

# THE FIELDS



VOL. 1, NO. 12

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

DECEMBER, 1938



A street in a village  
of Sumatra

**THE FIRST AND GREATEST MISSIONARY**

**SURVEY—EAST INDIES AND PHILIPPINES**

**NEXT MONTH — SPECIAL INTERESTS**

# 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.

This magazine aims to supplement the splendid work which has been done for so many years by *Echoes of Service*, published monthly from 1, Widcombe Crescent, Bath, England. **The Fields** limits itself to tidings from United States and Canadian workers; *Echoes* publishes also information concerning British missionaries who greatly outnumber those commended by Assemblies in America.

We pass on the following suggestion from a recent letter from EDWIN J. THARP, of Manchukuo. We shall be glad to serve in this way. Many small gifts may be combined in one check of **The Fields** to the missionary.

"Because of the very trying times, very many of the Lord's children (and one might say the same of some Assemblies) who used to be able to give liberally to the Lord's servants in the mission field, are now unable to do so. They still have the desire to have monetary fellowship with the missionaries but do not know how to remit their small gifts. Some have put one dollar or a couple of dollar bills in a letter (some registered and others not) and sent them out; but *the bills have rarely reached us*. We have acknowledged the kindness of the donors in order not to disappoint them, but someone else has got the benefit of the money. Now, if those good folk only realized they could send sums of the very smallest amounts to "*The Fields*" and that you in turn would forward the same by your check to the workers, they would have the continued joy of stewardship and the Lord's servants would be sure of receiving money intended for their use. I know there are very many who have stopped giving on the grounds I have mentioned above. Those of you who can boast of good Scot's blood know that "*Every mickle makes a muckle!*"

Except when special conditions suggest some other manner of transmission, our remittances are in the form of checks on The Chase National Bank in the City of New York. This is the largest bank in the United States and one of the largest banking organizations in the world, with branches in many foreign countries and correspondents everywhere. The Bank is known and its checks respected all over the world; consequently they are more readily cashed or sold than those of small unknown local institutions. In most cases this is the surest, and often the quickest, way to remit.

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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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.

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# THE FIELDS



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# The First Foreign Missionary

(Address by George M. Landis, of Fayetteville, Pa., at Monthly Missionary meeting in New York City.)

**I**N MOVING about among God's people we are always glad to see on the book shelves of various homes, the lives of the great missionaries of the cross. Many lives have been enriched and led out in deeper devotedness to Christ through reading the account of God's dealings with those who have gone into the regions beyond. But even of greater value is it to study the life of the first and greatest of all foreign missionaries. Let us notice several things:

### 1. The Needy Field

"The LORD looked down from heaven upon the children of men, to see if there were any that did understand, and seek God. They are all gone aside. They are all together become filthy: there is none that doeth good, no, not one" (Psalm 14: 2,3).

This is what God saw when He looked down upon this earth. From the infinite heights of His own holiness, He beheld naught but sin and corruption. Romans 1:21-25 further amplifies what God saw and demonstrates a need that only God could meet. However, we must bear in mind that God, in His foreknowledge saw this from all eternity, and not merely after man through his sin had brought wreckage and ruin into this creation.

It is one thing to see a need, it is another thing to be moved by that need. So may we next consider

### 2. The Missionary Motive

God's heart was touched by what He saw.

"For God so loved the world, that He gave" (John 3:16).

"Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us" (1 John 4:10).

Why God should love this sinful world; yea, why God loved me, is something beyond human ken. It is a secret locked in His own heart of infinite affection.

What God's love desired His wisdom designed. He, Himself, undertook the mighty work of meeting man's need; the work of salvation.

"For God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved" (John 3:17).

Again, redemption was not an afterthought with God. It was conceived and planned in that eternity which lies behind us, long before man came upon the earth and went to ruin through sin.

But whom could God send to meet that need? None of the sons of Adam could by any means save himself, let alone trying to save his fellows. In all the vast myriads of the heavenly hosts, among angel and archangel, cherubim and seraphim, none could be found who could redeem lost humanity.

### 3. The Missionary Selected and Sent

Who was this first foreign missionary? Behold the dignity and glory of this One—

"Who is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of every creature: for by Him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions or principalities, or powers: all things were created by Him, and for Him: and He is before all things, and by Him all things consist" (Colossians 1:15-17).

"His Son, Whom He hath appointed Heir of

all things, by Whom also He made the worlds; Who being the brightness of His glory, and the express image of His person, and upholding all things by the word of His power" (Hebrews 1:2,3).

God had but one Son, "the only Begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father" (John 1:18), and that only Son was a foreign missionary. And not only so, but He was a *Volunteer*:

"Then said I, Lo, I come: In the volume of the book it is written of Me, I delight to do Thy will, O My God" (Psalm 40:7,8).

And that One, Who so freely gave Himself, was sent by the Father on this great mission:

"As Thou hast sent Me into the world" (John 17:18).

"For God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved" (John 3:17).

#### 4. His Journey to the Field

It was a long, long journey, for the world was many moral miles from God. We cannot measure the distance of that long and lonely journey, but we have it presented in the Word:—

"Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: but made Himself of no reputation, and took upon Him the form of a Servant, and was made in the likeness of men" (Philippians 2:6,7).

*"It was a lonely path He trod,  
From every soul apart,  
Known only to Himself and God  
Was all the grief that filled His heart.  
Yet from the track  
He turned not back  
'Till where I lay in sin and shame,  
He found me,  
Blessed be His Name."*

And when He came He brought some heavenly things with Him:

"For the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ" (John 1:17).

#### 5. His Reception on the Field

He was *neglected by the masses* who cared for neither His Person nor His work, but went drifting on in the current of indifference and unconcern.

"He was in the world, and the world was made by Him, and the world knew Him not" (John 1:10).

He was *rejected by many*:

"He came unto His own, and His own received Him not" (John 1:11).

"I am come in My Father's Name, and ye receive Me not" (John 5:43).

"He is despised and rejected of men; a Man of

sorrows, and acquainted with grief; and we hid as it were our faces from Him; He was despised and we esteemed Him not" (Isaiah 53:3).

He was rejected in spite of His words, for He spake as never man spake, as the words of grace fell from His lips.

And He was rejected in spite of His Works:

"But I have greater witness than that of John; for the works which the Father hath given Me to finish, the same works that I do, bear witness of Me, that the Father hath sent Me" (John 5:36).

But, blessed be God, He was *accepted by a few*:

"But as many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on His Name" (John 1:12).

#### 6. His Martyrdom

In using the term "martyrdom" we are merely employing the phraseology of the mission field, and by no means countenance that pernicious doctrine that Christ's death was only that of a martyr to a lost cause. He voluntarily laid down His life (John 10:17,18).

There was a *human side to His death*:

"Ye have taken and by wicked hands have crucified and slain" (Acts 2:23).

"But ye denied the Holy One and the Just, and desired a murderer to be granted unto you; and killed the Prince of life" (Acts 3:14,15).

The blackest blot upon the pages of human history is the murder of Jesus of Nazareth, the Son of the Living God. For that crime this guilty world must yet answer.

But we must ever remember that there was also a *Divine side to His death*:

"Him, being delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God" (Acts 2:23).

"Yet we did esteem Him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted . . . Yet it pleased the LORD to bruise Him; He hath put Him to grief" (Isaiah 53:4,10).

Here we stand by an ocean of truth which no human line can fathom. Here worshipful wonder becomes us rather than attempts at analytical penetration.

#### 7. His Return Home on Furlough

Even before His death, the Lord Jesus gathered around Him His little group of *native workers*, those who had received Him, and unfolded to them His return to His Father. Listen to His words:

"Nevertheless I tell you the truth; it is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but

if I depart, I will send Him unto you" (John 16:7).

They did not fully grasp His meaning, and sorrow filled their hearts.

He did not sail immediately after His resurrection. On the fortieth day after that great event, as His native workers were with Him on the Mount of Olives, listening to His program for them, suddenly:

"While they beheld, He was taken up; and a cloud received Him out of their sight" (Acts 1:9).

But before He set sail for His homeland, He gave

### 8. His Commission to His Native Workers

"As Thou hast sent Me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world" (John 17:18).

The commission is summed up in such familiar passages as: Matthew 28:19, 20; Mark 16:15, 16; Luke 24:46-48; Acts 1:8. His word to all was: "Occupy till I come" (Luke 19:13).

### 9. His Provision for the Native Workers

When the First Foreign Missionary returned home on His furlough, He made ample provision for the native workers left on the field. He became their Great High Priest (Hebrews 7:21-28) ever interceding for them; and their Advocate with the Father in the event of their failure (1 John 2:1, 2). According to His promise, He sent the Holy Spirit to indwell, guide, and empower them (John 14:16, 17; 15:26, 27). And through the Holy Spirit, He gave them His Word, those things which they were unable to bear when He was yet with them (John 16:12-15). Among the choicest of His provisions was His own table, spread with the memorials of His sacrifice, a constant reminder of His deep, dying love to them (Matthew 26:26-29; 1 Corinthians 11:23-34). And when He ascended up on high, He gave gifts unto His own. These were apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, and teachers, who by their ministrations should feed and upbuild His people (Ephesians 4:8-14). And, lest they might need something else, He gave them a signed, blank check, which faith could fill out and present at the bank of grace: "But my God shall supply all your need according

to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus"

### 10. His Promised Return

By His oft repeated words (John 14:1-3) He told them that He would come again for them. These promises were confirmed by the two men in white apparel who appeared at His ascension (Acts 1:10-11), and by the Holy Spirit Who came to dwell within them (1 Thessalonians 4:13-18).

But some were called home before His return. Stephen was the first of these. Multitudes followed. Of such it was revealed that they were "absent from the body and at home with the Lord" (2 Corinthians 5:6-8), which condition was, indeed, "far better" (Philippians 1:21-23).

So the workers were to spend their time, serving the true and living God and waiting, looking and longing for His Son from heaven (1 Thessalonians 1:9-10; 2 Timothy 4:8; Titus 2:13; Revelation 22:20). Oft are their labors lightened as they look for the long expected sail, and say one to another: "perhaps today our Lord will come." Their hearts are thrilled and weaned from the things of earth in the anticipated joy of meeting the Lover of their souls. Well they know that, when He comes, they will be caught up to meet Him. Then they will stand before His judgment seat to receive the rewards for their faithful service (1 Corinthians 3:11-14). Following that there will be the glorious festivities of the marriage of the Lamb (Revelation 19:7-9), they shall be "forever with the Lord," and throughout an endless eternity, contribute to the praise of the glory of the First Foreign Missionary (Ephesians 1:12; 2:7).

### DO NOT MISS THE APPLICATION

In speaking, in writing, and in soul-winning have a definite and personal aim before you. An example: A missionary was summoned before a magistrate. The following dialogue developed:

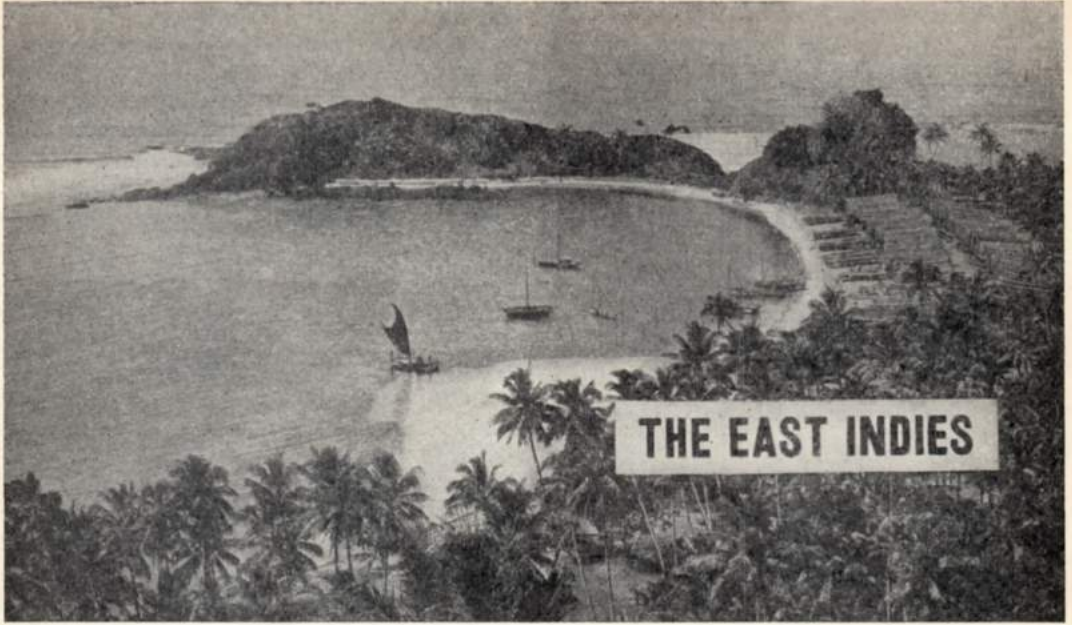
*Official:* We hear you have been inviting Moslems to become Christians."

*Missionary:* "It is true."

*Official:* "Whom do you invite?"

*Missionary:* "I invite YOU, sir."

*Henry Pickering.*



## The Netherlands Indies

**T**HIS vast island empire (formerly called The Dutch East Indies) includes most of the islands of the East Indian archipelago, numbering thousands, large and small. The distance between the extreme western and the extreme eastern points is greater than the width of Europe or of the United States.

### The Government

is administered by a Governor-General and a Council from the capital city of Batavia, Java. Local rule is through Residents in charge of districts into which the Colony is divided. Great things have been accomplished by the Dutch for the benefit and uplift of the people. Highways and railroads have been built; buses are operated in other parts; a well-ordered steamship service connects the islands. A good school system is being developed and hospitals are maintained in many of the large centers. The universal language of trade and commerce is Malay, although the number of languages and dialects in use is legion.

The total population of over 60,000,000 is five-sixths Mohammedan, although prior to the 14th Century Hinduism and

Buddhism were dominant. Paganism still exists in the interior sections. Roman Catholicism made distinct progress in the 16th Century under Portuguese auspices but this collapsed with the fall of Portuguese power. Since 1900 the tide has turned consequent upon the growth of the Roman Catholic Church in Holland and that system now claims more than 500,000 members in these islands. Most of the Protestant missionary work has been done by Dutch, German, and Swiss missionary societies. The establishment of autonomous churches has been encouraged and there are seven such indigenous bodies. Some effort has been made by American Societies. Two incidents will illustrate the difficulties and the encouragements.

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In 1928 some undenominational believers in southern China formed The Chinese Foreign Missionary Union and the first Chinese foreign missionary from China went to Makassar in Celebes. He was followed by others and this group is evangelizing also in the eastern part of Borneo and the Island of Borneo.

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Bali, a popular tourist resort, has a population of over 1,000,000, distinctly more progressive than most of the average of this area. They are unique also in that instead of turning to Islam, they kept their Hindu religion. Although the Government

was not favorable to missionary activity, about 1932 the Christian and Missionary Alliance secured permission to send a Chinese missionary to work among the Chinese. Through the conversion and subsequent testimony of sons of mixed marriages, Balinese were converted. At the close of 1934 the baptized converts numbered 436 including 138 Balinese to whose baptism the government consented. In 1935 the Batavian government forbade any further missionary work and forbade any native converts to leave the Island for Bible training. But the Word has been sown and those already saved will carry on the work.

## Sumatra

This western-most Island of the Sunda Group has a maximum length of 1,115 miles and a maximum breadth 275 miles. The population is about 8,000,000, of whom less than 100,000 are Europeans. The climate in the wide, coastal plains in the East is regarded as unhealthy but much of the Island is mountainous; above the level of 3000 feet the climate is delightful. The temperature average throughout the year is about 80° F. The wet season is from November to March. This whole area is subject to violent windstorms. The Island is heavily forested with teak, ebony, and other tropical trees; hardwood timber, petroleum, tobacco, coffee, rubber, and spices are among the principal exports. There is a Netherlands Governor who acts through six Residents. Many tribes, however, know no government other than that of their native princes. The prevailing religion is Islam. There are about 40 mission stations but progress is slow and over most of the Island the domination of Mohammedanism is unchal-

lenged. There are no known workers from the Assemblies.

## Java

Of the 60,000,000 mentioned above, 42,000,000 live on the Island of Java and its small neighbor Madoera. With an average of 821 inhabitants to the square mile this is the most densely populated area in the world. The climate is hot and humid on the plains but somewhat cooler in the mountainous parts. The administration is divided into seventeen districts each under a Resident. The chief exports are oil, rice, and teakwood. Islam is the dominant religion. More than 40,000 Javanese, all Moslem converts are in the Protestant Churches; the Roman Catholics claim 27,000 converts.

No workers from the Assemblies.

## Borneo

This is the fourth largest island in the world, Australia, Greenland, and New Guinea exceeding it in area. The land is very fertile, the average temperature is 82° in the south and 95° in the north, and there are heavy and frequent rainfalls. Consequently it produces the most luxuriant vegetation on earth. The chief products are oil, hardwoods, copra, and rubber. The northern portion is British, and the southern portion, with more than three-quarters of the population, Dutch.

The population of about 3,000,000 is composed chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, and Chinese, with mixtures of Javanese, Arabs, Indians, and others. In the interior five main divisions of savages are known, but much land is still unexplored. It is believed that cannibalism is not practised but head-hunting is a favorite occupation, although this is made a capital offense in both the British and the Dutch jurisdictions. Some years ago Thomas Baird and J. W. Moore visited a Dyak village. While Mr. Moore preached the Gospel in the village council-hall, Mr. Baird observed, hanging from the roof timbers, scores of human heads in every stage of decay from fresh decapitation to an advanced stage of putrefaction.



Happy lads of Sumatra

English, Swiss, and American missionaries are at work in this Island. The only known effort from the Assemblies was that of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Moore from Britain who began at Tebakang in North Borneo in 1903. After Mrs. Moore died and was buried on the field, Mr. Peter Wilson joined the work. Protracted ill-health drove them both home, Mr. Moore afterward succumbing to the effects of the hardships endured. We have not yet replaced these workers! Will any accept the challenge and enter this needy field?

### Celebes

This odd-shaped island has a population of over 3,000,000 extremely mixed; there are about fifty-three languages and dialects. The climate is unusually healthful. Much of the interior is not fully explored and is occupied by a number of Indoesian nomadic tribes. Gold and sulphur are among the chief products. The people are Mohammedans with minds closed against the Gospel. Makassar, mentioned on page 218, is one of the principal centers of population. Some other evangelical work is attempted but there are no workers from the Assemblies.



A Papuan making tents

### Moluccas and New Guinea

The Molucca group and the Dutch portion of the large island of New Guinea form a Residency of The Netherlands Indies. The climate is hot but healthful. Population about 1,000,000. The Molucca group were formerly known as The Spice Islands, this name indicating the chief ex-



The village of Tanobada in New Guinea

ports. The climate of New Guinea varies greatly; the coasts are plains, are always in tropical heat, the rugged and mountains interior in the highest part exhibits perpetual snows. In the interior the wild tribes are demon worshipers and grossly superstitious. Generally the people are Moslem, and are known racially as Papuans. The north-east part of the island is under British control and the southeast with the adjoining islands of New Britain (population 90,000) and New Ireland (population 40,000) under Australian Mandate. No known workers from the Assemblies.

### Timor

The eastern portion of this island (population 500,000) is Portuguese; the western portion with the contiguous archipelago (population 1,700,000), Dutch. This is an area of scanty rainfall; the chief product is coffee. The population is chiefly Moslem. No known workers from the Assemblies.

## Indian Realities

Stories and Surveys of Missionary Enterprise in India by Workers from Assemblies in the Homelands. An interesting review of the different fields of service and the various avenues of approach to those in darkness in India. Beautifully illustrated, with Map. \$1.00 net, \$1.15 post paid.

We urge our readers to get this volume. Read, and reread it until the spirit of enterprise, fortitude, and faithful service which flows through its pages catches you up in its power, and impels action for His sake Who loved you and gave Himself for you.

Walterick Printing Co., Fort Dodge, Iowa



## Philippine Islands

THE Philippines are a large, important, island group. Excluding the bare coral rocks uninhabited and too small for cultivation, there are about 3,000 islands with an area of 115,000 square miles. The population was estimated in 1932 at 13,636,000. The climate is enervating with continual heat ranging from 80° to 90°. There is no cool weather. Hottest season, March to May; rainy season, July to September.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Filipino is an uncivilized barbarian, for he had a civilization of no mean order even before the Spanish regime. And Islam and Mohammedan civilization were introduced to the Islands a generation before their discovery by Magellan in 1521. From 1565 until the American occupation in 1898, the country was in the hands of Spain, except for brief periods when it was held by the British or by the Dutch.

As usual where it is dominant, the Roman Catholic Church was cruelly intolerant. The very possession of a Bible was a criminal offense. Some time before American occupation the British and Foreign Bible Society made an attempt to open up work in the Philippines. The Spanish authorities in Manila informed the two agents sent by this Society that their literature was not wanted here and that they would not be allowed to land it. They were compelled to leave their literature in the hands of the customs authorities while they went uptown to a hotel for lunch. At that hotel, they were both poisoned; one died almost immediately and the other was carried in an unconscious state to an out-going vessel, and was well out to sea before he became conscious.

But the Friars did bring a form of Christianity to the Islands. Hamilton M. Wright says,

"Undoubtedly, if Legaspi, the Spanish friar who founded Manila, had at that time not come to the islands all the people of the archipelago, instead of only five percent of them, would now have been Mohammedan. It should be borne in mind that these are a Malay people and that nowhere in the world, except in the Philippines, has the Malay been a Christian. In other places where the race abides, Mohammedan has become

the religion and there is no condition of mind which offers such resistance to the inculcating of Christianity as that found in the followers of the Prophet of Mecca."

American control brought full religious liberty, a just and liberal government, education of the masses, and many material blessings. Improved agricultural methods, good roads, and railroads are vastly increasing material prosperity. Smallpox, formerly an annual scourge, has been completely wiped out. Cholera has virtually disappeared. The death rate in Manila has been reduced 50% since America's occupation.

Eight distinct languages and eighty-seven dialects are spoken; about 4,000,000 read or understand English. More Filipinos are speaking English today than ever spoke Spanish at any one time, notwithstanding the fact that Spain was there three hundred and forty years while the U. S. has been there only forty years.

The Roman Catholics still have great influence and power inasmuch as four-fifths of the people profess that faith. There are about 500,000 Moslems, 24,000 Buddhists, and 600,000 pagans.

There are five Assemblies in or near Manila, all of them small. Mr. and Mrs. Cyril H. Brooks work chiefly in Tagalog, the principal Philippine language, and are



Filipino Policemen

located in the San Juan section of the City. Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wightman are self-supporting workers in the Walled City. Mr. George Burns, from New England, self-supporting, assists in house to house visitation, personal work, and occasional preaching. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sutherland have been working among the *Palawan* and *Makagwa* people.

*Echoes of Service* lists no workers from

Britain. Only the following represent Canada and United States Assemblies amongst these 14,000,000 for whom Americans are especially responsible.

Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril H., Box 2874, Manila, P. I.

Lape, Miss Jeanette, Box 2874, Manila, P. I., (absent).

Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M., Brookes Point, Palawan, P. I.

Wightman, Mr. and Mrs. George A., P. O. Box 223, Manila, P. I.

## Notes

On December 10, 1938, in the Gospel Chapel at West Hartford, Conn., a farewell meeting was held for MISS FLORA BARCLAY, who is returning to *China*. On the invitation of the Assembly Christians from a number of meetings in New England and a few from New York enjoyed the hospitality of the Assembly in a very substantial fellowship supper just before the farewell gathering. About one-hundred-fifty were present including William H. Hunter of Fairhaven, Mass., who gave an edifying and inspiring address. Local brethren and brethren from New York also expressed their affection for Miss Barclay and interest in her work and called upon the Christians each to be faithful to his stewardship of the Gospel.

Miss Barclay left in October 1920 for her first period of service in *China*. She proved fitted for the work and for the field and experienced great joy and blessing. It was her lot to be in Nanchang, when that city was in a commotion through the revolution, remaining after others had fled. She and an American physician were the last two foreigners to leave the city. She goes back expectantly.

After visiting such Assemblies as may be conveniently reached she expects to sail for *China* early in January.

A. WILLIAM COOK, of Argentina, writes (November 18, 1938) of four weeks' tent meetings in *Belle Ville* during which five adults made profession of faith. Encouraged by crowded tent meetings in *Morrison* then in their third week and continuing.

MISS MOLLIE CREETH, St. Kitts, B. W. I.

(October 20, 1938)—The work in Challengers' continues with real interest, and the Lord has given us much encouragement in that district.

The Administrator's clerk spoke to Mr. Brown of the change there is in that village since we started the meetings there. He said many of the better class people were commenting on the work that had been done since we came to the island, and, although a Roman Catholic himself, spoke highly of it.

CHRISTOPHER DAY of *Angola* (October 24, 1938): Leaving home on September 6, Mrs. Day, Pearl, and I set off on a 450 to 500 mile trek to the south. We were away five weeks in all, and during that time had the priceless privilege of telling out the Good News day by day to many who had never, or rarely, heard. Many listened intently to the wonderful news so strange to their ears.

J. RUSSELL DAVIS, *Manchukuo*, (November 22, 1938): We left Los Angeles October 6, arrived in Japan October 25, in Dairen on November 2, and here November 3. A royal welcome awaited us here. As most of you know, we are at present with Mr. and Mrs. Grubb, Miriam's parents.

MR. AND MRS. FREDERICK J. HOPKINS of Nanchung, *China*, spent the last two weeks of December in the New York district. Left December 30 for Boston and Quebec as they start their journey across Canada and the States, visiting Assemblies as opportunity offers. They expect to sail for Shanghai, *China*, in March,

1939. Until then mail may be sent c/o H. L. Hopkins, 3321 Tennyson Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

MRS. CHARLES W. KRAMER had planned to sail from New York December 17 to rejoin her husband at *Quezaltenango, Guatemala*. George, the elder of their two boys accompanying her, was stricken with appendicitis and was operated upon December 12 in Christ Hospital, Jersey City. This compelled a postponement of the date of their return. George is making satisfactory progress toward recovery.

Their passage is now booked for January 16 on *S. S. Castilla*.

JOHN MERIDEW of *Quilmes, Argentina*, reports (October 28, 1938) six conversions in a tent campaign in a well populated part which encourages him to continue. This in addition to the work in the Orphanage and gospel work in its vicinity.

HAROLD A. RICHARDS, Cordova, Alaska, commends ERNEST B. CRABB, who with his wife and two children live at *Chitina*, 130 miles in the interior. Mr. Crabb has been devoting practically all his time to the work of the Gospel for the last three years. Recently he severed his connections with the Baptists of Vancouver, B. C., and now desires to be identified with those that gather to the name of the Lord Jesus. There are, as yet, no such gatherings in that district. November 19, 1938

NICK RUSSELL has recently gone to *Dominica*, B. W. I., pioneering in the Gospel. This island, a British Colony (which must not be confused with The Dominican Republic), is one that was mentioned as unoccupied in the June issue of *The Fields*. He is praying that some one will be led to join him.

MR. AND MRS. F. WILLIAM ROGERS of *French Equatorial Africa* expect to be in the New York district the second week in January.

MR. AND MRS. ERIC SMITH, en route to Bolivia after visiting Assemblies in Canada and the northern States, hope to sail for South America in March.

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

Annan, Mr. and Mrs. James D. H. (St. Vincent), c/o Mr. Thomas Nelson, 2 Doel Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Bygrave, Miss Kathleen (India), 15 Lakeview Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Craig, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. (Japan), 1818 74th Avenue, Oakland, California.

Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Adam N. (Natal), c/o Mr. A. Baker, 89, Leith Walk, Leith, Scotland.

Gammon, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. (Angola), 143 Wemborough Road, Stanmore, Middlesex, England.

Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Lyndon R. (Northern Rhodesia), 251 Linden Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

Horton, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. (Angola), 357 Hudson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hynd, Mr. William (Jamaica), 24, Glenburn Avenue, Wellshot, Cambuslang, Scotland.

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

Knight, Miss Cornelia (to Belgian Congo), c/o Dr. Henri Anet, 34 Rue de Stassart, Brussels, Belgium.

Kramer, Mrs. Charles W. (Guatemala), 124 42nd Street, Union City, N. J.

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

Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace (Northern Rhodesia), Box 486, Athens, N. Y.

McClelland, Miss Margaretta Priscilla (to India), 1322 Funston Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

McGehee, Mr. and Mrs. John J. (outgoing to China), Western Grove, Ark.

McLaren, Mrs. Robert S. (Angola), 153 Maple Street, Simcoe, Ont.

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

Oglesby, Mr. William J. (Jamaica), 113 Wohlers Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

Paul, Miss Ruby (Guatemala), 17 Webster Street, Guelph, Ont.

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

Rigler, Miss Marjorie (to Angola), Box 334, Courtenay, B. C.

Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. F. William (French Equatorial Africa), c/o Mr. Richard MacLachlan, 80 William Street,

Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Eric (Bolivia), c/o Dr. L. E. Barnes, 8204 South Ada Street, Chicago, Ill.

Spence, Mr. and Mrs. George M. (Jamaica), Grace Chapel, Tenafly, N. J.

Steven, Mr. and Mrs. Robert G., (Morocco), c/o Mr. George Webb, 56, St. Chad's Avenue, Portsmouth, Eng.

Walker, Miss Marion (St. Vincent), c/o Mr. R. W. Rycroft, 51 Browning Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

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

Wills, Mr. W. H. (Venezuela), 68 Fernwood Street, Ormeau Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

## Revised Addresses of Workers on Their Fields

Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, 40 Eduardo Conde Avenue, Santurce, Puerto Rico.

Greaves, Miss Grace, Mezatenango, Guatemala.

Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Calle 19 No. 1216 Altos, Vedado, Havana, Cuba.

Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, 24 Verdun Terrace Avenue du Roi Albert, French Concession, Shanghai, China.

*Talking to men for God is a great thing, but talking to God for men is greater still. He will never talk well, and with real success, to men for God, who has not learned well how to talk to God for men—*  
E. H. Bounds.

# Letters

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

**La Vega** H. L. JONES—Two weeks ago another young Christian and myself started a Sunday School in the poorest district of La Vega. A week ago yesterday we had about 60 out, and yesterday we had about 80. Many are grown ups who have never before heard the Gospel. We ask your prayers for this new effort.

The other two Sunday Schools and the Gospel meetings give much encouragement and we continue to see the Lord's hand in blessing. November 7, 1938

## GRENADA

**St. George's** FLORENCE M. (MRS. J. H.) MCKAY—The Lord has given blessing in the Gospel. Early in August twelve were baptized, and last month nine more; others have applied, and will likely be baptized before the end of the year.

I am kept busy with 25 senior girls in my Sunday School class, two women's Bible classes, one in the country, and one here in town; Friday afternoons the older girls come to our home for a sewing class (a Gospel message is given as well), and then there is visitation and tract distribution. My mother is here with me and looks after the home, she also has the sister's Bible class Lord's Day afternoons.

In a severe storm October 28 some were drowned and some killed by the landslides, houses and bridges were washed away; some of the believers' gardens and belongings were destroyed but no lives lost. We had a small landslide in our yard and plenty of mud and water. Only our side of the island was affected; the other side of the island, where most of our workers are, only had a slight shower. We praise and thank the Lord for His preserving care over us. November 14, 1938

**Sauteurs** IDA S. AND MARGARET R. LAST—Laboring in rather a small sphere and no brother to extend the work, we shall not have much to write about.

Since our last the Lord has given us

several more souls, some from our Sunday School and some young men who were brightly converted; one is desiring baptism. He walked the 12 miles to *Gou-gave* the other week, in order to witness the "breaking of bread" and get in touch with the assembly there. The other converts have gone to Trinidad as things are slow here; they ask for addresses of meetings in that island. We trust they will be led on in the ways which be in Christ Jesus. We are praying the Lord to send along a married couple to reside in Sauteurs, and would value your fellowship in prayer in this request, as a real need.

October 29, 1938

## PUERTO RICO

**San Juan** COLIN C. CALDWELL—Upon our return from furlough, we were kindly conveyed to our new abode in *Quintana* by loving and helping members of the Santurce Assembly.

Before leaving the island we had managed to purchase a very suitable lot in *Quintana* which is a new district being steadily built up. Until shortly before leaving the States upon our return trip, we were quite unaware of our future dwelling place in Puerto Rico. But the Lord had been exercising the heart of one of our dear sisters who has a lot next to our own in *Quintana*. After considerable effort and striving with the health department, etc., she spent all her money to build a little house upon her lot. Then she wrote telling us that we were to occupy her little house until the Lord prospered us sufficiently to enable us to build. Such is the love and sacrifice of these dear Christians.

The little house was actually just finished on the night prior to our arrival but still lacked water, electric light, lavatory, etc. It consists of one large room about 12 ft. x 10 ft. and one small kitchen about 5 ft. x 5 ft. Try to picture us accommodating ourselves, five of us, inside this small space with six large trunks, five hand bags, beds, table, meat safe, seats, stove, etc. It is a very tight squeeze, but we are

very thankful for this temporary provision.

During our absence in the North, Brother Fletcher and the Christians from Santurce Assembly had tent meetings in Quintana but evidently the two or three different sects that have come here since my departure to the North, have swallowed up any who made profession of faith. However, there is quite an interest yet and we have been greatly encouraged in the several meetings we have held here since our return. We hold meetings in the empty lot belonging to us. As a matter of course, the myriads of mosquitos and flies make it very uncomfortable for the audience. Yet, withal, they sit quite patiently through it all and listen attentively to the Word.

We have received several requests for cottage meetings and one is very thankful for this privilege since more is accomplished in this way than in the open-air effort.

I have applied for the permit to build a Hall. Prayers will be greatly appreciated in connection with this matter since the need of a little hall is very great. The people who live in this district are very poor and yet seem to be quiet and orderly on the whole. Those who disturbed Brother Fletcher's tent meetings recently were undoubtedly the rougher element from a section very close by, in which horse racing and dog racing is the chief occupation. One must bear in mind that 98% of the population is R. C.

Continue to remember us in prayer.

November 14, 1938

### ST. KITTS

**Basseterre** CHARLES F. BROWN — Just two years ago tomorrow our little band of six arrived in St. Kitts and just over one year since our dear boy Eric was promoted to higher service.

It has been evident from the start that the Lord was with us, setting His seal to our coming by signs following the simple preaching of the Gospel.

Our first hall was built in the heart of the town. We have since enlarged and decorated it. Most of this work we have done ourselves with what help the Christians volunteered. Here is now a nice as-

sembly of around 38 with a number more waiting for baptism. The meetings generally are well attended and the school is said to be the largest in the town. And in the villages around many have been saved.

One feature of the thriving work in *Challengers*, four miles out, is a Sunday School in this village, numbering 180, at least half of whom are adults, who seem to take as much interest in the lessons as the younger ones. (*See account in The Fields for October.*)

Formerly the men spent most of their time gambling, but now, as they desire to learn the truth, I have fitted up a reading room in town for them, where I hope to place good sound books and magazines. Already they are making good use of the few which I was able to spare. No doubt in a few months we shall have the joy of seeing these men telling out the Gospel to others.

Our third Gospel Hall is nearing completion; we hope to open it next month. This hall is a concrete structure built and to be furnished by our dear Brother Davies, an estate owner who lives on the far side of the island. For years he was with the Exclusives, but since our coming here and building the first hall in town, he has been with us. He has also rebuilt an old home just a short distance from the hall which our coworkers will rent from him; they have moved out there to look after the work on that side of the island.

Surely we have every reason to be thankful.

October 26, 1938

### TRINIDAD

**Port of Spain** JOHN McCALLUM — We returned from our furlough on August 24 to a hearty welcome from the native Christians and our fellow-workers. The Lord has been blessing the work and adding to the number of the saved.

On October 25 I baptized six who, professing faith in Christ for some time, had been giving evidence of the new life within. One was a policeman over six feet; other two were mother and daughter; others were fruit from our Sunday School.

Since the strike and riot on the oil

fields in 1937 when 16 were killed and over 100 injured, there is not the same ear for the Gospel; a spirit of indifference is very manifest. However, we continue to make it known in city and country, believing that it has pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe. November 12, 1938

## GUATEMALA

**Quezalte-nango** CHARLES W. KRAMER—In the last six months over 150 have been baptized, five new Assemblies gathered to His precious name, over 25,000 tracts distributed as well as regular issues of *Contendor por la Fe*, one of which contains 44 pages.

At our November 30 conference at *San Felipé* 150 gathered to hear the Word of God, two were baptized.

Miss Greaves has returned to San Felipé and with Miss Melinda Brubacher is doing good work. We cover a large territory and need to travel long distances. We ask your help in prayer that a car may be provided for the work. The Lord is able. December 5, 1938

## ARGENTINA

**Bernal** JOHN WILSON—I am at present engaged in special meetings in a suburb on the other side of Buenos Aires and the Lord is blessing His people there as we study together the blessed truths of the "Tabernacle in the wilderness." As these truths are new to them, it is precious to see them listening with such appreciation as the Glories of Christ are unfolded. It takes two hours to get there by train and omnibus and it is near midnight each night when I get home.

In Bernal, we have had a young couple attending the meetings for some time and they have shown much interest. They are of a fanatical R. C. family and now their eyes are opened. I had an afternoon with them in their house and they have professed faith in the Lord Jesus as Savior. He is now busily studying the Word as he knows that he has to face his relatives and desires to be ready to give an answer for the hope that is in him. He is a very intelligent young man and in a good position. I

trust that he may be a chosen instrument in the hand of the Lord.

The young people of Buenos Aires are very active in the work of the Gospel, and are commencing work with a large tent to be carried to many parts of the city during the summer season. There are quite a number of them who give promise of being very useful in the work of the Lord.

In the city of Buenos Aires, there are over forty assemblies connected with our meetings, and there are many problems connected therewith. One is the question of reaching these for their upbuilding on the Word of God. Something has been done by holding meetings for believers in certain districts once a month, and these have been of great blessing. Sept. 20, 1938

## Jujuy

HERBERT A. GERRARD writes of recovering from a serious sickness. At the time two sons and two guests were also laid up at his home. Mrs. Payne from Maimara came to help. An extract from an earlier letter suggests the difficulties under which the work is carried on: "We had a baptism in August which is midwinter here. We have no way of heating the Hall, much less the water. A few tins of hot water thrown into the baptistry may have raised the temperature a degree or two. But meetings are well-attended and for the most part the Christians seem keen." October 6, 1938

## Tucumán

REGINALD POWELL — Three years ago we were very definitely led to this large city, where the Gospel has been preached for many years. The enemy had made large inroads, having succeeded in dividing the Lord's people into three separate companies, none of which was in harmony with another nor making any progress—rather the reverse. During the three years the Lord has blessed us all, some souls have been added, and we in many ways have had proof that our coming was of God's own ordaining.

For the first time in years, the three Assemblies united at the annual conference here on October 11 and 12. At the meetings almost 400 were present, overtaxing the capacity of the Cordoba Street

Hall. Brethren Lear and Lager came along to help in the ministry. Also from now on there will be a united monthly prayer meeting of the three Assemblies. For these signs of the Spirit's working you will rejoice and give thanks with us for His grace.

Last month we commenced a new cottage meeting in the home of a Polish brother, hoping it would be a blessing not only in the neighborhood but also to the grown-up son who would not attend meetings. The Lord has answered prayer. The young man attended the meetings in his own home, then started coming to the Hall, and last Tuesday trusted Christ as Savior. October 24, 1938

**Villa Crespo** JAMES RUSSELL—Praise God, He has been blessing the preaching of the Gospel here in Villa Crespo. Recently quite a number of souls have passed from death unto life. A business-man recently came from Montevideo. After attending the meetings for some time was intelligently convinced and thoroughly converted. He gave a beautiful testimony to God's saving grace in the open-air meeting in the Park last Lord's Day. His wife was saved very soon after him. This man's father and mother are here on a visit and have come to nearly all meetings. They are much impressed, indeed. Of course, they have had no former knowledge and the light may take some time to penetrate their density, the result of Romanist teaching.

Three weeks ago the husband of one previous convert and the father of another were saved.

After a Sunday night meeting, a young man left the hall; but, having gone some distance down the street, returned to decide the question. Praise God, he decided to accept Christ and went from the hall decidedly happy in a knowledge of salvation.

Mrs. Russell and I visited two rather refined women two weeks ago and the next night in the Hall they accepted Christ. They are cousins. The husband of one calls himself an "incredulo" (an unbeliever), which probably means that he

has come to the conclusion that Romanism is illogical. The best "fish" landed in Mendoza was a man of this class. By the help of God's rod and bait, I hope to land this one, too.

Mrs. Russell is sitting two yards to my left. She is getting material ready for her pages for sisters in the "*El Sendero del Coeyenta*." Her health has been better here. November 10, 1938

## ANGOLA

**Vila Luso** DR. LESLIE B. BIER—Despite decreased supplies we keep busy at the Hospital and the Leper Compound. Treatments still run 2,500 to 3,000 a month and there are many more acutely ill cases than formerly. This month we have done quite a bit of surgical work; all beds are full at present.

My wife and I were up at *Biula* for a week. We have long felt the need of a change but it was not possible to get a longer one just now. While there we vaccinated 70 children and adults and gave what help was necessary in dispensary work.

We have had some very interesting cases recently and a large number of people are coming from the villages some days' journey from here. The cultivating season is on but this year the usual falling off in numbers was not so apparent. Women patients are on the increase and we trust Satan's attempts to keep people away from the Hospital will be thwarted. November 1, 1938.

## BELGIAN CONGO

**Irumu** R. EDWARD HARLOW — Two visits in the district within the last month have demonstrated that the Lord is abundantly able to save souls and edify the saints through the ministry of the native brethren.

In personal interviews with nearly every one of those previously baptized in one district, it was a joy to find so many going on with the Lord, and seeking to please Him. They gather every Lord's day at a central point to remember Him, which gathering together is a source of comfort and encouragement, as they are divided

into widely separated little groups during the week.

I had feared that very little was being done at one of the out-schools. Last Sunday we went out for a baptism and found that those who were to be baptized were quite intelligent in the Word. One in particular was a former witch doctor who, when saved, burned his magical paraphernalia and grass spirit houses. Soon afterwards he took sick and the other old men lost no opportunity to persuade him to propitiate the offended spirits at once. But he resisted all such attempts and, in answer to prayer, was healed. When we spoke to him about the Lord his face brightened, and he seems to be taught of the Spirit in the truth. His old sister who lives with him was also very bright. She said, "I love the Lord Jesus now, I hate Satan—he is a deceiver. When I die they will bury me but I will come forth again like a seed of corn sprouts." Several of the children of the old man were baptized also, and along with others made a total of sixteen. We would bespeak the prayers of the Lord's people that they will be kept from the terrific temptations which will beset them, and may grow in grace daily till He come.

October 5, 1938

## FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

**Doba**      WALTER A. GANZ — During the past rainy season the work has continued undisturbed; although the natives in the villages have had extra work in their large cotton fields, they have met together for their meetings after dark.

In September we had a conference with three evangelists (some with their wives) working in out-posts. We enjoyed the fellowship, and the hearing of one another's reports of the Lord's work in the villages. They said the natives were compelled to put in cotton plantations two or three times the size of last year. Consequently in many places they cannot have the usual meetings until after sundown, the Lord's Day included. Both teacher and audience would come to the meetings with their garden implements in their hands, and, though very tired, were en-

couraged and refreshed through singing, praying and reading the Word.

We have duplicated 300 hymn books with Scripture references underneath each hymn so as to help the ministering brethren. We have not yet the New Testament in print in the native language, but those understanding *Sango* or *Hausa* are able to refer to the Scriptures and help those who only have Luke's Gospel in their language. We also duplicated 500 little primers—these will help the natives with their different dialects to understand the everyday questions and answers.

For my own personal use I am trying to translate the Psalms into the native tongue. Am finding it a great blessing to myself and it helps me each day as I minister the Word.

We are hoping to have a baptismal service in December when the out-preachers come in for Conference. They bring in candidates from their villages scattered around. Last year there were 80 baptized—we trust they are all true and that these who are desirous of obeying the Lord will also proved a blessing in the different villages.

This year the river has over-flowed and remained over the roads about two months. There has been more rain than I have seen for fifteen years, hence the motor-cars bringing supplies have not been able to get through. We send 150 miles for our sugar and flour and for our letters; all have to be carried on the natives' heads. The porters arrived yesterday; they said they had to wade through water almost to their necks with the heavy loads on their heads.

October 20, 1938

## NIGERIA

**Kano**      GERALD G. JACOBS—God has given His servants a Book which is "quick, powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword." Its contents MUST be made known. Our present responsibility is faithfully to make its message known. "Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God." It pleased the Lord to demonstrate the above truth in the conversion of a young Mohammedan Mallam last April. He is



the first adult convert (as far as known) from among the approximately 100,000 Moslems in Kano City. Through the reading of the Gospel of Matthew (Roman script) he found the True Prophet and Savior.

The little Assembly of Christians at *Sabon Gari* are experiencing the Lord's blessing week by week. Each Lord's Day there are about 35 who gather to break bread in remembrance of the Savior. On October 1, eleven men and two women were baptized, being received at the Lord's table the following day.

November 3, 1938

## INDIA

### Ilanji

ANNIE WATSON — The children's meetings are fairly encouraging. I have been asked by the manager of the Girls' School here to speak to them once a week. This is an exceptional request, and we are glad of the opportunity. A few of the girls come to the Sunday School on my verandah at 7:30 Sunday mornings. I have also been asked to start another class amongst the low caste in a village about 4 miles from here. Pray that there may be much blessing in our work among the children. Nov. 1, 1938

### Kollegal

E. JENNIE DORLING — Next month about 10 or 12 of our girls will be baptized and others from the villages. At Mr. Lynn's jubilee, about 500 packed into our hall and after prayer, praise, and speeches, the workers came here to a Jubilee Dinner, all his fellow workers in Kanarese. Nineteen sat down. They all said the kindest things and asked the Lord to spare him for many years yet, if He should tarry, to work for Him and thanked God for his long life of service. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Stewart especially seemed to appreciate his work.

November 12, 1938

## HOPEI

### Peking

DONALD M. HUNTER—Every Wednesday and Friday afternoon I proclaim the Gospel in a little preaching room we have at Heavenly Bridge. The lower classes gather in this southern part of Peking, filled with theaters, story-tellers, and booths. Every Sat-

urday afternoon about 30 workers in a factory gather in a special room to listen to the Word; some have trusted Christ and have been baptized. Sunday I am always busy—sometimes at the University, sometimes in country villages. Nov. 4, 1938

## JEHOL

### Ping Chuan

HARRIET F. MINNS— I am thankful to say it continues to be peaceful and quiet in this district, but it is becoming more and more difficult for the poor people because of the high prices and heavy taxes. Every few weeks we are faced with new regulations and requirements. Please pray for us that we may be given wisdom, whenever necessary to answer questionnaires.

We are now sending out invitations to all the country women who believe, and those who are interested in the Gospel, to come in for a week of meetings and Bible instruction, commencing on the 26th of this month. Last winter we had them in twice and the Lord abundantly blessed both times, so we are hoping to again see some definite results. Very few, if any of these country women can read, so it is, "precept upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line, here a little, and there a little."

No homes are open to us at the north end of the city. We would like to get in touch with the women there and feel that if we had a meeting there once a week in a rented room many women would come out of curiosity. We trust the Lord will save some and then their homes will be open to us. Please join us in prayer that the Lord will lead and guide us as to getting a suitable room, and that the Lord will bless our efforts to make His love known among these people. Nov. 10, 1938

If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest, Behold, we knew it not; doth not He that pondereth the heart consider it? And He that keepeth thy soul, doth not He know it? And shall not He render to every man according to his works?

Proverbs 24:11, 12.

# Prayer Requests

In nearly every letter received from workers is an echo of Paul's words "Brethren, pray for us." We call your especial attention to those printed below as well as to the requests stated in the letters on the preceding pages.

As we are entering upon another term of service for the Lord we covet very much that we should have a very definite place in your prayers. That great missionary, the Apostle Paul, in most of His epistles voices fervent desires that he might have a place in the prayers of those to whom he wrote. If he realized his dependence on the prayers of others, how much more we? His cry, "Brethren, pray for us" is one that we must echo, and it is a cry to which we trust you will give a definite response. *J. Russell Davis.*

ALBERT E. HORTON (December 10, 1938) "I have just received a letter from Africa, in which I am notified that the revision of the New Testament has been turned over to another brother and myself. That means that I must get back to Angola as soon as possible. I do not see how that can be done before the first of March, but I hope by then to be on my way. Whether I go alone or with my family remains to be seen. There are problems concerning which we are still before the Lord. I propose to visit California about the middle of January. My father is out there, and still unsaved. I am making tentative arrangements for this, but am much before the Lord, that if it be His will that I leave for Africa sooner than I had anticipated, He might block the western trip. Will brethren please pray with me about it?"

I wish that I could bring before the believers at home the need in this aspect of the work for it is truly heart rending but it is impossible. One place we purpose visiting had formerly a little group of believers. The owner of the hall (a believer) can't read. He has kept on the hall with seats, platform, organ, and all equipment

for any who will hold meetings and always hoping that the Lord may send someone permanently. As this has gone on for years it raises an interesting question, does the Lord not desire to have His Word preached there? If not, who is to blame? There are many places of similar need and many without anything at all.

*John Wilson, Bernal, Argentina.*

## SUBJECTS FOR PRAYER

If the law respecting school work in Angola is enforced as it stands today it will mean drastic changes in our school work and perhaps changes in our entire method of working.

Even supposing evangelical teachers of Portuguese nationality could be found for the 14 stations of Angola? To pay them their minimum salaries set by the government we would require \$8,000 a year! And again, if we had the money, would it be right to use that amount for school work? I think not. Repeated attempts have been made in past years to find teachers amongst the Christians in Portugal, but without success. It is the opinion of some workers that we may have to close some of our stations, concentrate the missionaries on a few, and from these places continue our work in this country. Even this plan, of course, would be contingent on our being able to obtain the necessary teachers for these remaining stations. Even with a printing press and hospital here at Mboma, it is doubtful if we would be allowed to continue our work without fulfilling the laws pertaining to schools. Another difficulty in Angola — the customs which this government exacts on drugs which we import for free distribution amongst the natives. I have just received drugs costing \$200 in England, yet I have had to pay \$85 duties on them. These enormous charges make our medical work very difficult for we are unable to obtain all the drugs we need. The present order does not meet our needs, for the 3,000 monthly treatments require a goodly supply of medicines and other requisites.

*F. B. Bier.*

## Czechoslovakia

VERY little authentic information comes out of the disturbed areas in Central Europe. In an atmosphere of propaganda and counter propaganda it is impossible to say that any given item of "news" is true or fictitious. A few facts that suggest wide-spread hardship and persecution are furnished in a letter from Prague written by a brother, mature and sober-minded, personally known to the editors, who has been laboring in the Gospel in that country for more than twenty years. For obvious reasons the names of persons and places are withheld, although these are given in the letter referred to.

In a place occupied by the Poles the building of a long established church was closed at once. When the people gathered around the church and sang their hymns, the police appeared dreadfully beating and dispersing them. Men were taken to the police station and bloodily injured there. On twenty-four hours' notice six-hundred families were compelled to move into Czechoslovakia. In another nearby place about one-hundred-eighty peasant families, and in still another about four-hundred families, were compelled to move also on twenty-four hours' notice. You can imagine the horrors of such speedy moving; many lost everything. From the districts occupied by Hungarian soldiers, two thousand refugees came into — on Saturday and Sunday. They were driven out so speedily that they were not even sufficiently clothed, although many had been rich. On one Sunday thirteen refugees were in a morning meeting in one place, all suffering and destitute. One of them died and was hastily buried at nine o'clock the next morning.

There are more than one-hundred-thousand refugees in the new Czechoslovakia and this

does not include all that desire to flee the new regime. In — and —, occupied by the Hungarians, guns and tanks were used against those that desired to leave. In —, now under Polish control, five-hundred miners, who desired to belong to Czechoslovakia, never came out of the mine. We shall never know how many were killed outright or tortured to death under such circumstances because writing about these things is forbidden.

A brother who succeeded in reaching —, a former soldier in the Czechoslovakian Army, returned to his old home to get the furniture; his wife and two children had gotten away. He was arrested and in the police station was several times awakened in the night and examined with a revolver at his chest. He said that many parts occupied by the Germans and the Poles are like cemeteries. This of his own knowledge for he was there and spoke with many.

Where meetings can be held the meetings are large. The believers are constantly driven closer to each other by the pressure of persecution.

In — in the northern part of Moravia, there is a large industrial city. The believers had a large hall lent to them by the managers of a factory. This was taken from them and they now gather in homes in three places in this large town. Thus the Gospel is spread from three centers. For the Lord's Day the believers hired a hall in a hotel. About one-hundred-fifty believers were at the Lord's Supper. Some came from places occupied by Poles and several of them crossed the frontier secretly, as they said: "to hear and to see you once more, probably for the last time." The fellowship of saints is sweet!

*I take a whole Christ for my Savior, I take the whole Bible for my staff, I take the whole church for my fellowship, and I take the whole world for my parish.*

*Augustine of Hippo (354-430 A. D.)*

To Mr. Richard Hill from a former student of the Brooklyn Training School for Missionaries:

Again I have to say "thank God" for a gift from dear Mrs. —; she was the first one to hand me a gift after I came to Brooklyn. How proud I was. My face colored up at taking what seemed like a tip, as I had taken an afternoon tea tray in to her and Mrs. Hill; I was always rather independent and did not then take it as from the Lord. A little thing that happened in my early days at 3rd Street, Brooklyn, strengthened my faith. I had been sending a young T. B. woman \$5 a month and I had written the usual cheery letter to her and put in the \$5 and was about to stick it. It was all I had in my hand just then and, as I was about to seal the en-

velope, I began to wonder if I ought not to save it towards my passage and other things since I was no longer earning. Then the thought came "Is this poor girl to go without necessaries because I am going to the foreign field?" So I closed the letter, went out, and posted it at once in case I should alter my mind. As I came in from posting that letter, you called me into your study and handing me a \$10 bill said that a friend has just sent a sum to be divided among the students and that was my share. I naturally went to my room and my knees in shame. I had almost begrudged the Lord \$5, and here He at once sent double to let me know He was no man's debtor. I have given freely since of all He sends me and never hesitated. How good and gracious the Lord is to His poor weak-kneed children!

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