# THEFIELDS

VOL. 1, NO. 5

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

**JUNE, 1938** 



EDITORIAL: THE CHALLENGE OF OUR TIMES

SURVEY OF MISSIONARY WORK

AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE WEST INDIES

MOTHERHOOD IN HEATHEN AFRICA

NEXT MONTH: SOUTH AMERICA

# 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.

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It's not what you do with a million,
If riches should e'er be your lot,
But what you can do at the present
With the dollar bill that you've got.

7x. Hartford, Conn. S. S.....

The Union Signal

In the July issue, besides a survey of South America and the usual features, we expect to present more information regarding Cuba.

In the Ashantee campaign the commander approached a line of men, asking for volunteers for a very dangerous undertaking, which most likely would mean death, but it was for England's sake. "Any man who will volunteer, step one pace forward," he cried, and turned away. When he looked back the line was unbroken. "What, not one volunteered to die for England?"

The sergeant explained: "The whole line stepped forward, sir."

God calls for volunteers. Who will go?

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.

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.

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# The Challenge of Our Times - 24 30 200

Paul declared that the mystery of iniquity was already at work. It wrought then and has wrought ever since in many ways, manifesting itself in sinister, subtle forms of policy, inaugurated in the various departments of world-life—political, commercial, social, religious, and how many times in open, bitter persecution.

In the course of the centuries there have been periods of comparative quiet as far as suffering afflictions along with the Gospel is concerned. It appears that one such period is now closing. Openly avowed and organized opposition, with accompanying persecution, is springing up in many parts of the world, evidently associated with systems of philosophy the principles of which are diametrically opposite to those of the Christian Gospel. Conflict between the Gospel and the influences set in motion by such world-movements can scarcely be avoided. This will inevitably make it necessary for many heralds of that Gospel to be partakers "of the afflictions of the gospel according to the power of God" (2 Timothy 1:8). But it is not needful for the Christian to provoke conflict. Though we dare not compromise the Name or truth of our Lord, we need to remember the exhortations:

"If possible, as far as depends on you, living in peace with all men."

"Let your moderation (yieldingness, or gentleness) be known of all men. The Lord is near."

Of this latter passage, Paul himself is

a notable example in his submission to injustice and imprisonment at Philippi without resistance or murmuring. He and Silas prayed and sang, and the Lord showed Himself near in power to deliver. He is the same Lord Who can and will, in His chosen manner and time, manifest Himself today as both near and sufficient, whatever the circumstances.

Therefore let us not fear, nor doubt. The enemy desires to instil the one and promote the other, and so, if possible, cause us to cease our work.

While Paul spoke of that mystery of iniquity, the opposing operation of which we can trace down the centuries, he also declared: "There is He Who restrains now until He be gone." That now continues, for it is the now of salvation's day and of the accepted time (2 Corinthians 6:2)—"the acceptable year of the Lord"—during which the Holy Spirit remains present in the world to carry on and complete the work He came to do.

"Greater is He that is in you, than he that is in the world.

"They are of the world; for this reason they speak as of the world, and the world hears them.

"We (the apostles, with whose testimony and fellowship we stand identified as participators in their grace) are of God."

Let us not falter, stumble, nor cease our work, for our Lord is still sovereign and His promise good (Matthew 28:20). The Holy Spirit is still here and with us unto the end—an end only reached when the Lord comes to take up His own who constitute the present habitation and temple of the Spirit.

Let us rise up and appropriate the

message given by Haggai:

"Be strong . . . saith Jehovah, and work: for I am with you, saith Jehovah of hosts. The word which I covenanted with you when ye came out of Egypt, and My Spirit, remain among you: Fear ye not."

And Paul, the greatest of missionaries, knowing the mystery of iniquity and often facing its operations, is of that same spirit,

saying:

"Be vigilant; stand fast in the faith; quit yourselves like men; be strong. Let all things ye do be done in love."

If our sovereign, almighty Lord per-

mits certain doors to close, allows repression and persecution to hinder in certain parts of the world, we must not fear nor fall under the spell of depression because of it. While the Holy Spirit remains, as He will during the "now" of salvation's day, and amid these very uprisings of the mystery of iniquity, still the restraint must operate according to divine wisdom—other doors will open, the white harvests of new fields become available to the gospel reapers, and His work goes on. For is He not the Lord of the Harvest still? No enemy can prevent the ingathering of all His wheat.

"Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might."

# The West Indies

STRETCHING along our coastline six or seven hundred miles at sea and running clear down to South America is a chain of islands wonderful in their beauty, rich in their possibilities, striking in their accessibility and approach.

These islands—accessible, open, inviting, most of them under British or American rule, many using the English language, present a challenge to our faith and to our sympathies that is most appealing. Can we, dare we, ignore the call these facts present and refuse to give the gospel and the truth to these neighbors?

The lovely Bermudas (British, English speaking), lying almost 600 miles due east from Hatteras, and surrounded by warm ocean currents, possess a delightful and equable climate. Population mostly Negroes and mulattoes.

There are many assemblies scattered over the islands, one Portuguese-speaking, and much real and solid work is being done. Business brethren from the New York neighborhood visit the islands and help in the Lord's work. James A. Anderson, of Hackensack, New Jersey, has just returned and reports much to encourage. The work is largely self-supporting and self-propagating.

No resident missionaries from Britain or America are listed.

The Bahamas (British, English-speaking), begin near the southern coast of Florida. Sponge-fishing is the chief occupation of the 60,000 inhabitants, mostly Negroes, of these coral islands. Solomon Slomans, a Jew converted in Winnipeg, was commended in 1896 by the New York Assemblies for the work in these Islands. His work and that of his wife were signally blessed. In 1910 Walter Kendrick was commended by the Houston, Texas, Assembly, and began work in the Island of Abaco. There are now at least sixteen Assemblies on the Islands: three in Nassau, the capital, the largest, about 150, six on Abaco, three on Eleuthera, as well as those on Andros, Exuma, Long Island, and others.

Now the only American representative is Walter Kendrick, Green Turtle Cay, Abaco. Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Jewers have left for the States. *Echoes of Service* lists four other workers.

Cuba (Spanish-speaking) has more than 3,000,000 inhabitants. This may well be called a model mission field. It is easy of access, has frequent steamship service

THE FIELDS

and a good climate. Its people are open to the gospel in a remarkable way. Little of the bitter opposition and prejudice of other Latin American people is felt there; there is a friendly feeling toward Ameri-

We have no workers in this needy field, though it is adjacent to both Jamaica and the Dominican Republic. See special article in this issue.

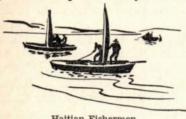
No workers from the Assemblies are

Haiti or Hispaniola—This, the second largest of the West Indies, is made up of two republics. Haiti (French-speaking), population 2,500,000, and Dominican Republic (Spanish-speaking), population 1,300,000.

Haiti—In our April issue we called special attention to the recent visit of brother Harold Wildish. He reported that the time was ripe for gathering a rich harvest in all parts of the country. Nightly meetings were well attended, great eagerness for the Word was manifest, and daily souls were led to Christ.

Toward the end of April, our brother Leonard H. Bewick made an airplane trip from Jamaica to Haiti, spying out the land. From his report we quote as follows:

"Conditions in Haiti are simply beyond description. They seem to be about



Haitian Fishermen

fifty years behind Jamaica. The existing country roads were, I understand, built by

Americans when they were in charge, but little has been done to maintain them. The absence of the buzzard (known in Jamaica as the John Crow) tends to make sanitary conditions in Haiti very bad. Even in *Port au Prince* the odors are not very pleasant.

"In all of this squalor there seems to be a big hunger for the gospel when it is presented. Our experience has only to do with the Southern Peninsula. Recently the Cuban government has repatriated some 30,000 Haitians, mostly belonging to the south. Amongst these there was a sprinkling of Christians, folk converted in Baptist and undenominational work in Cuba. These have gone back to their own districts and in many cases have told out what they know of the Gospel. Congregations of varying sizes have sprung up all over the south, some of 20 believers and some with as many as 100. There is a manifest moving of the Spirit of God. These will need teaching as their knowledge of the things of God is just about sufficient for salvation and nothing more.

"Pray for Haiti. I have heard several describe Haiti as a tree full of dead ripe fruit, which the least shaking brings down. Those who have traveled much say that Haiti is the neediest and ripest missionary field of the present day."

No workers from the Assemblies are listed.

Dominican Republic—Some years ago an earnest Christian, L. V. Smith, engaged in business, giving much of his time to the Lord's work, writing from there then, said:

"This country is one of the needlest I have ever known—much needler than Argentina, where I spent eleven years in happy service for the Master. This Republic comprises some 19,325 sq. miles with about 897,000 of a population. The largest city is the capital, which has a population of 31,000 people, where no work whatsoever is being done.

"In La Vega, another northern town, there are about 18,000 people and not one witness for the Master. There are many other large towns in the interior and on the coast that have no witness for the Gospel."

To describe conditions as they are today we cannot do better than quote our brother Ian M. Rathie, who writes as follows:

"There are three centers of work already occupied. Sanchez is where Don Salustiano Conde carries on the work since Mr. Smith left, and he has struggled faithfully with the help of his fine Chris-

tian family. La Vega, in the shadow of the 'Holy Hill,' a center of darkness, is a

stronghold of Romanism. Mr. and Mrs. Carter and Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been laboring together there. The work has been up hill and



the widespread fa- Carrying Haitlan Calabashes naticism has hindered progress. However, the number in the little assembly has nearly doubled in the past two years. Mr. Jones has recently started another Sunday School and the numbers in both are most encouraging.

"Here in Puerto Plata where Mr. and Mrs. Duncan M. Reid came in 1924, the work has shown greater progress year by year. The average attendance in the four Sunday Schools is between 400 and 500 besides two schools in country places carried on by native Christians. Over 130 believers have been baptized in the city besides those in country districts. In Mont Lellano and Joba, nearby villages, it is encouraging to see the Dominicans themselves carrying on the work. In the city we have four gospel meetings a week, a Bible study, prayer meeting, several classes for young people, and the Sunday Schools. Probably over 1,000 weekly hear the Word through these various activities. We rejoice to recall that this sowing of the seed is constantly producing fruit as God has promised, still we long to reach out to the cities where Christ is not preached. We have only touched the fringe of possibilities and opportunities for Gospel effort among the million and a half of this country. Santiago and Cuidad Trujillo, the Capital, the two largest cities, are still without Gospel testimony. Mrs. Rathie joins me in the earnest petition that the Lord's people might pray that our way might soon open to occupy one of these cities for our Lord and Master."

From the United States and Canada have gone out—

Miss Marjorie Bolton (Vancouver, B. C.), Apartado 128, Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic.
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph J. Carter (Vancouver, B.

C.), Apartado 95, La Vega, Dominican Republic,

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert L. Jones (Victoria, B.
C.), Apartado 95, La Vega, Dominican Republic.
Mr. and Mrs. Ian M. Rathie (Vancouver, B.
C.), Apartado 115, Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan M. Reid (Vancouver, B. C.), Apartado 128, Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, absent.

Echoes of Service lists two other workers.

Jamaica is not an unevangelized and neglected mission field. It has had the gospel for long years, and presents today much of the same bewildering variety of religious organizations common to England and America. The Jamaicans are of a deeply religious nature and so are fertile soil for the introduction of new faiths and creeds, but this also serves to promote a ready hearing of the Word of God. In Kingston there are assemblies the fruit of the labors of early brethren from England, among them, J. N. Darby, From time to time numbers of brethren have visited the island, among others, Alexander Marshall, H. P. Barker, and Albert Widdison in later years.

However, there is great need of an aggressive gospel effort being made throughout the Island, for there are many, many places where, owing to lack of preachers, practically nothing is being done toward the reaching of rural communities with the gospel. Because of these conditions the people in these country districts are quite ignorant and superstitious.

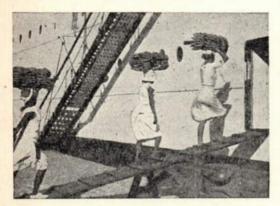
Jamaica today presents one of the most fruitful of all our West Indian fields. It was visited in 1924 by our brother C. A. Leonard who was followed shortly after by Mr. and Mrs. Bewick. In November of 1925, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson went to Jamaica for a tent campaign. Thus, step by step the Lord led to the commencement of work that is of a most interesting character, and one that has had manifest tokens of His blessing upon it.

Mr. Gibson's tent campaigns have led to the forming of several growing, aggressive assemblies. His present center, Maranatha Hall, in the outskirts of *Kingston*, has a company of over 400.

In order to meet this real and urgent need, brother and sister Bewick have opened up work in four or five country districts, using in some cases school houses and in others booths and some old halls. Much interest is shown; it is not an unusual thing for 250 to 300 to gather for a Gospel service, many of the people coming long distances over almost impassable mountain passes.

In addition to the Gospel work, brother Bewick has several schools in his charge which also give him opportunities among the children. Mrs. Bewick has an active part in this and in women's meetings. A long interesting letter from them appeared in the March issue.

The Lord has blessed the labors of these and others referred to below so that their efforts have brought forth more results than in any other part of the West Indies. Indeed, during the past year the island has passed through one of the most interesting and fruitful times of blessing in the annals of our missionary work. Brothers Wildish and Willie from England visited the island during this period bringing along a big tent. We cannot do better than quote a letter from brother Wildish, written a few months ago which described conditions then, later letters simply adding further details indicating that the blessing is continuing:



"It has been a year of reaping with God. The spirit of revival has been manifest, and from 'the sound of a going (marching, R. V.) in the tops of the mulberry trees' (2 Samuel 5:24) we have heard 'a sound of abundance of rain'

"We have made our home center of work Maranatha Hall, which is in one of the better class suburbs of *Kingston*. During the year the hall has been improved and enlarged to double the size, and the assembly has grown from 110 to over 400. As I write, there are converts waiting for baptism and fellowship, which will bring the fellowship list to around 450. Never before have I seen an assembly quadruple itself in a year, and I cannot tell you what a joy it is to have a home assembly to work from like that.

"Teeming with new life and activity, there are over 40 men eager to speak for the Lord, so I am spending a lot of time with an Evangel band, the object of which is to develop gift and send out preachers to evangelize in the country. Often nowadays some 12 men go out on Sunday to help in the development of country work. The coming of these keen educated town men is a great thing to the simpler country crowds, and it is really thrilling at the prayer meeting on Mondays at Maranatha to hear their reports of souls won and experiences gained.

"Three new Sunday Schools have been opened in districts within two miles of the hall. One of these Sunday Schools is run by a Chinese family of eight—all of whom were saved in the tent in January of this year.

"Then a fine young West Indian who ran a gymnasium has now opened it for special talks on the free evenings, and he—only saved five months ago—gets some most unusual folk together and several striking conversions have been seen.

"Three open-air meetings a week are sustained, and many unplanned expeditions into enemy country to press the battle to his gates are going on—rum shops visited, markets stormed, and such-like work."

Workers from the United States and Canada—

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard H. Bewick (Kansas City, Mo.), Cedar Valley, Jamaica.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gibson (Hamilton, Ont.), P. O. Box 386, Kingston, Jamaica.

Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Hart (New York, N. Y.), Sharon Mission, Clonmel, Jamaica. Mr. William Hynd (Buffalo, N. Y.), Chalky Hill, St. Ann. Jamaica.

Mr. William J. Oglesby (Buffalo, N. Y.),

Chalky Hill, P. O., St. Ann, Jamaica.

Mr. and Mrs. William McCulloch (Pasadena, Cal.), Chalky Hill, P. O., St. Ann, Jamaica, absent.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Spence (East Orange, N. J.), Cedar Valley P. O., Jamaica, absent. Echoes of Service lists ten other workers.

Puerto Rico (United States, Spanishspeaking), population 1,650,000, consisting chiefly of Spanish descendants and is 98% Roman Catholic.

Henry Fletcher began in 1932 after six years in Venezuela. The Lord blessed the effort and numbers were saved. In 1934 Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Caldwell joined in the work after serving the Lord in Grenada and Barbados previously. The Lord has continued to bless and the assembly numbers about 40.

Work in the large penitentiary, in the leper colony, Sunday School, open air work, and cottage meetings, have all shared in blessing. Souls have also been saved in outlying villages.

In general, Puerto Rico is a real open door for the Gospel, and prayers will be valued for this comparatively new field.

Workers from Canada-

Mr. and Mrs. Colin C. Caldwell (Stratford, Ont.), 8 Antonio Corton St., Santurce, Puerto Rico, absent.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fletcher (Hamilton, Ont.), 8 Antonio Corton St., Santurce, Puerto Rico.

Virgin Islands (United States and British, English and Spanish-speaking). In 1936 Jacob De Mendez located on St. Thomas. A small meeting has been started, a good Sunday School is in operation, and the gospel meetings are well attended. The work extends to St. Croix, St. John, Tortola, and Virgin Gorda.

Workers from the United States-

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob DeMendez (Grand Rapids, Mich.), P. O. Box 624, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

St. Kitts (British, English-speaking), 40,000 inhabitants of African and Indian descent. This island is mountainous and with beautiful scenery. The people are very poor and live in sin and squalor, disease of every kind is rampant. A hall seating 350 has been erected; the work is carried on outside the capital as well. Letters from Mr. Neilson and Miss Creeth appeared in May issue.

Workers from Canada-

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Brown (Toronto, Ont.), Box 160, Basseterre, St. Kitts.

Miss Mollie Creeth, (Toronto, Ont.), Box 160,

Basseterre, St. Kitts.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Neilson (Montreal, Que.), Box 160, Basseterre, St. Kitts.

St. Vincent (British, English-speaking), population 50,000. This island, a little further west than the Barbados, has been the scene of frequent disasters. Hurricanes and volcanic eruptions frequently caused great loss of life and suffering. However, the Lord has blessed the efforts of our brethren, souls have been saved and assemblies formed.

Workers from the United States and Canada—

Mr. and Mrs. James D. H. Annan (Toronto, Ont.), Box 11, St. Vincent.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Huxster (Kearny, N. J.), Box 24, Kingston St., St. Vincent.

Echoes of Service lists five other workers.

Barbados (British, English-speaking), population about 200,000, mainly Negroes. Sugar and cotton growing are the chief occupations. Barbados is one of the most densely populated areas in the world.

The work was commenced on this island some forty years ago. In 1907, Mr. John Sparrow arrived and the work received a great impetus. He was later helped by F. Curtis, H. Thorpe, A. Large, and others. There are six assemblies, each with a suitable hall.

Workers from Canada-

Mrs. J. P. Eustace (Peterborough, Ont.), Box 130, Bridgetown, Barbados.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gillespie (Toronto, Ont.), Box 130, Bridgetown, Barbados.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Peterkin (Vancouver, B. C.), Box 165, Bridgetown, Barbados.

Miss Marion Isabel Walker (Toronto, Ont.), Box 130, Bridgetown, Barbados.

Echoes of Service lists two other workers.

Grenada (British, English-speaking), population 85,000, only 2% of whom are

white, the rest Negroes and mulattoes, with a few East Indians. It owes much of its beauty to a well wooded range of mountains traversing the island from north to south. There are five assemblies. Carriacou is visited.

Workers from the United States— Misses Ida T. and Margaret R. Last (Los Angeles, Cal.), Glendale, Santeurs, Grenada.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Mackay (Camden, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa.), "Hebron," Tanteen Road, St. Georges, Grenada.

Echoes of Service lists five other workers.

Tobago (British, English-speaking). Eighteen years ago Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mansfield came to this island. Very soon a work of God began at Montpelier. A commodious hall was built, and an assembly of 200 met there. Since that time, six other gatherings have come into being.

A few years ago brethren Smart and Fraser pitched their tent in a place called Canaan. God gave them a harvest of blessing. Near the site of the tent, a large hall stands with a growing active assembly which is the center of a busy active work. Here Mr. and Mrs. Teskey are carrying on. Besides these, Miss Jay, Messrs. Moore and Cooper are working on this island.

No workers from United States or Canada.

Trinidad (British, English-speaking). Just off the coast of Venezuela, opposite the mouth of the Orinoco. This island is especially noted for its pitch lake from which asphaltum is obtained for use in making asphalt pavements. Out of a population of over 400,000, one-fourth are East Indians, either Hindu or Moslems. Little work is being done among the latter. There are in all eighteen assemblies on the island.

Workers from the United States and Canada—

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Kenney (Chicago, Ill.), 86A Piccadilly St., Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman L. Kion (Orillia, Ont.), San Fernando, Trinidad.

Mr. John McCallum (Hamilton, Ont.), 86 Piccadilly St., Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Echoes of Service lists eleven other workers.

Besides those named above there are scores of inhabited West Indian islands on few of which are any workers from the Assemblies. We can be thankful for those that have gone out, the majority in recent years. But we must not be content while other large and populous islands like English-speaking Dominica (population) 45,000) and St. Lucia (population 60,000) and Guadaloupe (population 270,000) and Martinique (population 240,000) both French possessions, and many others remain with little, if any, Gospel testimony. Let us face the responsibility for the nearly 12,000,000 West Indians at our threshold!

## FITTED FOR HIS SERVICE

Oh, turn me, mould me, mellow me for use; pervade my being with Thy vital force. That this—else inexpressive—life of mine, may become eloquent and full of power, impregnated with life and strength divine. Put the bright torch of heaven in my hand, to gain the eye of weary wanderers here below, and guide their feet into the paths of peace.

I cannot raise the dead, nor from the soil pluck precious dust, nor bid the sleeper wake, not still the storm, nor bend the lightning back, nor muffle up the thunder, nor bid the chains fall off creation's long enfettered limbs; but I can live a life that tells on other lives and makes the world less full of anguish and of pain—a life that, like the pebble thrown into the sea, sends its wide circles to a hundred shores. May such a life be mine! Creator of true life, Thyself the life Thou givest, Give Thyself; that thou mayest dwell in me, and I in Thee. —HORATIUS BONAR.

Wouldst thou be chief?
Then servant be.
Wouldst thou go up?
Go down.

But go as low as e'er you will, The Highest has been lower still.

# Cuba, Our Opportunity

By HARRY R. CRAIG

First, a few general facts about the country:

It is the largest and most beautiful of the West India Islands, being called the "Pearl of the Antilles." It has an area of 44,215 square miles, its maximum length is 730 miles and its width varies from 20 to 100 miles. It is generally mountainous, though considerable flatlands and marshy depressions extend along the south coast.

The climate is tropic and insular, that is, tropical heat tempered by sea breezes. At Havana, on the north coast, the mean temperature, estimated over a period of seven years, was 77° F. with a range of but 11° between the mean temperature of the warmest and coldest months. The mean relative humidity at Havana is 75%.

The foremost crops are sugar and tobacco. Others are coffee, cacao, cereals, potatoes, market vegetables and fruits, bananas, guavas, oranges, grapes, etc. Rice and hemp have also recently been introduced. Cattle raising in the central and eastern districts is an ancient and extensive industry.

Some 3000 miles of railroad, consisting of a trunk line with many branch lines connecting the ports on the north and south coasts with the main line, furnish the principal means of transportation, though in recent years an elaborate system of motor roads has been projected and much of it carried to completion, particularly the "Carretera Central," or Central Highway, from Havana to Santiago, about 600 miles.

The population is about three and onehalf millions. The original inhabitants disappeared before the end of the sixteenth century. Their history is one of oppression, cruelty, and bloodshed. The people today are mostly Spanish and descendants of Spanish settlers, and a proportion of some twenty-five to thirty per cent. of descendants of African slaves and other races, including Chinese. The white race predominates.

Now, as to the gospel in Cuba. During

the Spanish regime there was no more religious liberty than in the mother country, and those who sought to preach the gospel of God's grace to lost sinners did so under difficulties and persecution.

Upon the establishment of the Republic, shortly after the Spanish war, freedom of worship (libertad de culto) was written into the Constitution, and since then Evangelical denominations have sent missionaries to Cuba, and today there are Protestant churches in most of the cities and large towns, though the total number of Protestants in the country is quite small, as it is in other countries long under Catholic domination.

Several years ago I spent several weeks with brother Roger Eames visiting cities in the western end of the Island, namely, Cienfuegos, Santa Clara, Trinidad, Mantanzas, then returning to Havana. We distributed tracts and visited some of the churches and Sunday Schools, where we were usually asked to speak. The trip was extremely interesting and enlightening. Most of the pastors and their assistants are Cubans, as the work has in most cases been taken over entirely by natives, and among these men and women (their wives and workers in the Sunday Schools and some day schools) we found a high degree of faithfulness to the truth of the Gospel, as well as considerable knowledge of advanced truth. The conditions are similar to those which existed amongst denominations in this country thirty or forty years ago. Modernism is creeping in, but the great trouble is indifference, the same as here. Frequent intercourse with the United States seems to have served to establish freedom of thought amongst Cubans more than in the larger South American republics, but it also breeds carelessness with regard to eternal things.

The people as a whole are not bigoted and are quite approachable. Many will send their children or permit them to attend Protestant Sunday Schools, and in many places the attitude toward the Protestants is quite favorable and friendly. Street preaching may be attended with difficulties, not due so much to opposition as to the tendency to disorder on the part of the rowdy element, which often is suppressed only by harsh measures, and the preacher may find it unwise and even impossible to preach on the street. As the people are friendly and courteous, house to house visitation with tracts is the best way to undertake the work, and conversations with individuals or groups in the courtyards or "patios" (which in many places give access to the living quarters of several families) serve to arouse interest in the gospel. Just about the same as here, it is hard to get people into a hall or room for meetings, though crowds of boys and idlers will come in and will have to be kept in order and sometimes put out, though with patience and firmness some can be got to listen to the Word and eventually believe the gospel.

Spanish is spoken in Cuba and the language there is different from that spoken in Spain very much as the English spoken in America differs from that spoken in England. It must be remarked, as has been pointed out by experienced missionaries in foreign countries, that a good speaking knowledge of the language is a prime necessity for preaching the gospel and teaching the truth of God's Word.

Education has been compulsory under the Republic, so that illiteracy is fast disappearing. The moral standards are the same as in other Latin countries; much criticized by the Anglo Saxon puritan, while many in recent years call attention to the hypocrisy existing in the puritan countries which they say covers up worse conditions in fact than those existing in the Latin countries. The high percentage of illegitimacy is explained by the fact that owing to the high charges for the marriage ceremony, it was common to dispense with this among the poorer people, but that such people were usually quite faithful, and it is true that little or no disgrace attaches to the offspring of such unions.

# 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), c/o Echoes of Service, Bath, England.

Bath, England

Bath, England.
Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander (Trinidad),
81 Houghton Avenue South, Hamilton. Ont.
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), 143 Wemborough Road, Stanmore, Middlesex, England.
Greaves, Miss Grace (Guatemala), R. R., Barrie,

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. (Angola), 1256 West Avenue, Buffalo, 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), Box 51, Lancaster,

Ont.
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.
Richard J. MacLachlan, 80 William St., New York, N. Y.
McKenzie, Miss Catherine (to China), 3656 West 2nd
Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.
McLaren, Mrs. Robert S. (Angola), 242 John Street,
Simcoe, Ont.

Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

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

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, Mon., England.

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

Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. F. William (Afrique Equaltorialo 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. (Jamalca), c/o Mr. J. McKnight, 2033 Valentine Avenue, The Bronx, N. Y. Watson, Miss Eva C. (Venezuela), 23 Pinewood Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Wils, Mr. W. H. (Venezuela), 150 Orby Drive, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

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

# Revised Addresses of Workers on Their Fields

Mrs. Margaret D. Buckiey, C/O Miss Greatan, Hai. Wei, China.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hocking, ordinary mail c/o
American Consulate, Box 848, Lima, Peru; air mail
Apartado 144. Iquitos, Peru.
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McClenahan, Katamon, Jerusalem. Palestine.
Mr. Ben Montllau, L. N. Alam 45, F C C C, Buenos
Aires, Argentina.
Mr. Frank J. Rigg, Casilla 22, Quilpue, Chile. Mrs. Margaret D. Buckley, c/o Miss Gresham. Wei

# Notes

J. E. Bodaly, Angola, writes—Could you make the need of a worker known? In twenty-two years I have only spent fifteen months back in my native Canada; this term has now been nine years and there is no prospect of a worker to relieve me.

February 7, 1938

CYRIL H. BROOKS — We purpose, the Lord willing, leaving Buffalo July 6, driving across country and visiting Los Angeles enroute to see Miss Lape. Expect to take part in the Northwest Assemblies' Sunday School Teachers' Conference at Seattle on Labor Day and to sail from Victoria, B. C., on the Empress of Canada on September 17, due in Manila October 9.

Miss Kathleen Bygrave, of Kollegal, India, threatened with a nervous breakdown, on physician's orders sailed from Bombay May 27 for her home in Canada,

via England.

Mr. AND Mrs. RALPH J. CARTER (Dominican Republic) now in Ontario, expect to reach New York early in July and to

sail from that port July 24.

Christopher Day, Monte Esperanca, Coemba, C.F.B., Angola, Portuguese West Africa (via Lobito): You will be glad to know that of late we have had considerable encouragement on the station through one and another confessing the Lord as their Savior. A number were also baptized about a month ago. Several of the boys in the boarding school have also shown signs of definite conversion this year, for which we are very thankful, and we trust that as they return to their villages in June they may be a real testimony for their Lord in their own areas.

April 23, 1938

MISS JEAN A. DUNBAR sailed June 29 by S. S. Aquitania for England en route

for Angola.

ROWLAND H. C. HILL (India)—Spent May 28-30 at Des Moines, Ia., Conference; the following week at Minneapolis; June 11-12 Guelph Conference. Expects to remain in Canada until Guelph meeting July 1-4. After that for July and August in New York neighborhood. Mrs. Hill is now able to take meetings for sisters.

ALBERT E. HORTON, (Angola) — We have rented a flat at 1256 West Avenue, Buffalo, and the Christians of the Buffalo assemblies have joyfully furnished it for us, as unto the Lord. I wish we could express the cheer it is when we come home from the field, feeling like "fish out of water," and are received as if we were really being welcomed home!

We should be glad if Christians who feel moved by God to do so would pray for our little boy Edwin. He does not speak, although he is quite normal mentally in other ways. We have had his head X-rayed, and are still waiting for a brain specialist to give his verdict. There is some talk of an amnesia due to a cerebral hemorrhage. But no one can say yet whether there is hope of restoring powers of speech. The final pronouncement must be made by the specialist. (June 10, 1938)

Miss Susan MacRae (Angola) plans to sail July 29 on S. S. Ascania from Montreal to London, thence August 12 on S. S. Grantully Castle to Lobito, Angola.

ROBERT S. McLAREN (Angola) sailed from New York June 17 on S. S. Samaria, planning to leave London July 15 by Union Castle Line, due at Lobito August 3. Donald MacLeod expects to leave Angola for England August 5. This gives them two days to confer on conditions on the field. Mr. MacLaren is returning alone leaving Mrs. MacLaren and their family at Simcoe, Ontario, the daughter Grace has been sick for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm B. MacJannet, of Angola, left Luma Cassi in April to take over the work at *Biula* for some time.

Fred and Bessie Olford of Angola write (May 24, 1938) from England: At present I am in bed sick, and shall value prayer for restored health and guidance. We long to be back to our field of service. I was in London a few days ago and saw Mrs. Gertrude Smith off for Angola. We are in touch with a young couple who desire to join us in the Lord's work there. We are very glad that Mr. and Mrs. Wiseman are on our station, and seeking to carry on the work. The Lord bless them abundantly.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. REIMER, of Har-

vey, N. D., who had gone north with the thought of work among the *Esquimoux*, plan to remain at The Pas, Manitoba till the end of July. The work among the children is encouraging. They are awaiting definite guidance as to their next step.

Harold A. Richards, of Alaska, (May 19, 1938)—This is a very slow work, as it is an entirely untouched field, and the Indians slow to learn and understand. At present two have made a profession. Please pray for these, that their new life may be a testimony before the rest who sit in utter darkness. The adult meetings are on the decrease due to the hunting and fishing season. The children's meetings are still very well attended with interest.

George M. Spence (Jamaica) has been visiting Assemblies in Canada and the Eastern States and has found a mental and spiritual tonic in the fellowship of the Lord's people. Now in Michigan, expects to visit Assemblies in that State and Ohio. Is waiting upon the Lord's guidance as to date of his return to Jamaica.

Mrs. E. J. Tharp, of Manchukuo, (April 8, 1938) writes, Ruth has reopened her Day-school as a Bible school and has fifty girls, necessitating a second teacher. Her kindergarten is very successful. Thirty little tots come every morning. It is so sweet to hear them sing their Gospel songs and choruses.

MISS ANNIE WATSON, India (April 21, 1938) finds encouragement especially in the work among the children; now 200 at

caste Sunday School.

MR. AND MRS. T. ERNEST WILSON—Echoes of Service (June) mentions that they are returning to Angola July 1.

Ever since our Lord bade His disciples to lift up their eyes and behold the world as a field which was already white unto harvest, it has been Harvest Time. The tragedy of it is that the vast majority of those who should be laboring in the harvest field are indulging in shame-bringing sleep, with the result that their own souls are starving, and those to whom they should have gone, or sent, are perishing. Light and Life.

# Letters

#### WEST INDIES

St. Vincent James D. H. Annan—I expects to visit the local prison this week and present a copy of the Bible to each of the twenty-eight male prisoners. Several of these are in for a long term, a few for causing trouble during the rioting two years ago.

While I was in Trinidad the local Anglican Bishop informed the St. Vincent community that a man cannot know whether he is saved or not until he enters eternity and that those who say they are saved are liars. Rather polite and informative on the part of the Bishop! Since my return I have been seeking to show the saints the wonderful confidence and assurance John shows in his epistles. Thank God for the unchanging eternal Word! Truly the Christian must be diligent in his study of Scripture that he may be always ready to give proper answer to antagonist or enquirer. May 9, 1938

(The purpose of Mr. Annan's visit to Trinidad was to be examined by a specialist recommended by Mr. J. W. McLachlan. The physician urgently recommended Mr. Annan's return to Canada to guard against a nervous collapse, symptoms of which have already developed. He is seeking the Lord's guidance and provision.)

#### TRINIDAD

Fernando

NORMAN L. KION — Conditions are very trying in these oilfield areas at present,
While all uprising and bloodshed has been put down, Red agitators keep the racial agitation at fever heat. We need special tact and divine wisdom to be enabled to do anything for the Lord.

Mrs. Kion keeps fairly well; but the constant strain under which we have had to labor for the last two years is telling on both of us.

May 17, 1938

#### **JAMAICA**

Cedar

Valley

Leonard H. Bewick — On
Way 29 we start a new venture at Easington, 14 miles
from our home and about 19 miles from

Kingston. Meetings will be held first in

JUNE, 1938 Page 85

the public Market five nights weekly, for a month or so while I am altering the old Court House for us. It has a large superstructure which will have to be pulled down and the lumber used for seats, roof, etc. Will have to get zinc for roofing. The building after the superstructure is off will be 28' x 38' and has solid stone walls about 18" thick. It is central for several districts and only about three miles from Llandewey where the Lord gave us great blessing in February. We are hoping to pick up some of the fruit of that mission at Easington also, D. V. We still have Font Hill in mind but can do nothing there until the Spences return. We hear of a young couple from Long Island coming out with them. May the Lord grant it. Our hands are certainly full and there are other places to occupy for Him. 5-16-38

# GRENADA

St. George's J. H. McKay — There has been quite an increase in attendance at the St. George's Sunday School. Last August we were requested to receive the children from the Government Home as scholars in our Sunday School, which we gladly did. This brought our number up to 216. At Calivigny and the Laura we have 80 and 45 scholars re-



spectively; these are in the country and an especially hard district to work; there are Assemblies at both places. My wife goes Wednesday evenings to the Laura for a women's Bible class; the sisters appreciate this very much and many unsaved come. One

East Indian woman was saved in the class and confessed Christ at the close; I had the joy of baptizing her and three other.

At Carriacou, a small island, one of the Grenadines, forty miles north of Grenada, there is an Assembly also, 200 scholars in the Sunday School.

Tracts and gospel literature are well received here; seldom is a tract refused, the young brethren are keen on open-air work and distribute tracts as well, also the hospital and institutions are visited and the Word sown. May 16, 1938

#### PUERTO RICO

Santurce Henry Fletcher—Thankful to say we are better in health. At present I have the Gospel Tent pitched in a new place called Quintana. Am now in the seventh week of meetings. Attendance has been encouraging and God has blessed His Word to some. Satan has been active and I am sorry to say stones thrown have damaged the tent roof, but in the goodness of God no personal injury has been received. Prayer for these Roman Catholic Spanish speaking people would be valued. Apr. 27, 1938

## ARGENTINA

Aires

James Russell — In my last letter, I believe, I mentioned the sudden home call of Mr.

Roberts who relieved us when leaving Mendoza. He had just one year of fruitful ministry in that Andine city and province. Mrs. Roberts is still there. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, a young couple, who have been in Metan, are going to Mendoza. We are glad to report that the Lord's people are going on well there, and are helpful in carrying on the work.

Our open-air meeting in the Park here in Buenos Aires has been the means of eternal blessing to many. Last week we baptized ten believers; two are fruit of the work in Calle Medanos where I go every Thursday night.

April 14, 1938

#### CHILE

Quilpue Frank J. Rigg — We have just come in after a sixmonths' trip in our Bible coach through the rural districts of Chile. We made 5,000 kilometers, giving out about 15,000 Gospels, 1,000 New Testaments, and thousands of well selected tracts and booklets. We testified to many of the saving grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and His keeping power and some put their trust in Him as their personal Savior. We can sow and water the seed but God gives the increase.

We are staying in these parts during the winter season as the country roads are impassable in the winter or rainy season, but as soon as conditions are right we will be off again in the Bible Coach.

While here I make frequent trips to Valparaiso, the chief seaport of Chile, and especially days when ocean liners are arriving which gives many opportunities of giving out the Word and testifying to His saving grace.

May 19, 1938

#### PARAGUAY

Asuncion J. G. Martinez — We have just received news from the little assembly in the town of San Estanislao, of the baptism of eight believers. That assembly is the fruit of the efforts of a Paraguayan brother who was converted here in the city in 1920, and after a little while moved to San Estanislao with the purpose of taking the Gospel to his people. Since then he has used most of his spare time in the Lord's work. There are twenty-five in fellowship at present, and they are trying to extend the testimony to the neighboring villages.



We are at present having a time of relative calm politically. Nothing is said, publicly about any revolt, but the army is not satisfied and we fear that before long we may hear again the noise of machine

guns. However, we are praying that the Lord may give us many days of peace and that the present government may be established for the good of the country and for the spreading of the message of the gospel.

We are at present having all the facilities and liberty which can be expected for the preaching of the gospel and many people are showing interest in the Word of God. We notice now, more than ever before, a desire on the part of the people to know the truth. In the open air every Sunday, we get a very large audience. The Paraguayan believers help us in the preaching. We have five of these that can give a very clear message and generally

two and sometimes three take part with

Pray for this special work and for those whom the Lord is using to declare the gospel—Paraguayans who have been saved by the power of God from a life of sin and degradation. It is such the Lord can use in the near future for the spreading of the gospel throughout this needy country.

The meetings here in the city are going on nicely. We always see new faces in the gospel meetings, and several have been converted lately. The new Gospel Hall is a great testimony in itself, and ever since its opening we have had more people in the gospel meetings than ever before.

April 28, 1938

# PERU

Iquitos Joseph Hocking-Yesterday was a star day in that we were able to see the Gospel launch "Isola Bella" get under way again after its long period of idleness here. It seems Satan constantly seeks to hinder the great work possible with the boat. We trust this is the beginning of a series of trips up and down the river. Mr. and Mrs. Horne, former workers of Bolivia, are with the Pullengers, at least for a time. The present trip is planned to last only about two weeks: then they must return for the needed oil which is expected up on the next boat from Para. The "Isola Bella" looks beautiful and Mr. Pullenger has everything in good running order after much work. The amplifier we brought out for the boat will greatly increase the usefulness of the boat as they can broadcast to the shore right from the deck.

As for ourselves, we toil away with the language here and seek to be of use to the assembly as far as our language capacity will allow us. We both have Sunday school classes. After a few months we expect to have a fair knowledge of the language and will go up the river. 5-18-38

### VENEZUELA

Puerto Sidney J. Saword — In the three months since we returned the Lord continues to give fruit and blessing. At two large

conferences it was gratifying to see how eager the Lord's people are to learn more of "His blest ways." At Palo Negro five. at Aroa nine, and at Elmene ten were baptized. The other day a young man approached me regarding baptism and his story was very interesting. He had been brought up in the labyrinth of idolatrous superstitions connected with the Roman church, and had a vague idea that the incarnation and crucifixion of our Lord Jesus was of a fictitious nature and lacked reality. A humble colored sister gave him a New Testament and explained very clearly the Gospel message. He carried his New Testament off to a lonely spot where he could read it undisturbed. Without any human aid he was arrested by the words of 1 Timothy 3:16 "God was manifest in the flesh," etc. This positive assurance was all that he lacked. He there and then trusted in the Lord Jesus Chirst as his personal Savior. The change in his life was soon evidenced by a clean cut from his sinful associations of the past and a hold confession of his faith in Christ. He now resides in this Port and has been regularly attending all the meetings.

Our monthly Gospel paper is half through the press. We recently despatched a Gospel paper "The Gospel Post" to all the postmasters in the Republic. In the State of Cojedes, where a good deal of labor has been expended in evangelistic work, we do not know of one baptized believer. May 26, 1938

## KIANGSI

Kui-Kiang Thomas Melville—In spite of air raid alarms, we are able to go on with the Work, and are getting good numbers indoors and in the open air. What this month will bring, who can say?

If nothing hinders, we hope, with milder weather, to get out into the country for some Gospel work, as God enables us. There is a very great need amongst us in this part of China that gifted Chinese workers may be raised up, who will be fully yielded to God to serve Him amongst their own people. Join us in prayer for this, please. We have been warned not to

write about the undeclared war conditions, bad as they are. You will understand that living in this land, as we do, it is wiser to refrain from giving war news. April 28, 1938

Tsingan Conrad R. Baehr speaks of the conversion of a 42-year old man and of an itinerating trip with Mr. Huang of Ani, when many Gospels were sold and many tracts distributed. "Here we hardly know there's a war on, except for an occasional air alarm (and that has been only when planes are attacking distant places), and for the sorrowing of relatives of the men drafted for service."

April 19, 1938

#### INDIA

Madras MISS HILDUR EKMAN - For your encouragement to continue in prayer: This evening three Anglo-Indians will be baptized, and there are also out in the villages several who have asked for an opportunity to confess Christ publicly before their heathen relatives and friends. Here a number have accepted Christ these last few weeks, as a result of some cottage prayer groups meeting weekly to pray for souls. Please pray that the Holy Spirit will continue to work in the hearts of these dear, needy people. In that day, you will meet those whom you are now praying into His kingdom.

April 12, 1938

Trichur J. M. Davies—God has given a few souls there, and we had a very good hearing, although on the first night some sought to trouble us by bringing two gramaphones near to where we were preaching. The next day some tried to get up a petition to stop us from speaking, but a number would not sign. The petition failed, and we were allowed to preach without any hindrance. Two men were baptized, one of whom had been put out of his home for confessing Christ—an only son, at that! He seems a promising young man, only about twenty.

It has been a great joy to see how the Lord has blessed the work in our absence. Our Indian brethren have been diligent in the Lord's service, and many have been saved and new assemblies have been formed. At the Conference here in Trichur on the Good Friday evening and on the Sunday evening, there were close to two thousand people. May 5, 1938

#### **GUATEMALA**

Quezaltenango

CHARLES W. KRAMER—After
the annual conference here a
month ago some of the workers went to the mountain town of Sibilia.

ers went to the mountain town of Sibilia, where a young couple were married and good numbers of unsaved were present, approximately 200. Meetings continued all the week and the Word was ministered simply and in the power of the Spirit.

From there two of the native workers, a young brother in Christ, and I left, first to the Capital, Guatemala, where we found two new converts awaiting baptism. Then to Acatenango, where in a large room in a sister's home some 125-150 listened attentively while another 50-75 stood outside. Sixteen were baptized and, with three more who separated themselves from the sects, an assembly was formed. Two of the brethren remained to confirm this little group in the Word.

Twelve of the sixteen who were baptized live in the neighboring village called San Antonio Nejapa. They are pure Indians and we ask your special prayers that God may enable them to understand how to walk acceptably before Him in all things, as they seem to have some strange ideas and customs which their years of association with the systems of men have created. The "pastor" of this little group was very opposed at first but as he listened to the Word of God he gradually broke down and God swept his prejudices away and we had the joy of baptizing him and seeing him seated at the Lord's table, rejoicing in his new-found privileges. This brother has a genuine interest in souls and after his strenuous daily work is ended is happy to spread the gospel of God's grace to lost sinners.

Then to *Tecpan*, where a brother lives who was baptized here at the conference. Two pairs of Christians hope to be married next week and we expect to be there

for this occasion and to baptize them and eight more.

A little further along we reached *Chimaltenango*, where there are a number with a real interest to know more of God's unadulterated Word. In spite of fervent prayers on the part of some in the sects that God would prevent blessing on His Word through us, we thank Him for the help given and the response in the people. When we return we expect to baptize ten others who desire to walk in the "old paths."

A six-mile walk took us to a little town called Parramos. Here we found a group who have separated themselves from the errors which they had been taught, the "pastor" and his wife being the only ones left in the former congregation. No suitaable room being available, we held wellattended meetings under the trees and God touched the hearts of His own and gave them much joy in His Word. When we return we hope to baptize twelve there, who through our monthly periodical learned God's mind about many things. and some months ago separated themselves from that which was not found written, and by the Spirit's help they have been studying God's Word for themselves.

You will easily understand that the greater part of these Christians know practically nothing about separation as laid down in God's Word, having been misled and confused by "false teachers" for many years, and we feel the deep need of your very special prayers that God Himself may enable them to have a clear understanding and be firmly established in the truth of His Word, growing daily in the knowledge and grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.

May 10, 1938

#### HONDURAS

La Ceiba

JOHN SCOLLON — La Ceiba is one of the largest seaports of Honduras. Only five of the small assembly live in town, the others come in on foot from a small village about six miles from here for the meeting Sunday morning. We have commenced a gospel meeting in our home on Sunday nights and we hope to visit each home with tracts and an

invitation to the meetings. It is a very needy center and there are also other villages round about which we hope to visit. In two of the villages, *Olanchito*, and *Sonnaguerra*, there is quite an interest and a few have professed to be saved, but as yet there is no assembly in either place.

We have just returned from a visit to San Pedro Sula where a few gather to His Name and where recently a few have professed to be saved.

June 2, 1938

## **ANGOLA**

WILLIAM C. MAITLAND - It Vila Luso has pleased God to bless the work in the northeastern portion of Angola. We have over twenty groups of believers that need constant supervision. Fifteen of these groups are small assemblies with an aggregate of four hundred baptized believers. These have been formed since 1931, the year we entered that part. Then there are several other assemblies that were begun in 1930. All of these need shepherding. My heart bleeds for some of them which I have not been able to visit for over two years, and there are many adversaries opposing these small groups or assemblies; they need our prayer help. We had a lot of elders in for two weeks Bible school; i .e. I took the chart and led them through it and others took up various subjects, and the time was profitably spent, and was a great blessing to those that take a prominent part in those assemblies; but many others were unable to come, as the distance was too great. March 10, 1938

Vila Luso George Wiseman—A native who left here some years ago is carrying on for the Lord in his own village, quite a number have been saved, and some seeking baptism. He has built a grass hut and it is used as a meeting room. The natives gather for daily Bible reading and prayer in the morning, and also for other meetings. It is encouraging to see one away from the mission station seeking to win souls for the Lord. It is our desire to see native believers go out and live and preach Christ where there is no testimony to His Name.

Two native visiting elders from Boma preached here last Lord's Day, it is encouraging to hear them faithfully proclaim the gospel and exhort their own people to continue in the faith.

The dry season will soon be here, and this is our opportunity of getting out to the distant villages. April 18, 1938

#### NORTHERN RHODESIA

Chavuma Miss G. Emma Motter—The population here at Chavuma is enormous. The meetings are well attended and there are a goodly number of Christians, but one realizes that only a start has been made upon finding village after village with only one or two professing Christians, and some with none.

Along the Lukolwe river Sambaulu said the people in every village had the same cry, "Why doesn't someone come to sit with us and teach us. Some of us have believed the gospel but we have no one to lead us on in the things of God." They found scores of children and long to see a gospel center started there. The chief of that district is an earnest sincere Christian, and his prime minister professed faith as the result of Sambaulu's trip to their villages. We ask you to join us in prayer that the Lord may lay it upon the hearts of some of the native Christians to take up this work in these places.

D. V., the middle of June I shall be going for a month to distant villages never before visited.

April 15, 1938

JOHN H. McKay of Grenada on June 2 entered a hospital at Trinidad whither he was hurriedly sent for the attention of an eye specialist. The treatment of a physician in Grenada had aggravated the eye condition. An operation to save the sight is advised and he may remain in Port of Spain, Trinidad, for four or five weeks.

To be a true witness for Jesus, I must be much in His company, hear His voice, and observe His ways. How can we know the character of one with whom we have but little intercourse?

Robert C. Chapman.

# Motherhood In Heathen Africa

By CHRISTOPHER DAY, of Angola

During a trek in the heathen villages of this part of Africa, my wife and I came suddenly upon an expectant mother being prepared. Out in the center of the village she was being plastered all over with stripes of red and white native paint. The old woman who was doing the plastering had herself made protection against the inevitable evil spirits by plastering her own face first, with white, making her look hideous in the extreme. Probably this was just the beginning of rites to be performed, and who knows the suffering to be endured by that poor creature ere she had the joy of knowing that she had fulfilled her function in the increase of her tribe.

Shortly after arriving home, on a day when the weather was too rough for either of the sisters to go out,

An Urgent Call

came from a village some four or five miles away: "Would the white man come and help." A poor soul having suffered for six days, with no help but divining and fetishes, and plastering of mud over her body, and the administration of the filthiest of native medicines-what could one do but go? While the necessary preparations were being made, a second messenger came to say the unborn was dead, but would the white man save the mother? Hurrying through the dripping woods. one found a gaping crowd around the door of the little hut making a terrific din with their chatter and drumming, etc. Upon entering little could at first be seen in the semi-darkness, but as one's eyes became accustomed to the half-light, one beheld a scene which beggars description. There on the filthy floor, with dirty pots and calabashes, and unwashed eating utensils, etc., littered all around, propped up with two old, muddy native baskets, lay the poor sufferer in her agony. Her strength entirely gone, having had no nourishment all those terrible six days, she looked more dead than alive. The vile old woman who was attending her, with mud all over her hands, was pouring some black concoction of earth and leaves and

water down her throat, and then gave her a mush stirrer to hold in her mouth. In three minutes, with just the little technical help she had needed days before, all was over. Shall I ever forget that sigh of relief, or that sudden burst of tears as she realized that all was over, but that all had been to no purpose, for her child was dead. It was just one of the many

Sighs and Groans and Cries of this suffering land called Africa. Would that a few more of them could echo in the ears of our carefully nurtured and cared for sisters in the homelands, that they might realize more fully what it means to be brought up in a land where Christianity has had its mighty effects for centuries, and also what is their debt and re-

ters of darker hue.

Do you wonder that this poor soul passed on into a lost eternity but a few days later? What had been her life—a few brief years of sin and heathen darkness—of hardship and pain and suffering, and then this awful end!

sponsibility towards their unfortunate sis-

Maybe She Had Heard the Gospel a few times, being so near a mission, but how much of it had she been able to understand? and how many of her sisters have never heard! Please pray for Africa's suffering women.

As I came out of that hut, I heard the men conversing around a fire nearby. I caught the words: "The white man has no fear-we have fear, fear-only fear!" This because I had touched the little corpse, and how terribly true it is. All this suffering and death just because of fear-fear of ancestral spirits and demons, and lies of the devil. According to native custom, no one dare touch that dead child except the father, after protecting himself from spirits by fetishism-and he was away on a journey and would not be back until next day. Not a soul dare pick up a piece of fire-wood and make up a fire to keep that poor woman warm; fear-fear-only fear on every hand. What need for the Perfect Love that casteth out fear! What are we doing to let them know of Him?

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