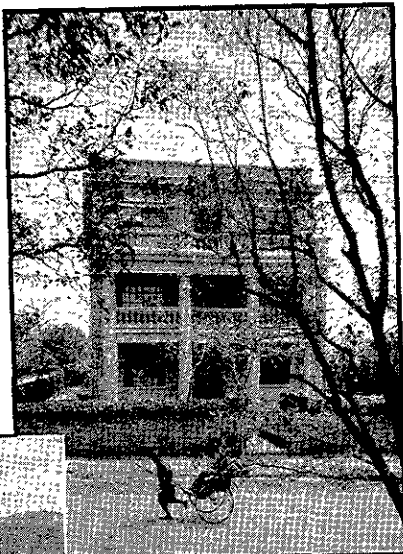


Seventh-day Adventist church at Rangoon, Burma

ADVENTISTS

The churches in North America have a goal of forty cents a week per capita. Last year, owing to the depression, they gave only thirty cents a week as an average for each church member. In prosperous years the per capita offerings have reached as much as forty-nine cents a week. In spite of the depression the gifts from our own people are holding up well.

The generous gifts to our Harvest Ingathering fund from our friends are



Headquarters, China Division of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Shanghai, China



Pegging out a new mission in North Nyasaland, Africa

highly appreciated. While this is only a fraction of the denomination's income, it is a very important part. Without it our work would be greatly curtailed both in the homeland and in mission fields.

The financial depression has greatly decreased our denominational income, although it seems very evident that our members have given more in proportion to their income than formerly. Our receipts for the year 1932 were \$9,257,037.43, but we were unable to bring our expenditures within that limit. Every effort is being made to economize. The wages paid to our workers are small. Three cuts of ten per cent each have been made in

the salaries of workers since the depression began. Any further reduction would make the wages insufficient for food, clothing, and shelter, and other necessary expenses.

The major portion of our funds is used for work in the home field. In most of the cities and towns of this country more funds by far are expended than is raised by solicitation outside of the church. Those who wish to give for the gospel or medical work at home are earnestly encouraged to do so, and gifts so specified will be used only at home. Those whose hearts go out to the needy in mission lands can give to that important work.

A BUSINESS MAN'S TESTIMONY

I HAVE recently had the privilege of spending five weeks in the company of the Seventh-day Adventist missionaries in the New Hebrides, and I feel I can unhesitatingly say it has been one of the finest and highest experiences in my life. I had been inclined somewhat to resent the work of missionaries interfering with the natural unfolding of native races. But my stay in the New Hebrides has changed my view completely.

To these unfortunate people, the coming of the true Christian workers is unquestionably a boon and a blessing. There could be no greater contrast than the one existing between the clean villages and those that are still in their primitive state. Filth, superstition, disease, and ugliness have been replaced by cleanliness, health, order, and beauty. The villages have been cleansed of mosquito-breeding bush, the houses are larger and much cleaner; they are built with

By **D. J. C. Demarquette**
President, Trait d' Union, Paris

large rooms allowing air and sunshine to flow freely.

Coupled with cleanliness, temperance has done wonders for the natives' health, and the disappearance of pigs, resulting from the Adventist message, has completely transformed the appearance of the villages.

But the good effect of the work of these godly workers is noticeable not only by material results. Their pupils are not only healthier, they are also happier and better off intellectually and morally. Instead of the sullen and sad expression of the bushmen, their faces are open and smiling. They have forsaken their fears of the nether world, and now trust in a merciful God. My close personal association with these missionaries has given me a new

regard and respect for the sublime effects of Christianity as manifested in the lives of those true Christians, of whom any community would have just cause to feel proud.

APPRECIATION

On behalf of our Mission Board I wish to express full appreciation to all contributors to our worldwide enterprise in last year's gathering effort.

To continue this ministry for the benefit and uplift of humanity, we again through this medium and through our organized representatives invite your continued generous support.

If, after reading this journal, and not having given to the solicitor, you wish to contribute an offering to missions, large or small, it will be thankfully received and officially acknowledged if sent to the undersigned.

J. L. Shaw
Treasurer, Mission Board of
Seventh-day Adventists,
Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

Those planning to attend the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago are cordially invited to visit our exhibit in the Hall of Religion.

"GO TEACH ALL NATIONS"

"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations." Matthew 28:19.

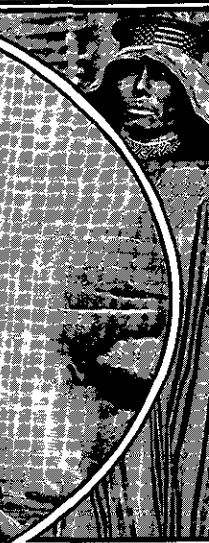
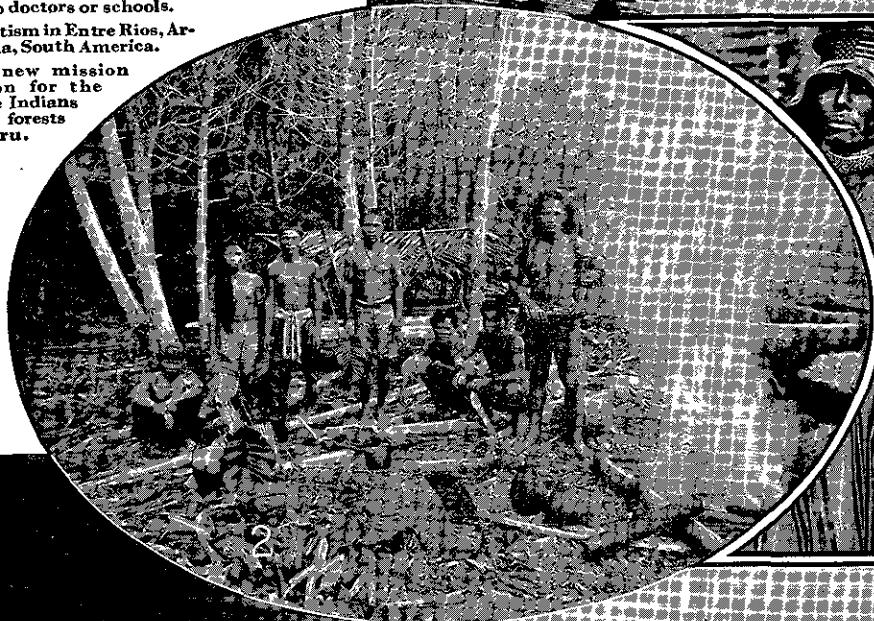
That was Jesus's last command, and in His great prophecy concerning His second coming He said, *"And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come."*

1. Gospel itinerating on the East River, Kwangtung, South China. Along this river we have more than a score of churches and schools, chiefly in the Hakka language area.

2. Dyaks of Sarawak, British North Borneo. Seventh-day Adventists have begun work among these people, who have had no doctors or schools.

3. Baptism in Entre Rios, Argentina, South America.

4. A new mission station for the savage Indians in the forests of Peru.





“Unto All Nations”

In their efforts to obey the great commission of our Lord, Seventh-day Adventists are now working in 275 countries and islands, in 485 languages, and have in all 21,607 evangelists, physicians, nurses, colporteurs, and teachers. They maintain in all the world 112 sanitariums, hospitals, dispensaries, and treatment rooms; 2,133 schools, enrolling 90,465 students; and 68 publishing houses, issuing gospel and health literature in 157 languages.