

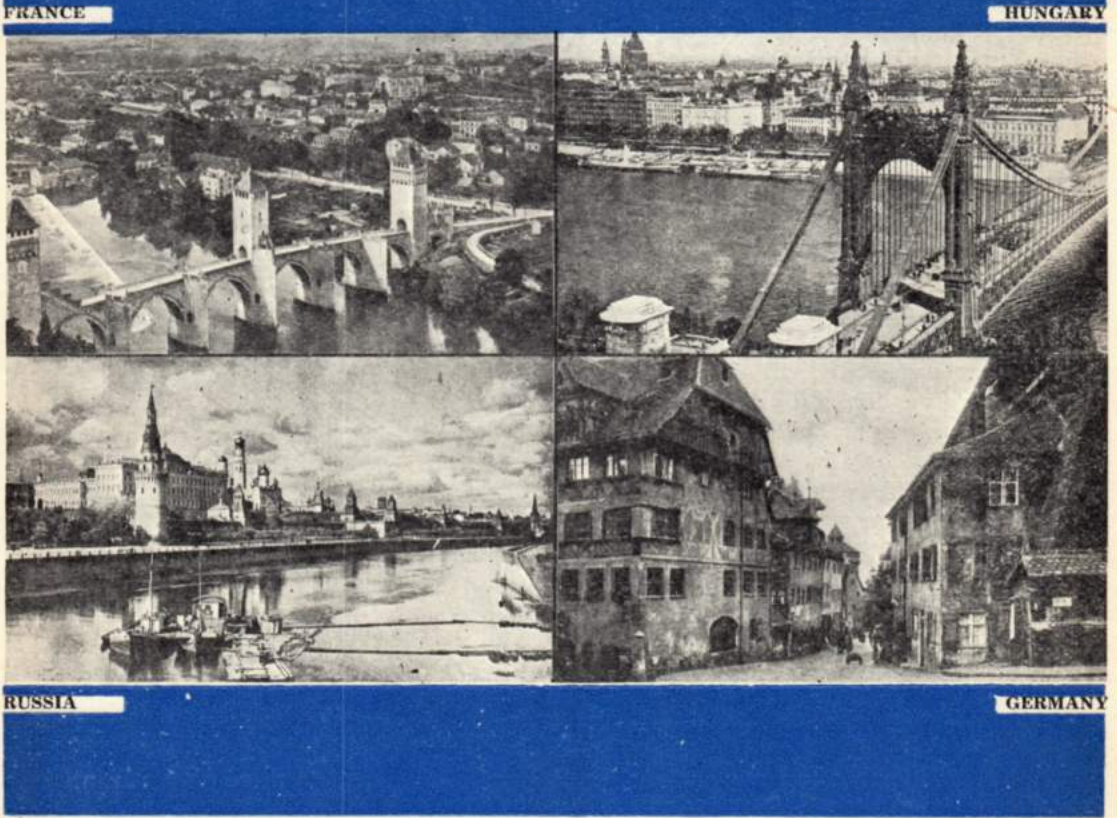
THE FIELDS



VOL. 1, NO. 4

"... Look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest" (John 4:35).

MAY, 1938



EDITORIAL: "EUROPE"

"RECENT PROGRESS OF THE GOSPEL IN EUROPE,"

BY E. HOMER BROADBENT

NEXT MONTH: WORK IN THE WEST INDIES

The Fields

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to the spread of the gospel in the "regions beyond," particularly to the work of missionaries who have gone forth commended by Christian Assemblies in the United States and Canada. It is hoped that **The Fields** will be blessed as an instrumentality for increasing interest in and fellowship with such.

At all times information, inquiries, or suggestions will be welcomed from any reliable source. Constructive criticisms that will make the magazine more effective will be an appreciated service.

Remittances to the Field

In most cases the safest and most satisfactory medium is a Bank Draft on a New York Bank with international facilities. Currency should never be sent. Money Orders are often uncertain, and at best they are troublesome, being difficult to negotiate; in many territories they are unsafe and sometimes uncollectible.

Gifts of money intrusted to our care will be forwarded promptly by the Treasurers without any deductions, to workers specifically designated by the donors; or, if not thus earmarked, to workers from the Assemblies according to their needs and opportunities as disclosed by the latest information obtainable. Make checks and money orders payable to **The Fields**.

The Fields is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Gifts made to or through the Magazine are therefore deductible as "Contributions" under both Federal and State Income Tax Laws. This freedom from taxation does not apply to gifts made to individuals.

All articles, letters, suggestions, and constructive criticisms of our Magazine should be sent to the Editors individually or to Box 242, G. P. O., New York, N. Y.; all gifts for missionaries to the Treasurers at Box 242, G. P. O., New York, N. Y.; all subscriptions to the Magazine, notices of change of address, and similar communications to Lloyd Walterick, Publisher, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

1 Copy per year.....	\$ 1.00	10 Copies per year to One Address.....	8.50
5 Copies per year to One Address.....	4.50	20 Copies per year to One Address.....	16.00

Printed in U. S. A. by Walterick Printing Co., Fort Dodge, Iowa

Gifts for Workers

14. W. D., N. J.....	\$ 5.00
15. R. E. A., N. Y.....	1.00
16. *Yonkers, N. Y.....	30.00
17. E. J. H., N. Y.....	25.00
18. J. D. A., D. C.....	10.00
19. Sisters, Lake Geneva, Wis.....	15.00
20. M. R., N. Y.....	30.00
21. C. L. T., N. Y.....	170.00
22. *Powell River, B. C.....	15.00
23. *Cylinder, Iowa.....	10.00
24. C. O. W., Mo.....	10.15
25. *New York, N. Y.....	5.00
26. R. F., N. Y.....	210.00
27. L. S., Calif.....	10.00

\$546.15

Expenses

5x. R. F., N. Y.....	\$25.00
* Assembly Gift.....	

Her Money Saved Livingstone

WHEN Livingstone went to Africa, there was a Scotch woman named Mrs. MacRoberts, quite advanced in life, who had saved up thirty pounds, which she gave to the great missionary, saying, "When you go to Africa, I want you to spare yourself exposure and needless toil by hiring some competent body-servant, who will go with you wherever you go, and share your sacrifices and exposures."

With that money he hired his faithful servant, known as Sebalwe. When the lion had thrown Livingstone down and crushed the bones of his left arm, and was about to destroy him, this man, seeing his critical condition, drew off the attention of the lion to himself, thinking that he would save his master at the cost of his own life. The lion sprang at him, but just at that moment the guns of other companions brought him down, and Livingstone's life was prolonged for thirty years. Surely that noble Scotch woman, as well as the servant, should be credited with some, at least, of the results of the noble devotion of that great missionary. It indicates how a simple gift, whole-heartedly given, may be used of God for a great purpose. —*The Witness*.

I give and bequeath to the Treasurers of **The Fields, Inc.**, the sum of..... dollars, and I declare that the receipt of said Treasurers shall be a sufficient voucher.

EDITORS

JOHN BLOORE
Plainfield, N. J.

RICHARD HILL
Sea Cliff, N. Y.

HUGH G. McEWEN
Yeadon, Pa.

THE FIELDS



TREASURERS

CHARLES BELLINGER
Maplewood, N. J.

W. HERBERT MARSHALL
Boston, Mass.

WALTER J. MUNRO
Scarsdale, N. Y.

Box 242, G. P. O., New York, N. Y.

CORRESPONDING EDITORS

P. C. DOEHRING, Houston, Texas

THOMAS HILL, Oakland, Calif.

W. H. McPHEE, Vancouver, B. C.

RUTH H. RAINEY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROY E. RAPSCH, Chicago, Ill.

R. W. RYCROFT, Toronto, Ont.

PUBLISHER: LLOYD WALTERICK, Fort Dodge, Iowa

Editorial

OUR survey this month takes us to the continent of Europe. Though not the cradle of Christianity, it can claim to be its nursery. The continent is as definitely a mission field as any part of the world. Spain with only 22 thousand evangelical Christians out of a population of 20 million; France, with few true believers, atheistic as to its government, and largely that as to its people; Russia, with its persecution of all religions, its active, aggressive, anti-God campaign; Yugoslavia, only in comparatively recent times delivered from Turkish and Moslem rule—all suggest reasons why we call Europe a mission field.

Long before the evangelical movement began in Britain groups of believers were active in propagating the faith in remote parts of the Balkans, in the mountains of Switzerland, in southern France, in the northern parts of Italy, and in the Black Forest of Germany.

In the twelfth century the Roman Catholic Church dominated Europe. Yet there were large companies, very widely scattered, of believers in the Lord Jesus Christ who met together in a Scriptural way, taught God's Word, and preached the gospel with considerable fidelity. They preferred to take no name, but many names were given them by their opponents, often the name of some prominent leader. The name Waldenses, for instance, was taken from Peter Waldo who in the middle of the twelfth century used to travel about and encourage these groups.

As early as the tenth century, we find active, aggressive work being carried on in Bulgaria by people known as Bogomili. There are still those in that country called Bogomolici, that is, those who pray to God (from Bogu "to God" and Moliti "to pray"). In the twelfth century, in Bosnia, they were active and suffered great persecutions. From these parts, wandering preachers of the Word of God found ready hearers in Switzerland and Italy.

In Spain as early as 1192, King Alphonso issued an edict against such; in Strassburg in 1212, over five hundred of them were arrested at one time. One of their chief persecutors states that these brethren are the most dangerous of heretics for three reasons: (1) because of their antiquity for they may be traced back to the fourth century; and, indeed, many trace them back to apostolic times; (2) because of their being so widespread, there being scarcely a country where they are not found; (3) whereas ordinary heretics may be known by their wicked behavior, these people put on an appearance of such piety, and their behavior is so irreproachable, that you can find no fault with them. Their evil spirit is shown in that they say such blasphemous things against the Romish Church and against the clergy.

These brethren never lost the knowledge and consciousness of their origin and unbroken history. To Francis I of France they said:

"Let your Highness consider, that this

religion in which we live is not merely our religion of the present day, or a religion discovered for the first time only a few years ago as our enemies falsely pretend, but it is the religion of our fathers, yea, of our forefathers and of our predecessors still remote. It is the religion of the saints and of the Martyrs, of the confessors, and of the apostles."

Through the teaching of these believers Martin Luther was led into the knowledge of the truth. After he became prominent, a man of power and authority, and princes rallied to his support and sought his counsel, he found himself in a position of peculiar difficulty. He was attacking the errors of the Romish Church; he had been led into the truth through persons belonging to these little companies of believers scattered throughout Europe; but, on the other hand, his powerful friends were anxious to establish a Protestant Church on political lines, as the only way to combat the Roman Church. He describes himself as an iron founder standing with the molten metal which God had put in his power to pour into either of two moulds—the one of the old assemblies, the other that of the Protestant princes. He chose the political mould, and there came out the Lutheran Church. In time Luther became the opponent of his earlier friends. Because of their practice of baptizing believers, they were called by their opponents "Anabaptists" — those who baptize again. In 1529, an imperial edict was issued in the German Empire making it penal for any person to be baptized. Whoever was baptized, or whoever baptized another, was to be put to death by strangling, drowning, or fire.

As a result of these events the believers were scattered and peeled, as in other ages. Simon Menno, a converted priest, began to visit these scattered and persecuted groups. He traveled through Holland, Switzerland, and Germany, encouraging them and teaching them the things of the Lord. Those so helped and gathered became known as Mennonites, believers found today in many parts of Germany, Russia, and Canada.

IT IS impossible to do more than touch a few of the high spots in the swiftly changing drama and tragedy of this dark, war-shadowed, continent. Amid the conflicting aims of the various dictators and the feverish mad piling up of armaments for the approaching conflict, can be heard the agonizing cry of suffering saints.

In Russia conditions remain unchanged. It is still forbidden to print, publish, or circulate the Scriptures or any portion thereof. Places of worship are closed, confiscated, converted for secular use, or taxed out of existence. It is heartening, however, to learn that the League of Militant Godless (i. e. atheist) has fallen in membership from 5,000,000 to 2,000,000. The magazine *Bezboznik* (The Atheist) which a few years ago had 300,000 subscribers is now out of circulation.

In Roumania, a law recently effective makes it necessary for an assembly to have in it a hundred heads of families. Proof of citizenship, birth, business, and the like must be furnished. Full report of the additions, withdrawals, and all monies received must be turned in regularly. There are about 300 assemblies in Roumania. In this connection the following report published in *The Sunday School Times* will be of interest:

"One would hardly have expected that the essential hollowness of the recent Oxford-Edinburgh Conference on Church Unity would so soon be laid bare. An influential delegation from the Orthodox Church of Roumania agreed to abjure all repression of Christians. Yet the Roumanian government has issued a decree suppressing certain non-conformist groups and declaring illegal a strong evangelical movement in the Orthodox Church itself. The Baptists, who have in Roumania nearly 70,000 communicant members, will be the chief sufferers. Protests by the Baptist World Alliance have been unanswered. Many Baptist churches have already been closed. The enforcement of this brutal decree is in the hands of Father Partenie, a close associate of the Patriarch."

In Jugoslavia, there is no official recognition given to our brethren. They are simply on sufferance and may be dealt with at any time.

In Czechoslovakia, the home of John Huss and the Moravians, there is liberty

to worship. There are about one hundred assemblies here.

The fate of this country, in view of the present unsettled state of Central Europe, should deeply stir the heart of every true believer. It was the scene of the heroic labors of saintly John Huss, burnt at the stake in 1415 at Geneva. A tremendous movement had taken place, thousands were converted, baptized, and remembered the Lord in the breaking of bread. The crowds were so great that no building could hold them. After the martyrdom of Huss, this great work was blotted out by the Roman Church—the survivors escaping, some to the Mediterranean Sea so as to be sold as slaves to the pirates and thus get into Africa and preach the gospel to their fellow slaves; others, traveling through Europe, preached the gospel as far as Britain. Czechoslovakia contains the country of old Moravia, the home of the Moravian Church. It is no wonder then that with these heritages there should now be a real revival in Czechoslovakia. It is heartening to hear, for instance, of a congregation growing from 85 members to 971 in less than two years. In another place, during a year, 163 confessed Christ; in yet another there is a Sunday School of 1200. How urgent is the need of prayer for Czechoslovakia in this hour of her great danger.

In Germany, owing to governmental restrictions on our assemblies, there has been a coming together of the open assemblies and exclusives. The representatives of about one thousand assemblies have met for prayer, confession, and conference.

Mr. Broadbent writes us of the great joy and rejoicing that has taken place over this reconciliation between these groups of believers.

In Italy, a government edict compell-

ing the assemblies to appoint a pastor from their number, with whom the government can deal, is causing considerable distress.

Spain is still in the throes of Civil War. Most of our missionaries have been compelled to leave. Those that remain report that the church is suffering severely in both the government controlled part and that occupied by the insurgents. Many of the native churches have been wiped out and many of the believers shot. The Protestant forces in Spain are surprisingly small, as already stated; and, before the Civil War, less than 50 workers and colporteurs. Most of the foreign workers have been expelled.

MACEDONIA, 1938

Remembering that the call from Macedonia was a call from Europe, we cannot but be impressed by the fact that Macedonia still calls for help. And it is serious and heart-stirring that we are in the last hour of missions as far as Europe is concerned.

Never was there a time when the Lord's people needed more to be persuaded that "He is able," for the forces of evil are marshalling for their last great attack on the faith and on the church.

Facing Europe are problems serious and stupendous. Already the spirit of lawlessness and unrest prevails. This we know will grow in intensity until the end. These problems are not merely international and political, they are essentially spiritual. Europe is facing another period like that of the dark ages. Never has the church in Europe been confronted with such gigantic tasks as those which challenge her at the present moment. She must go on in spite of government edict, of racial hate, of religious intolerance, and of worldly opposition.

A. T. Pierson well said, "The only apologetics of the church are its energetics." So let us earnestly pray that the work at present allowed and continuing be richly blessed; that out of this welter of confusion, suffering, and persecution assemblies may arise purified in these fires of trial, with a testimony marked by the power of the Holy Spirit and a zeal that will serve to bring multitudes to know Christ through the lives and ministry of our brethren in these places.

Recent Progress of the Gospel in Europe

By E. HOMER BROADBENT of England

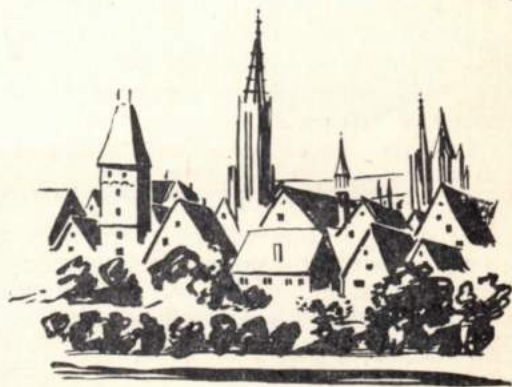
IN A province of Roumania the thought came into the mind of a farmer that he would like to know what was in the Bible. With difficulty he obtained one and, with two farmer friends, read it diligently. The three were brought to repentance and faith and immediately began to show to their neighbors the way of salvation through faith in the Son of God Who died for them and rose again.

Those who believed met constantly for reading of the Scripture and for prayer. They discovered as they read that the early disciples were baptized and they followed this example in the river that flows through their district. There were soon churches of disciples of the Lord in a number of the villages, and gifts of the Spirit for eldership and rule, for teaching and evangelizing, were manifested and recognized among them. They early came to practice the breaking of bread in memory of the Lord's death. All this developed before they knew that there were other Christians following the same way. When they discovered that there were churches among their own people, also walking in obedience to the Word of God, there was joy and strengthening of faith on both sides. From the beginning they were subjected to persecution and this continues to the present day. On one occasion about forty believers were to be baptized in the river. Priests in the district stirred up the civil authorities and a number of rough fellows were hired who suddenly attacked the group about to be baptized and with cudgels which they had concealed under their cloaks struck them until all fell stunned or wounded to the ground. The next day a great crowd gathered, those who were not too much injured went

down to the river and were baptized. The Gospel was preached to the multitude and there were conversions, including some of the assailants of the day before. Afterwards some of the wounded, with bandaged heads, sat at the Lord's Supper with those who had wounded them, repentance and forgiveness giving reality and depth of feeling to their remembrance of the Lord. These churches have increased and are numerous in all that district.

It is unusual for such a work of the Spirit to be begun and carried on so far simply through the reading of the Bible. Normally it is the personal witness of some servants of the Lord which awakens souls and through such evangelists they are first directed to the Scriptures for repentance, faith, and obedience. But should not the evangelists teach the same things as are taught in the Word? And should not the same results follow their testimony as naturally followed where at first the believers had only the Word for their guide?

In many countries the blessing accompanying the Gospel is sweeping away doubts as to the sufficiency of the Holy Spirit to give gifts to saints of all races for the edifying of the churches. China, in her sorrow, is the scene of a rapid growth of churches taking the Word of God, as their rule, and though some Missions may fear such movements, finding that they lose some of their best converts to them,



it is really a sign that their work has been owned of God that there should be the materials for such development. There is a breaking down of sectarianism among ourselves. In Germany hundreds of churches (assemblies) which seemed irrevocably separated into two parties have been brought together. This has not been an amalgamation of parties, nor one joining the other, but a work of the Spirit in many hearts, revealing the sin of division and of regarding brethren with suspicion and dislike because of some difference of view or of tradition. This has led to confession, humbling, and a flowing together, so that genuine love and fellowship are giving joy to thousands of hearts and a new power to the Gospel testimony. One writes, these days—"we rejoice that now



as before we have liberty to proclaim the Gospel without hindrance; there is a revival such as never before and the fire still burns further in the surrounding villages." This reconciliation is something which was

so manifestly impossible to bring about by any efforts of ours that it is an evidence of the power of the Holy Spirit, giving hope that elsewhere also a powerful drawing together of the people of God may be experienced, overcoming the most firmly rooted prejudices.

Each country has its own peculiar characteristics and it is a mark of the Divine inspiration and power of the Scriptures that they prove suited to every variety of need.

Czechoslovakia, with its background of Waldensian, then Hussite, then Moravian tradition, enjoys, in consequence of its spiritual history, more liberty than other lands where the Slav element is dominant. Churches of believers have increased greatly of late years. At the Conferences held in different parts at holiday times large numbers come together to en-

joy the ministry of the Word. The peace of God is made evident in meetings where otherwise jealous nationalities join in remembering together the Lord's death, and the different languages, Czech, German, Slovak, Hungarian, are freely used in united praise and worship.

On the borders of Czechoslovakia and Poland assemblies are numerous, stretching over the frontier into both countries. In one of these districts a working man and his wife, who had received blessing on a visit abroad, on returning began meetings in their own flat. Their few poor rooms were devoted to the Lord. The family, with little children camped about as they could, for there were meetings every evening, and all day on Sundays and holidays. Guests stayed for sleeping and for meals unceasingly. Now there are a score of churches in the immediate neighborhood, a large meeting room has been built, out of their poverty, in the central town and they have a plan by which preachers are arranged for Gospel preaching in twenty different places. The preachers are workers in the iron foundries and coal pits.

Poland is a great field, with great opportunity. Some gifted Polish evangelists work under conditions of special privation owing to the widespread poverty of the people. Their testimony is richly blessed. The eastern provinces are mostly Russian and among them revival conditions have long continued. Long, crowded meetings are everywhere the rule, the desire to hear the Word seems insatiable. The numerous churches which are now to be found among the Russian population of all the countries bordering on Soviet Russia cannot fail to be a power for good whenever intercourse between those lands is even partially restored, and a potent reinforcement of the testimony of suffering saints in Russia itself.

It is not only in Russia that the churches' call to suffering is emphasized with its sorrows and rewards. From the Balkans a brother writes just now, as of usual events: "Here of course, in spite of nominal liberty, there are local difficul-

ties. Our Brother—— in—— for instance, was arrested and driven about in chains for several days and then liberated. Many brethren have had writs served on them and are brought before the magistrates. My brother-in-law, with the brethren in—— have been accused and the meeting forbidden. He was just ministering the Word when the police came in and arrested all. It is chiefly the priests who stir up these troubles. Yesterday brother—— who lives near here came to see me and told me that the meetings there have been forbidden, but that in spite of this they continue to meet as, legally, we have liberty. Fresh proceedings are being taken against them. In—— the brethren were brutally beaten and handed over to the authorities. I could continue this list much longer. But the Lord will turn these persecutions and sorrows to blessing. . . ”

The Governments in one country after another are taking severe measures to bring meetings and Gospel preaching (which they call “propaganda”) under their control. Foreign missionaries are being sent away. Local churches are being required to organize, to appoint ministers, to inform the authorities of all their proceedings and only continue their activities by their permission. This is said to be due to fear that Communistic “cells” might be hidden under cover of the churches. It is much to be regretted that such groundless fears should exist. If the rulers only knew it, the Lord’s disciples are the best subjects a State could have, and their presence, their example, their prayers, the most efficient guard against growing evil. They are salt and light where, without them, corruption and darkness would be unchecked. Yet they are often treated as criminals and a danger to the State.

The words of Paul, “Let us go again and visit our brethren in every city where we have preached the Word of the Lord, and see how they do,” are not only recorded as being the beginning of the journey which first brought the Gospel into Europe (by way of the Balkan countries)

but they are for our permanent instruction. It is not by some great organization but by personal intercourse that the churches scattered over the world are kept in touch with each other. Among many ways in which this intercourse and fellowship are maintained are visits on business or in connection with family and other matters which bring believers from one place to another and give them opportunity of getting to know the churches. A most important place in this is taken by the visits of spiritual, capable brethren for the ministry of the Word and furtherance of the Gospel. Such visits are of the utmost importance in building up the churches and stimulating their Gospel testimony. They should not be hurried nor too exactly fixed beforehand as to time and direction, but room should be left for carrying out any manifest leadings of the Spirit.

Where there are brethren manifestly gifted for such service they should be encouraged and enabled to undertake it and the churches in doing this would be sharers in the blessing. Antioch was such a church, recognizing and sending Paul and Silas. They, joined by Timothy, strengthened the churches in Galatia and Asia Minor. With Luke they crossed to Europe and founded the Balkan churches of Philippi, Thessalonica, and Corinth. Paul’s Epistles to these, later, show how real and effectual the work of the Holy Spirit in these converted Jews and heathen had been. If there were differences between Paul and Barnabas these did not lead to the formation of different sects or missions. The large, needy world gave scope enough for the journey of Barnabas also, with Mark.

The same need is here today, the same Savior to meet it, and the Holy Spirit as the Power from on high.

“The love of Christ constraineth us . . . and ALL THINGS ARE OF GOD, Who hath reconciled us to Himself by Jesus Christ, and HATH GIVEN TO US the ministry of reconciliation.”

Women's Missionary Activities

Needy Women

"It is not good that man should be alone," we read in Genesis, so God said: "I will make him an help-meet for him."

In far distant Russia and other countries where Moslem women live God's plan is set aside. Woman is not a help-meet, but rather a slave to man. The baby girl is unwelcome at birth. In her early childhood, she has a comparatively care-free existence, as no one bothers very much with her. Then when barely in her teens, she is married to the man her parents pick for her.

Her new name is Mara, meaning "wife" in the Arabic language; but in the Hebrew, "bitterness." Her life is bitterness in very truth. She knows no security—no lasting love. Equality and companionship with her husband never enter into her life.

"Less than the dust beneath thy chariot wheel,
Less than the rust that never stained thy sword,
Less than the trust thou hast in me, my lord,
Even less than these.

Less than the weed that grows beside thy door,
Less than the speed of hours spent far from thee,
Less than the need thou hast in life for me,
Even less, am I.

Since I, my lord, am nothing unto thee,
See here thy sword, I make it keen and bright,
Love's last reward—death comes to me tonight.
Farewell—my lord."

Then, in her old age she is an outcast. In Southern Russia, around the foothills of old Mount Ararat it is not an uncommon sight today to see an old woman crouching up against a building, dying of starvation. She is too old to work, therefore she cannot eat. The shame and pity of it should touch the heart of every woman who reads these pages.

Christian women have a responsibility toward these unfortunate women. Our Lord gave His first missionary message to a woman, Mary of Magdala, at His empty tomb; and that message to a woman comes down to us through the centuries, "Go, tell."

"The Lord gave the word." May the army be great of those that shall publish it!
—Alice F. Hill

Co-operation

In various parts of the country there is a gratifying increase in the sisters' interest in missionary matters. Periodical prayer meetings, making provision for personal reports for women workers on furlough, sewing for missionaries' children and native Christians, and corresponding with workers on the fields—all are helpful. When done in His Name and for His eye these services will receive a reward as surely as a cup of cold water given for His sake.

The Page has on file a mass of information, too extensive for convenient publication in *The Fields*, of stated meetings and interested individuals in various parts of the country. This is available to workers desiring to visit or to correspond with such. Upon request, suggestions regarding available speakers will be gladly made to such circles.

Intelligent Co-operation

A sister, well known for her own good works in aiding in the spread of the Gospel, writes (May 10, 1938): I have rejoiced over the publication of *The Fields*. I surely think that there is great usefulness ahead for the paper, and I have enjoyed every page. I have been praying for such a paper for some years. I was burdened that there might be a medium through which our missionary interests here in North America could be stirred up—especially the work among the Sisters. There are many classes today that need some help. Serving is done often by guess work. They are exercised about missionaries, but don't want to wait until they write and get information as to sizes, etc., and as a result take a chance on sizes. As I have talked with missionaries I have heard of them having to spend out money for duty on things they haven't been able to use—even second-handed clothes—so dirty, that they just had a good cry. I am only writing this to you because I believe *The Fields* is being raised up by the Lord to meet a real need. How can the folks be

exercised unless they know just what is what? The Sisters' Page can exchange helpful information and encourage sisters to help by prayer and serving. I am much exercised about the sisters' part in the great work of the Gospel—helping to meet the needs of those who have gone into the Harvest fields.

One loving act—the outcome of pure affection to Christ, and the simple desire to please Him—is worth all the talk of all the clever, clear-headed, doctrinal people. Combine the practical side of Christianity (James 1) with the doctrinal (Romans 1) and you produce a man who serves his generation.
—WALTER SCOTT.

Notes

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE BUTCHER, of Chavuma, Northern Rhodesia, write (February 28, 1938)—It is now over a year since we set foot on African soil, and throughout the whole of the year we have realized the hand of the Lord with us. He has kept us from harm and danger, helped with the language, supplied our every need, etc., etc.

We have just returned from Kalene Mission Station where the Lord blessed us with a daughter, "Ruth Elizabeth."

Mr. and Mrs. Logan are leaving soon enroute for America, which will leave us with much more responsibility; we will certainly appreciate your prayers on our behalf and that the needed wisdom will be given us.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM DEANS of Belgian Congo have been visiting Assemblies on the Pacific Coast. They expect to visit in Canada and New England on their way east, hoping to leave for Africa in the late summer.

MR. AND MRS. J. RUSSELL DAVIS after a short visit to Assemblies in the New York District left, May 24, for Boston. They expect shortly to start west, visiting Assemblies in the States and Canada and reaching Southern California about midsummer. They plan to sail for China early in the fall. Passport difficulties preventing

their return to Shantung, they will go first to Manchukuo and join Mr. and Mrs. F. A. F. Grubb at Chaoyanghsien. Here they will probably spend the winter.

WILLIAM GIBSON of Kingston, Jamaica, is visiting the New England States. Mrs. Gibson is steadily improving after her operation. They expect to sail from New York for their field on June 11.

MR. AND MRS. LYNDON R. HESS after five years at Mwinilunga, Northern Rhodesia, plan to come home for a rest.

A. E. HORTON, Northern Rhodesia, writes (March 7, 1938) that he had expected to remain on the field because of the need due to unsettled conditions, while his wife and two of their children returned home, and their two other children stayed at Sakeji; but later it was found needful for them also to return and this necessitated his going with the family.

"Pray for us. Pray for the work at Kavunga, now in troublous waters, through worldly opposition. Pray for the Christians that they may be kept; for the unsaved, that they may see; and for my fellow-workers, especially Mr. Schindler, who much needs another man's help. Pray that we may be guided continually.

DONALD M. HUNTER writes April 6, 1938 from Peking, China — Am looking forward to a long pioneering trip to Mongolia with Mr. Sturt next month, at the same time visiting the self-supporting, native assembly at Lin Hsi, which was planted by Dr. Shepherd.

CHARLES O. KAUTTO of North China has for the last three months been visiting Assemblies on the Pacific Coast; he expects soon to start for the East reaching New York and vicinity probably in the late Summer or early Fall.

MISS SUSAN MACRAE expects to return to Angola in July, if the Lord will.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. MURRAIN, Bie, Angola, writes (March 21, 1938): We are very thankful for blessings we are receiving in our work. Last month we had a weekend conference and over eight hundred came out. Next month we hope to have a baptism and we already have sixty applicants. Help us pray that these dear

Christians will realize the step they are taking.

MRS THOMAS MELVILLE writes April 4 from Fengsin: "The Consul has warned us that Kuling may not be safe this summer and he has advised all Britishers there to leave now and go home or down to Hankow or Hongkong. Nanchang has once more had a terrible time from air raids."

MR. AND MRS. A. E. T. OLIVER, veteran British workers, enroute to Chih Feng, Jehol Province, Manchukuo, are on their way west expecting to sail June 7 from Vancouver, via S. S. Empress of Russia. Temporary address: c/o Mr. P. Sutherland, 1155 Monterey Ave., Victoria, B. C.

F. WILLIAM ROGERS (French Equatorial Africa) writes from Sydney, Australia, April 16, 1938: "We arrived here on March 27, four months after we left our station in Moissala, French Equatorial Africa. We have been resting and are declining to take meetings for a while. I am going into hospital for an operation and should value prayer that I shall soon be well and strong for the work in Africa. We are to have a blood test at the School of Tropical Medicine and hope to be soon ready to have another term of service in the work that the Lord has called us to do."

EDWIN J. THARP of Manchukuo (March 19, 1938)—The repercussions of a nation at war are rather severely felt even in the most peaceful parts of the Empire. We are very quiet here (thank God) but, we are all having to pay Income Tax, and practically everything one uses domestically is also being taxed; dogs, cows, chickens, etc., the prices of things continue to rise and the value of money does not increase, but we have so much to be thankful for when we consider what others of the Lord's servants may have to endure.

At Kalene on March 27, 1938, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace F. Logan of Chavuma, Northern Rhodesia.

ROBERT HOY and family have arrived at their field of labor. Their home address will be 29 Rue de Chateaudun, Vichy (Allier), France.

WILLIAM HYND (Jamaica) has reconsidered his plan to leave shortly for Scotland and will remain at St. Ann for the present.

Addresses of American and Canadian Missionaries on Furlough and New Workers, Outgoing

Barclay, Miss Flora E. (China), 166 Euclid Street, Hartford, Conn.

Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril H. (Philippines), 43 Hill Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Colin C. (Puerto Rico), 427 Front Street, Stratford, Ont., Canada.

Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph J. (Dominican Republic), c/o Richard J. MacLachlan, 80 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Craig, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. (Japan), 45-20 Montgomery Street, Oakland, Calif.

Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell (N. China), 659 West Alegria Street, Sierra Madre, Calif.

Deans, Mr. and Mrs. William A. (Congo Belge), 606 Irving Avenue, Wheaton, Ill.

Dunbar, Miss Jean (Angola), 1066 West 12th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander (Trinidad), 250 Prospect Avenue South, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

Fifield, Miss Mary (to Congo Belge), c/o Mrs. C. A. Gleason, R. Rt. 3, Albuquerque, N. M.

Gammon, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. (Angola), 26 Priory Road, Exeter, England.

Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. William (Jamaica), 159 North Park Street, East Orange, N. J.

Greaves, Miss Grace (Guatemala), R. R., Barrie, Ont., Canada.

Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland H. C., (India), 65 Summit Avenue, Sea Cliff, N. Y.

Horton, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. (Northern Rhodesia), 17 Ellicott Street, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

Huxster, W. B. (St. Vincent), 1635 Popham Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Kautto, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. (N. China), 24 Beacon Street, Redlands, Calif.

Kramer, Mrs. Charles W. (Guatemala), 94 Quebec Street E., Guelph, Ontario.

Lape, Miss Jeanette (Philippines), 504-A Griswold Street, Glendale, Calif.

LeTourneau, Miss Sarah (China), Box 386, Upland, Calif.

MacLaren, Miss Agnes Maude Tuck, (Palestine), 19½ Poplar Plains Road, Toronto, Ontario.

MacRae, Miss Susan (Angola), c/o Mrs. F. Messerli, 876 Cummings Highway, Mattapan, Mass.

Martinez, Miss Angelina (Paraguay), 882 Ray Avenue, Ridgefield, N. J.

McCallum, John (Trinidad), 253 Ottawa Street, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. (Jamaica), c/o Mr. David Miller, 277 West Palm Ave., Altadena, Calif.

McKenzie, Miss Catherine (to China), 3656 West 2nd Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. (Angola), 242 John Street, Simcoe, Ont., Canada.

Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lester (Colombia), 545 Central Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Olford, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. S. (Angola), 9, Clifton Road, Newport, Man. England.

Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan M. (Dominican Republic), 1 Cavendish Place, Troon, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. F. William (Afrique Equatoriale Francaise), Tincombe Street, Canterbury, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

Spees, Mr. and Mrs. William T. (Congo Belge), c/o M. Anet, 34, Rue de Stassart, Brussels, Belgium.

Spence, Mr. and Mrs. George M. (Jamaica), 550 Hill Crest Street, Teaneck, N. J.

Watson, Miss Eva C. (Venezuela), 23 Pinewood Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Wills, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. (Venezuela), 5 Willowholme Drive, Belfast, Ireland.

Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. (Angola), 10 Bingham Street, Bangor, Co. Down, Northern Ireland.

Only this generation of Christians can evangelize this generation of mankind.

Letters

YUGOSLAVIA

Novi Sad MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN —

Speaking in general we never had the consciousness of more order, progress and safety, than realized at present. Our Prime Minister Dr. Stojadinovich seems to be a God-sent ruler. Export increases every day, industry is constantly rising, public order is improving, public work, schools, etc., are more satisfying than ever before.

Religiously—the churches are being driven to preach the Gospel, and to do priestly work amongst their members, because the free churches are increasing. It is one of our greatest duties to pray earnestly that such conditions may continue, and still grow better. How wonderful it would be could we but have open-air street meetings!

All we can do is pioneer work. In His time, others, we hope, will reap the fruit. Now just let me tell you a little of the means that we use to get in touch with people. We distribute Bibles, New Testaments, Gospels, Scripture portions and good gospel tracts, for example "Life for Life." We were able to put the Word of God into the hands of over 18,000 people. In this work the authorities cause us no trouble, as the National Bible Society of Scotland protect us through official permissions. All of this is done on foot. You readily understand that it cost some work, but that is what we are here for. We can confess with a clear conscience that we are "laborers."

The assemblies are growing in faith and in the knowledge of God. Our plan for the year 1938 is that Christ might under all conditions be glorified through our obedience and faithfulness. Feb. 2, 1938

In a subsequent letter from Mrs. Hoffman we read: "The meetings are being well attended, and souls awakened as well as saved. We praise and thank Him for watering the seed sown—we leave the blessing to His good time." She also writes of the visitation work in the State Hospital, which, despite the determined

and bitter Roman Catholic opposition, gives cause for encouragement. The nuns destroy all copies of the Scriptures which they can get the patients to give up. Some however, refuse to surrender their copies, and this strengthens others to keep what they have received from these destroying hands. Mrs. Hoffman has been advised to seek out the wife of the Hospital Director, with the hope of reaching him with her plea to check this destructive work. In this work of distribution, our sister meets with many interesting cases, not only in the Hospital but in other places and circumstances. She devotedly serves with her husband in this important work of scattering the seed by the printed page, and faithfully carries on along with the burden of home cares, and not too strong in body.

In answer to an inquiry Mr. E. H. Broadbent writes (March 4, 1938) — As to Michael Hoffman—I knew him and his wife before they left U. S. A. (before they were married) and have kept in touch with them all the years they have been in Europe. Their testimony has been uniformly good, both in the earlier years in Bosnia, where I visited them and got to know his people, and, later in Novi Sad. In Novi Sad is the largest and most active assembly in Yugoslavia. It was there, last year, that a Conference, attended by some 300 people was held, in consequence of which it was possible to obtain from the authorities "toleration" of the work of the assemblies as a "movement" which enables them now to carry on their meetings with much less liability to interruption than formerly and at the same time does not impose any restriction upon them. Mr. Hoffman, with his fellow-elders of the church at Novi Sad, also belonging to the country, was active in bringing this about, with the cooperation of the brethren Wiles, Kresina, Butcher, and others. From the church at Novi Sad, recently, several fresh churches have been founded in other places, Hoffman and other brethren there being active in Gospel testimony.

PORTUGAL

Estarreja VIRIATO SOBRAL — We are writing these lines with great joy in our hearts for what the Lord has done in some of the villages under our responsibility.

A week ago yesterday, my wife and I went over to *Silveiro* to begin children's meetings. When the Gospel meeting was over, more than forty people came into an enquiry room in a brother's house. Then, after we made the way of salvation more clear to them, over twenty-five confessed Christ as their Savior. You can well imagine the joy that this brought to our hearts, specially, because we never before, since we obeyed His call, saw so many coming out for the Lord at one time.

My fellow-worker, Mr. Smith, went to *Palhal*. A young fellow, a very disobedient son, was saved. Since his conversion his mother says he is an altogether different boy in the home. This we know, is what the Lord does in every life He possesses. Yesterday another soul confessed Christ as her Savior at *Palhal*. She attended the meetings only three times and the Lord saved her. Her husband had threatened her for coming to the meetings, but she has counted the cost and is prepared of the Lord to suffer for His sake, if He so wills.

Last night, Mr. Smith spoke with much power at *Estarreja* to a large number of people, and souls were touched by the Word. The attendance at *Albergaria-Velha*, *Esterreja*, and *Faradelos* is increasing, praise Him.

April 11, 1938

ROLF GOTTHOLD BINDER of Stuttgart, Germany, has joined Mr. Sobral in the work. He was converted while studying in a college at Bloomfield, N. J., was baptized in the Kearny, N. J. Hall and associated himself with the



ROLF GOTTHOLD BINDER

Bloomfield Assembly. He spent the last year of his stay in the States at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he was active in the Gospel in fellowship with the Assembly of that place. Recalled to Germany in December, 1935, by the illness of his mother, he seriously considered devoting his life to the Gospel in Brazil, meanwhile working among the young people of the German Assemblies and preaching the Gospel. Restrictions against the admission of Germans into Brazil and Mr. Sobral's repeated statements of the need in Portugal were taken by him as God's leading to go there instead of to Brazil. He was duly commended to the work in Portugal by the Assembly in Stuttgart, Germany.

Mr. Sobral writes (April 25, 1938): "It is with great joy that I answer your letter about our Brother Binder. He is a dear brother whom I learned to love during the time we spent together in the States. I am glad to say that the Lord has definitely called him for His work in Portugal. It was a real answer to our many prayers, for the need is only too apparent. He has no difficulty with the language and consequently is making splendid progress. Because of exchange restrictions, the believers in Germany are prevented from sending out of the country more than two or three dollars a month; in Portugal the laws forbid an alien to seek or accept remunerative employment."

Our Brother Binder's zeal in the Gospel and his consistent life are warmly vouched for by the Assemblies in Bloomfield, N. J., and Fort Wayne, Ind., as well as by Mr. Harold M. Harper who brought him and his work in Portugal to the attention of **The Fields**.

"I will set no value upon anything I have or may possess except in relation to the kingdom of Christ. If anything will advance the interests of that kingdom it shall be given away or kept according as to whether the giving or the keeping it will promote the glory of Him to Whom I owe all my hopes for time and eternity."

David Livingstone

MOROCCO

Tangier ROBERT G. STEVEN—Tangier, separated only from Gibraltar by a three and one-half hours' sail across the Straits, has a fluctuating population of some eighty thousand,—roughly, 30,000 Moors, 15,000 Jews, 20,000 Spaniards, and the remainder (15,000) British, French, Italian, etc., etc. When with the Bible Society, we circulated the Word of God in twenty-two languages; this will give an idea of its cosmopolitan character. At present, on account of the War in Spain, it is not possible to do any itinerant work amongst the tribes, so our activities are confined to the City itself.

March 5, 1938

CHILE

Santiago ANDREW STENHOUSE — For the first time in the history of the work here we have had the help of a ministering brother for some special meetings. In addition to the meetings in Santiago, it was our privilege to accompany to Talco, Rancagua, and Valparaiso. At these places the use of the radio was obtained as a kind of experiment, and I may continue to use this means of evangelizing in view of the great scarcity of workers in this land. The Motor Bible Coach formerly operated by us has been taken over by Mr. and Mrs. F. Rigg for



ANDREW STENHOUSE

the purpose of distributing the Scriptures, which leaves us free for other lines of service. Meetings here in this great city are well attended and there are frequent conversions. Our present difficulty is to find a suitable hall, as the present one is altogether inadequate. This year I again have access to a first-class English school for the purpose of giving religious instruction, and there are other special opportunities.

April 5, 1938

Santiago FRANK J. RIGG — Mrs. Rigg and I left Santiago in our Bible Coach the 18th of October, 1937, and we have travelled 3,954 kilometers to date, having gone as far south as Parral and north as far as La Serena. On many side trips the roads would be called unpassable by one used to United States boulevards, but the Lord undertakes and we get over them. We find some hungry souls who are tired of religion and forms and they put their trust in the Lord Jesus Christ as personal Savior and Keeper, so this more than recompenses for the hardships of the road.

We have given out on this last trip nearly 15,000 Gospels, 1,000 Testaments and thousands of well selected tracts and booklets. The result of this we will know in eternity.

April 4, 1938

KIANGSI

Shangkao MARY RIDLEY — The war is not over nor the end in sight. Meanwhile, we in these up-country districts are going on happily and without any hindrance. We just recently had the women believers and inquirers gathered in from country places for Spring Bible School and had a good time. Four Chinese brethren have gone as a preaching band to a district some fourteen miles up river from here.

Our house to house visitation continues and our opportunity with wounded soldiers in their hospitals. This work is a real joy to us.

Now we are all ready to be off tomorrow morning by barrow for a place ten miles away, hoping to spend about a week evangelizing in that district. April 14, 1938

SHANTUNG

Wei Hai Wei MARGARET D. BUCKLEY — Conditions are very much the same as when I last wrote and the work especially in the Assembly meetings greatly curtailed. Yet on this compound more avenues of service have been opened. A fine group of young women have come here for safety. Those who rarely leave their homes and who would not be allowed to enter the Gospel

Hall, yet twice daily are under the sound of the Gospel. Meetings often led by Chinese Christian women are held and many of them are learning to read. It was most gratifying to see the progress they have made during their short stay. Little opportunity is given for visiting as few doors are open just now.

There has been no fighting near at hand for some time but the new arrivals have taken great precautions lest the Guerilla bands should become active here as they have been at Chefoo.

Our fellow-workers who have returned to their work in country districts at their own risk, write of a good reception, large meetings, and some who had left off attending having returned. Two Chinese brethren have pitched a Tent and have had blessing. The Lord omnipotent reigneth and can cause the wrath of man to praise Him.

April 15, 1938

MANCHUKUO

Lingyuan EDWIN J. THARP — You will recall that Paul in writing to Timothy, told him that "All that live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution." Well, bitter persecution awaits many of those who have recently dared to take their stand as Christians, especially in cases where they hail from a purely heathen home. The inmates of a heathen home greatly resent the coming of the unseen foreign God into their midst, for they believe a state of war will exist between their household gods and the intruder, and they will do their best to drive out the Spirit of the offending God, both from their home and the bodies of those members of the family who have accepted Christianity.

Last year, a young wife and her widowed mother-in-law (with whom she and her husband lived) became Christians. The husband did not object to his mother and wife changing their religion; in fact, he allowed them to destroy the household gods and idols and permitted them to attend the meetings at the Gospel Hall. All went well for a time, and the husband showed interest in Christianity, then domestic animals got sick, and crops failed, and the neighbors tried to stir up trouble.

The husband at once concluded the gods were offended and that demons were at work (which was probably correct) and he began to blame his wife and mother for all that was taking place. About three months ago their baby girl walked into a charcoal brazier and badly burned her feet. This so enraged the husband, he turned upon his young wife like a madman and almost beat her to death! He at once bought new idols and forbid either wife or mother to go near the Gospel Hall again, and told them to renounce Christianity. Last week two Manchurian evangelists happened to visit the village where the above family lives. They found the wife still suffering from her injuries and the baby's feet not yet quite well. Neither mother or wife had renounced Christianity, and while the husband would not allow the evangelists to speak to him, he did not object to their having a meeting with his women folk, so that they were able to comfort them not a little. Neither of these women have been baptized, and their original interest began through the visits of an old farmer who gives his spare time to selling Scripture portions.

March 23, 1938

ANGOLA

Monte Esperanca CHRISTOPHER DAY — Two weeks ago nine believers professed their faith publicly in the waters of baptism and were received into the assembly.

School is just closed for half term vacation and we are planning to visit the villages for a brief period. For some time requests for the Gospel have come in from a new district, hence we are delighted to have this opportunity of spending a few days in that area. Your kind gift in the Lord's over ruling has made it possible for us to hire the necessary carriers for this trek into the wilds, quite a number always being required for camp equipment, food boxes, etc. Personally I am able to walk upwards of twenty miles a day in comparative comfort but Mrs. Day and our little Pearl have to use hammocks. Our little boy has now gone to Sakeji School and seems to have settled in very happily there.

March 21, 1938

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Chavuma WALLACE AND RUTH LOGAN—

Mr. Sims, Mr. Geddis, and I recently took an unusual trip, under peculiar and trying conditions to explore a new district, where no white people are located, with a view to finding a suitable place for Mr. Geddis and family to start Gospel work.

We sent our load men a day in advance, as we intended to compress two days' journey into one. Due to the heat, deep sand and bushes, we could hardly get through ourselves to say nothing of using our bikes, so that night fell upon us in a thick bush in unknown territory. The forest was so dense that any sight of the sky was shut out from us; it was no good to look back for it was too dark to see. It was difficult too, to shut out fear as to the possible nearness of a lion, a leopard, or a snake. Often our progress was impeded by logs or fallen trees and thorns that tore our flesh, and in some places where elephants had walked they left huge holes in the ground. At last we came to a clear space and the stars again gave us welcomed light, and then off in the distance we saw a light which told us that a village must be near. We pressed on, and to our hearts' joy we found that we were within a mile of our destination. Unfortunately we arrived only to find that our load men had gone by another path, so we were without tents, beds, or food.

In our light trekking clothes we began to suffer from the cold as the night advanced, and we were so tired, hungry, and sleepy that for the first time in my experience none of us even cared to open the home mail which was waiting for us. Happily, however, there were a few native Christians in this village and they soon brought to us some mush and ifo (native relish to eat with mush). Then we felt like getting into our mail. Strange! there were two newspapers in our mail, we wondered why, but soon saw God's hand in it. The coldness of the night increased, chills shook our frames, but we stuffed the papers inside our clothes, spread some under and over us and soon felt quite cozy. The biggest part of that

mail was newspapers but we believe God sent them and thanked Him for them.

The next day, we entered one of the biggest, thickest, and longest jungles I have ever seen. It was a day not to be forgotten. Our water supply ran out and we started to weaken. Sometimes it seemed that further progress was impossible, then one of the party would call out, "No surrender, boys!" This would stir us and on we would struggle for another half hour until we would have to fall by the way for a few minutes of rest until the same call would again stir us to renewed action. No food, no water, no carriers! It was a hard journey, but we arrived in camp and this time found all set up. An hour later, we had food and were soon off to bed.

The next day we proceeded more easily until we reached a certain swamp. Here, Mr. Sims, who was leading, stepped on what appeared to be solid ground but rapidly sank. Mr. Geddis attempted to help him and also went down. We formed a human chain and rescued both. A little later in our journey, Mr. Sims' leg gave in and we must go through a huge forest, and one of our number crippled. That evening we made a hammock in which to carry Mr. Sims the next day. Being out of the dense bush we pushed on so that we might send out help from Chavuma to assist Mr. Sims. When we had reached half way, we sat down to have something to eat and then provided for Mr. Sims when he would arrive. But to our great surprise we saw him coming along the road at a rapid pace. The hammock was too slow so he got out and walked. He had something to eat and came all the way to Chavuma with us. His leg is now as strong as ever.

We are now thankful to be able to report that this new Gospel center is started and we know that you will pray for us as we seek to spread out further in the work of the Gospel.

"Consider the postage stamp, my son; its usefulness consists in its ability to stick to the one thing until it gets there."

BAHAMAS

Abaco

WALTER KENDRICK—We are now about to pay a visit to some needy islands where the people live on their plantations. One island called Crown Haven with about 100 people and one called Carters with about 60. We are taking gifts of clothing, etc., which is a great help in presenting the Gospel to them. These Islands of Abaco were poverty stricken and on the verge of ruin when God heard prayer and sent into our waters thousands of lobsters (we call them crafish). Where they came from no one knows, for they came in thousands, they are caught and shipped to America to be put in cans for food. This has brought the fishermen a little money. They can only fish for 6 months and then the government stops them for 6 months, so they have to make enough to keep them for that time. Thousands of sharks have been caught in these waters. The skin is used for leather and fetches a good price and it is thought catching so many sharks has enabled the lobsters to thrive and multiply. How wonderful! Truly He knows it all!

We are now anxious about Bluff Point, a settlement of about 400 people where we have a good work going on and an assembly of 50 or so in fellowship. They live in the bush very much out of the way. Now the government is compelling them to move to a more suitable place for the Commissioner to reach them as he visits them once in 3 months. This means we must move the Gospel Hall and small house we have there as the government will not do this it falls to us and will cost \$50 to \$60. Pray for this please that we might be able to help them that the work may not suffer. March 26, 1938

WEST INDIES

St. Kitts

ARCHIE NELSON—The Work here continues to be encouraging. The meetings are well attended and rarely a week goes by without one or more conversions. The Assembly now numbers 43 and the Sunday School has 250 on the roll and seems to be steadily increasing.

A new phase of the work is opening up and within the next few months we expect to move to the country, 13½ miles from Basseterre, to take care of the village work in other parts of the Island. A brother in fellowship is building a hall in his own village and thus the Lord has answered our prayers in connection with the need of these village folk. We solicit the prayers of the Lord's people as we take this step in faith, and also request prayer for our co-workers, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and Miss Creeth, who will undertake the responsibility of the work in Basseterre. We shall be sorry to leave them, having worked and lived together for over eighteen months and enjoyed happy fellowship throughout, but we all realize that the Lord is leading and can only look up and praise Him for thus opening up the way for the spread of the Gospel in other parts of the Island. April 20, 1938

ST. KITTS

Basseterre

MISS MOLLIE CREETH—Although our first baptism was just about nine months ago, we now have an assembly of forty-three meeting to remember the Lord. About two weeks ago we had the joy of baptizing and receiving two very dear Christians, who have been connected with the — Church for many years, but were so dissatisfied they have not attended a morning service since 1926. They have been praying that the Lord would send some of His servants with whom they could enjoy happy fellowship. They have been very faithful to the meetings, and now have seen separation from the sects and systems, and are meeting with us to remember the Lord in His own appointed way. It was not an easy step for them, as one is quite aged and blind—she is in charge of a book room, and the other, her niece, has a store. Both are well respected, are earnest Christians and endeavor to please the Lord in all things. It was a wonderful testimony to see these two sisters go down into the waters of baptism before hundreds of people who lined the shore. It was a testimony to the people to see we do not baptize to make people Christians, as so many do, but because they are Christians. April 20, 1938

TRINIDAD

San Fernando NORMAN L. KION—At Majuba there are now about forty-five in fellowship. A native brother of ability, E. McDonald, is a real help and stay to them.

Four East Indian men confessed faith in Christ a short time ago, at Cedros, forty miles south of here, where Brother Thornhill (a native brother with considerable gift) has been working for the Government. He has since secured six months' leave and is devoting the time to Gospel effort, in various outlying districts.

The time is not far distant when the work in these parts must be carried on by God-fitted, Spirit-filled native brethren; it is encouraging to see one here and there being exercised about their responsibility to their fellowman. March, 1938

TRINIDAD

Port of Spain JAMES C. KENNEY — Since last writing, we have had a busy time in connection with the conference convened by the Belmont Gospel Hall, the oldest assembly in the Island. This year a large public hall was taken, and eight hundred or so gathered from all parts of the Island. All the missionary brethren in the Island had a part in the ministry, and in addition we had Mr. J. D. Annan from St. Vincent and Mr. James Teskey from Tobago. We are planning to have another baptism soon for three who appear to be going on well.

April 22, 1938

April 28 to May 7, we went to San Fernando with the Kions, and also spent a few days with the Winships, a Christian couple from England. He is employed in the oilfields. It was cooler there than in the city, and we greatly enjoyed the fellowship with the Kions and Winships. Returned to Port of Spain for the ministry meeting on May 3, and Wednesday, May 4, visited Arouca, the branch work carried on by the Lodge Place assembly. The gospel ministry on May 1 was carried on at both places by native brethren from the Lodge Place assembly. There is some encouragement in Arouca at present, in that the meetings are being more largely

attended. We would especially ask prayer for the McCallums who have written to say that they hope to return in August, and for ourselves that we may be very definitely guided as to our next step.

May 13, 1938

JAMAICA

Chalky Hill WILLIAM J. OGLESBY — For the last eighteen months it has been my joy and privilege to labor with brother Hynd in Jamaica, in the absence of his colaborers, Mr. and Mrs. William McCulloch. During these months of happy fellowship in the gospel the Lord of the Harvest has graciously blessed His Word to the salvation of precious souls and to the edifying of the saints. To Him, Who alone is worthy, would we give all the praise and glory. Recently word has been received that our brother and sister are returning to their field again, and the Lord has given definite guidance in the matter of my returning to the United States. I expect to leave for New York late in June or early in July. What the Lord has in store for me in the future is not certain, but there is the blessed assurance that He will lead step by step all along this pilgrim journey. I want to take this opportunity of thanking all God's people for their prayers and fellowship, and also ask for continued prayer, that God's will may be done in my life. 5-17-38

GRENADA, B. W. I.

Sauteurs MISSES IDA S. AND MARGARET R. LAST—In sixteen months, since the Lord brought us here, He has enabled us to get together a Sunday School of about ninety scholars in this large village, a most neglected part. We have also two other classes in adjoining districts, with ninety gathering in one and fifty in the other weekly. Then we have a women's class here to which about twenty-five attend.

We are trying to get hold of the women in another village, but they are hard to reach. A large Sewing Class in connection with the Sunday School, visiting and tract distribution, fill up our time.

March 7, 1938

New Missionaries in 1937

1937 has been rather a disappointing year, as far as the going forth of new workers is concerned. Not one has gone to the fruitful fields of eastern Europe. Two, a brother and a sister, have gone to Portugal, and that is the sum total for Europe. We speak only of workers from the Assemblies.

India, China, Manchukuo, Japan; not a single fresh worker, Malaya has had one, a sister, the only new name for Asia.

Central Africa has been more favored, with five brethren (two of them doctors) and two sisters. We are thankful for these; but so few do not represent anything like an adequate addition to the staff of workers in Angola, Belgian Congo, and Northern Rhodesia.

In view of the great times of blessings in the West Indies, one would have thought that evangelists would have concentrated there for a while. Two workers with their wives have left, one couple for Florida, the other couple for Brazil. Their places are barely filled by two brethren, one in Jamaica, and one in St. Thomas, and two single sisters. The great continent of South America has only received two new workers besides the couple in Brazil, two brethren who have gone to Bolivia.

If we are on earth to see the end of 1938, God grant it may be a better year

for the going forth of servants of Christ to the lands of darkness.

H. P. Barker, in *The Harvester*

*No service of itself is small
Though all of earth it fill;
But that is small which seeks its own
And great, that seeks God's Will.*

We commend to our readers

"The Pilgrim Church"

BY E. H. BROADBENT

This book is a new approach to Church History. It is the outcome of careful and patient research into an important but neglected phase of the history of the Christian Church.

The Christian of London, says:

Students of Church History will know that, from the first days when the professing Church was invaded by worldly principles, and when powers of earth began to employ ecclesiastical institutions to subserve political ends, there have been, in larger or smaller numbers, bodies of believers who, in the faith of Christ, have chosen to stand apart, unwilling to confound spiritual things with interest of a worldly order.

By whatever name they were known, these people have been described, and their distinctive witness has been unfolded, in the remarkable work compiled by Mr. Broadbent, who shows the fundamental difference between Christian believers and adherents of corrupt Churches, ancient and modern, East and West.

The Evangelical Quarterly:

This is a book that will repay careful study . . . The Preface itself is valuable, giving, as it does, a summary of the principal authorities made use of or referred to in the book. For anyone interested in Church History it would be difficult to suggest a more helpful course of study than that laid down in these introductory pages. The volume is a regular mine of information and a book to be read more than once.

Book may be procured from **Walterick Printing Co., Fort Dodge, Iowa**, at \$1.60 net, \$1.75 post paid.

ONE of the mightiest soul-winners I knew was Col. Clarke, of Chicago. He worked his business six days every week, and he kept his mission open, which he supported out of his own pocket, seven nights every week. He had a wonderful crowd of five or six hundred men every night in the year—drunkards, thieves, pickpockets, gamblers, and everything that was hopeless. Col. Clarke was one of the dullest talkers I ever heard in my life. Yet, while he was talking, these men would lean over and listen to him, spellbound. Some of the greatest preachers in Chicago would go down to help him, but the men would not listen as they listened to him. He converted by the score. Why? Because they knew that Col. Clarke loved them. He once said: "In the early part of this mission, I used to weep a great deal for these men, until at last I got ashamed of my tears. Then I steeled my heart, and stopped crying. I lost in power. Then I prayed to God, 'O God, give me back my tears!' And God gave me back my tears, and gave me wonderful power over these men."

Reuben A. Torrey.

WORTHY MISSIONARY BOOKS

- A Thousand Miles of Miracle in China**, by Archd. E. Glover, M. A.\$1.40
- Blazing Trails in Bantuland**, by Dugald Campbell. Explorations and Evangelization in Central Africa.....\$1.40
- In the Heart of Savagedom**, by Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Watt. One of the most remarkable records ever penned of pioneering amongst savages in Africa. With map and 60 photos.....\$1.40
- Pandita Ramabai and her Remarkable Work for Young Widows in India**, by Helen S. Dyer.....\$1.40
- They That Sow**, by Mary Warburton Booth. Choice fruits gathered in India's Mission Field.\$1.40
- Pioneer Days in Darkest Africa**, by A. G. Ingleby. A record of the life and work of Charles A. Swan.....\$1.00

Through Brazilian Junglelands with the Book. A thrilling recital of the unexpected results of Bible circulation in the inaccessible parts of Brazil. By Frederick C. Glass. 192 pages, 32 illustrations and photographs.....\$1.40

In Journeyings Oft. Story of the travels of a missionary to Lepers. Illustrated. By James W. Fish.....\$.40

Them Also, by M. W. Booth. A Romance of Child Rescue Work.....\$1.40

LIGHTBEARERS IN HEATHEN LANDS 20c Series

Gospel Pioneers. Mary Slessor in Calabar.
Among the Moaris.
Among the Red Indians.
In the Land of the Mohicans.

Orders for less than \$2.50 add 10% for postage.

Walterick Printing Company

Fort Dodge, Iowa

New Publications Ready

Facts About India Now Available in

"INDIAN REALITIES"

The real truth about life and religion in India. It is the purpose of the writers to promote interest in the gospel work in this far east country. Any profit derived from the publishing of this book will go to furthering the gospel. Written and published in India, and has the commendation of leading brethren. Just off the press. Place your order today.

Price \$1.15 postpaid

We are distributors of this book for U.S.A.

New Edition of a Worth-while Pamphlet

"Counsels to Young Christians"

BY WALTER SCOTT

Contains paragraphs on: The Start; Neither Doubt nor Fear; The Two Natures and the Holy Ghost; Amusements; Prayer; Bible Reading and Study; Companions; Behavior and Conversation; Do All the Good You Can; Directions for Young Christians.

Price 3c each, 25c dozen, \$1.75 per 100.

Orders of less than \$2.50 add 10% for postage

A New Book for Children

"The Bible Scrap Book"

Interestingly written and illustrated to attract young folks. A pointed gospel message interwoven into everyday incidents. Of invaluable help to young mothers and Sunday School teachers.

NEAT ATTRACTIVE DIFFERENT

Price 25c each

Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory

Another Reissue of a Widely Read Pamphlet

"The Coming Great Tribulation"

BY WALTER SCOTT

One of the best presentations on this subject written in pamphlet form.

Price 5c each, 50c dozen

Nineteen New Choruses

BY A. P. GIBBS

These are new, snappy, and of invaluable use for Sunday Schools and young people's meetings. Can be pasted in back of other chorus books.

Price 10c each

WALTERICK PRINTING CO., Ft. Dodge, Ia.