

# FOREIGN MISSION JOURNAL, RICHMOND, VA.

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## IMPORTANT—READ THIS CAREFULLY.

The Journal is the organ of the Foreign Mission Board. It is devoted to foreign mission work. It teaches the fundamental principles of missions. It brings the latest news from the foreign fields. It contains many pictures of scenes in distant lands and of the work of our missionaries. It has a department for the W. M. U. with a monthly program for the missionary meeting. It has a department also for the young people. It is edu-

cational, instructive, and inspirational. It is indispensable to missionary workers. It ought to go into every Southern Baptist home. It will be stimulating and helpful wherever circulated. We appeal to the friends of foreign missions to help us secure a large increase in our circulation at this time when the gospel is making such splendid conquests in mission lands.

## A SONG OF PRAISE IN TIME OF BATTLE.

This is the title of the Jubilee report of the China Inland Mission which was presented at a meeting held in London, May 11th, 1915. The report begins with this incident:

"In one of Eye-Witness' recent letters from the Front, we were told that above the thunder of the big guns at Neuve Chappelle was heard the song of a lark. The little songster, whose nest was among the shell-torn and blasted battlefields of earth, had found a place for song high up in the ampler air of heaven. High overhead, all undeterred by the strife and carnage below, the sweet minstrel was pouring out its very soul in rich and jubilant melody. Has not that little skylark a message for us today?

Shall we not seek  
On the wings of  
faith to rise and  
sing our song of  
praise in this sad day of battle? Let  
us mount up above the storms of time  
into the region of worship and adora-  
tion where we may abundantly utter

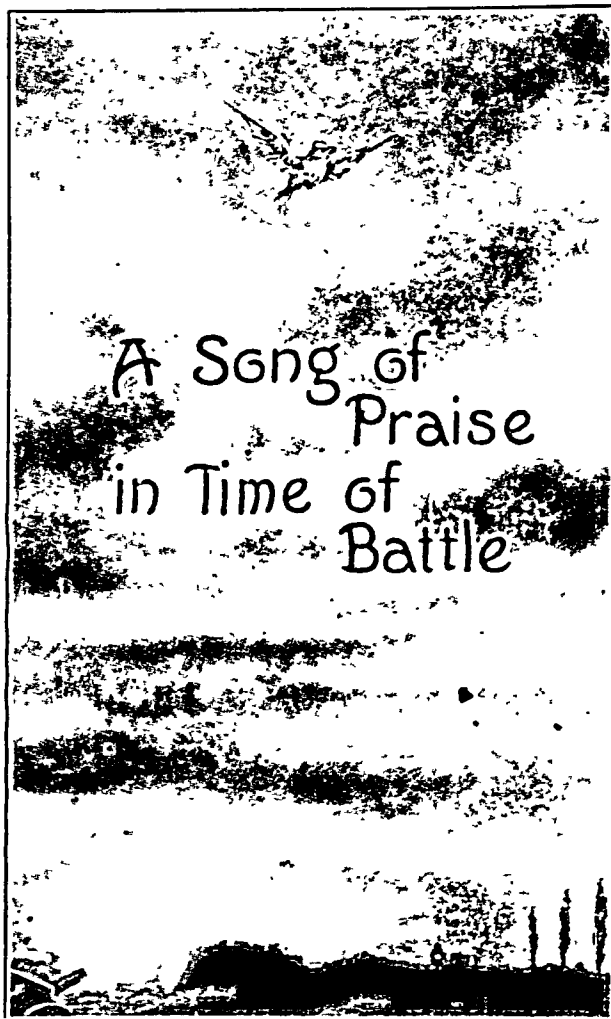
the memory of God's great goodness."

Does not this glorious spirit which inspired the Jubilee Meeting of the China Inland Mission contain a strong appeal to Southern Baptists at this time?

This Mission draws its main support from the countries which are engaged in the European War. Their resources,

both of men and of money, are being depleted by the war and the situation which confronts them must be exceedingly difficult. But they rise above it all into the realm of praise and thanksgiving, and celebrate their Jubilee Year with the earnest determination of pressing on in their great work in China. Shall not we who are so much better off relatively, who have so many causes for great gratitude, rise above all difficulties into a close fellowship of wor-

ship and praise of our Lord and determine to make this the greatest year in the history of our foreign mission work?





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## THE COST OF THE CRITICISM OF HOME EXPENDITURES.

The following article is taken from an extended statement by the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society on the subject of home expenditures. We commend it to the careful consideration of Southern Baptists at this time:

To criticize is human and occasions for criticism are inevitable in the lives of individuals and in all organizations of human beings. As has already been stated the officers and Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society not only expect to receive criticisms but they welcome all that are suggestive and are founded on fact. They are not unduly sensitive personally; and, indeed, are not thinking of themselves but of the work and the known disastrous effect of constant destructive criticism, especially that which is not justified by facts. The effect of these things upon those who are making wills or who would take out annuity bonds is known to be most serious, and it is certain that thousands of dollars have been lost to the Society because of them. Criticisms probably result in more loss annually than the excess of expenditures complained of. Too little thought has been given to this phase of the subject.

Take, for example, the case of a man who has been giving to missions for years in a small way, guided largely by sentimental regard for certain missionaries. At length he hears it stated, and the statement is repeated many times, that a large part of his money goes to pay the exorbi-

tant salaries of men who do little but draw their salaries and travel about luxuriously at his expense. He does not know that such statements are utterly untrue. How much missionary zeal and faith must this man have to continue his offerings? Here is a man of means who, like multitudes, had never given anything to missions, until he was finally aroused through contact with the Laymen's Movement. No sooner has he begun to give, however, than he hears that oft repeated calumny, with variations that "It costs a dollar to send a dollar," or that as compared with other societies, our own is conducted in an "unbusinesslike and extravagant manner." Perhaps he has neither time nor opportunity nor disposition to inquire as to the truth or untruth of these statements; or maybe he is trustful and accepts them at their face value; or possibly he does take the pains to inquire of his pastor, who shares the natural inclination to accept criticisms as fair, and not having the facts at hand to deny them, fears that "they may be all too true." Again he may read in one of the denominational papers an article by one who assumes to know, possibly a missionary, which confirms his worst suspicions, for surely these good men would not write in condemnation unless they had facts to go upon. Just how much momentum must this man have gained since his laymen's convention to carry him over these obstructions and to reach a point where he can deliver his gifts for missions?

Business men would not expect to secure more customers by defaming their business. Can one imagine, for example, that there would ever appear in "The Ford Times," published by the Ford Motor Company in Detroit, an article by one of the stockholders criticising the administration? This little monthly and its contributors "boost" only. Baptists are stockholders in the Foreign Mission Society and should be careful not to do or say anything that is certain to injure its reputation. It is true that our Baptist papers are independent publications, and that just and constructive criticism is not only permissible but welcome. But the spreading of rumor, the magnifying of trifling errors in administration, and especially the childish and untruthful criticism based on misconception and misinformation,—these are what tend to destroy confidence and oftentimes actually stop giving to benevolent organizations, which are peculiarly dependent upon sympathy, sentiment and confidence. This is what makes criticisms cost so much, and this is why it certainly is fair to ask that all criticisms before being made public should be subjected to verification and the scrutiny of good judgment. No one pleads for the denial of the right to criticise; but in behalf of such immortal interests as are involved in the work of missions, it is

right to ask that criticism shall not be merely destructive, obstructive and picaresque, but that it shall be founded on facts, Christian in spirit, and constructive and helpful in purpose.

We have spoken of money loss; there are other things quite as important as money. Consider the young people in our Sunday schools and churches and the young men being trained for the ministry who constantly hear these false reports and wrong deductions from recognized facts. What kind of advocates for missions will they be when they are ready to serve as Sunday school teachers, deacons, treasurers of benevolent funds and pastors? We should long ago have had a much larger income had it not been for these hindrances. We lose as fast as we gain. It costs money to repair damages.

This is not an intimation that the denomination should now quietly accept the inevitable, and that friendly constructive criticism should cease. It is rather a suggestion, an earnest plea that we now do something that will settle matters for a few years at least and thus enable the Board and the officers to give their undivided attention to the work to which they have been appointed. These constant agitations are diverting, weakening and wasteful.

• • • • •

## IDOLATRY IN JAPAN—A MOST INTERESTING LETTER.

C. T. WILLINGHAM.

Several weeks ago I had occasion to be in Kyoto. After finishing with the business which called me there I spent a half day in sightseeing. Let me tell you of two or three things I saw.

Kyoto is the old capital of Japan. It is also the headquarters of Japanese Buddhism. Among the famous temples I visited, two are especially well known, the Nishi (West) Hongwanji, and the Higashi (East) Hongwanji. The day I was in the city the Higashi Hongwanji temple was

celebrating the opening of a new gate which was opened for the first time that day. Three years had been spent in building the gate. It was beautifully decorated with fine carvings. Priests from all parts of the country had assembled in Kyoto to take part in the celebration. I saw only a part of it, but that little was interesting. Floor-matting was laid from the new gate to another gate about a square distant so the priests could walk through the streets without getting their

feet soiled. All the priests taking part in the celebration adorned in their gorgeous robes, formed a procession, came out through the new gate, passed down the street through masses of humanity and entering by an old gate went back into the temple grounds. At the end of the procession several priests came bearing on their shoulders a car in which sat the head priest of the temple. I doubt if there were less than three hundred priests in the procession. One rarely ever has the opportunity to see so many different shades of color as could be seen by looking down the long line of priests three abreast. As it was a holiday occasion of course many colors were also to be seen by looking at the holiday clothes of the thousands of spectators. I was surprised to hear that the gate took three years for building. It is about twenty-five feet high, about twenty feet wide and about the same in depth. There may have been times when the work was at a standstill for a while. I was not told of this.

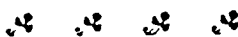
I visited another temple where there are a thousand idols just alike representing the same God. Each image is about five feet tall. Why they should have ever gone to the trouble to make so many images just alike to put in the same temple is a matter I did not have explained to me. These gilded gods certainly presented the appearance of being able to help no one. This impression was deepened when a man at a table asked the visitors to con-

tribute something to help keep them and the temple in good repair.

As I went out of the temple I noticed what I had observed at some of the other temples. There were money changers having stalls just out of the entrance. On their tables were high piles and long strings of the least valued coin in the Empire. These coins are of copper with a hole in the middle. They are worth only about one twentieth of a cent. Until a few years ago they were in regular circulation, but are now considered so cheap that they do not find their way into circulation. As the worshippers feel that they must have something to throw into the money box when they go into the temple they get a few cents changed into these coins of small value and satisfy themselves by throwing in a liberal supply. The money changers get a fresh supply from the temple authorities and so the round continues. As I saw these money changers and understood what was going on I felt ashamed to think that so many people in my home land also seek the small coin when they go to worship.

Having seen so much in this Buddhist stronghold I returned home with the realization more forcibly impressed upon me that Christians should do more in sending workers to this country and in giving better equipment for missionary work. May the readers of these lines do all possible to help us combat the forces of false religion.

Kokura, Japan.



## THE BEST MEETING IN OUR HISTORY.

Here is a picture of our Association which met this year at Soochow. We often read in the papers that the meeting this year was the best that we have ever attended, and it ought to be that way, if any progress is being made. Every one said that our meeting this year was truly the best in the history of our Association. It was the best especially in two things,

fundamental things; Harmony and progress in self-support. Every one seemed to be in harmony with every other one and with every thing that was proposed. Self-support is making very rapid strides. The Chinese are beginning to realize that the work is theirs and we missionaries are beginning to realize it too and to take our proper place among the Chinese as

helpers. The Chinese seeing this at this meeting appreciated it more than I can express in this article. They raised \$500 Mex. for the Home Board, and \$140,

lieve that it would be a good thing for us to assist this board and let them have a part of our work. Our seven or eight schools in Shanghai are all self supporting



The Kiangsu Baptist Association.

enough for two Seminary students, for the Seminary. They will select two men now in the Seminary. This is a start in the direction of supporting them all some day. This home board is a start in the direction of supporting the evangelistic work. I be-

except the rent of buildings. The Judson Fund will help us to be completely self-supporting.

R. T. BRYAN.

Shanghai, China.



## ISOLATED CHRISTIANS—A LARGE CLASS.

MISSIONARY J. R. SAUNDERS.

"Cast Thy Bread upon the Waters; for Thou shalt find it after Many days."

This encouraging truth was brought to my heart in a recent trip into the interior of the Hak-ka field in a most forcible way. I was far away from any church spending the night in a dirty dingy Chinese Inn. My Chinese traveling companions and I had spent much of the day traveling in the cold and rain. We reached this inn late at night, bodies drenched and tired. We had to spend the night in a small room with no floor but the earth, no window or door could be left open for ventilation because of thieves that infested the mountains all around us. Idolatry was seen on every hand. The inn-keeper burnt his in-

cense and paid homage to the gods made with hands. There seemed nothing to indicate that the light of His presence had ever shone on this section.

We were getting ready to cross the mountains and visit one of our farthest away churches. We rose early and made preparations to start. As we were standing by the inn door watching the clouds and taking notice of the things that might befall us that day, one old man with a little boy came forward with a happy face, giving me the Christian greeting and asking me some questions about my church. He found out that I was a missionary of the Baptist faith, and his heart was stirred with a peculiar joy. He asked me



about Dr. E. Z. Simmons. I told him that this hero of over fifty years of service as a missionary was now in Heaven, having finished his earthly pilgrimage over two years before. The old man with a sense of pride and delight told me of hearing the Gospel from Dr. Simmons nearly twenty years ago. He pictured the whole affair and repeated the message that gave him the light almost just as it must have come from the lips of this missionary. Though the missionary had told the story in a different dialect, it has reached his heart and found permanent growth—"bringing forth in the kingdom of our God precious seeds unto life eternal." He said: "I believe in the true God. I worship Him, and mean to teach my little grand-son to worship the God of all the earth. I am happy to see you, and I mean to visit you at your home." This old man is seventy-three years old, an honored citizen in a town quite a distance from where he heard the Gospel, but he is still witnessing for the Saviour in a section ex-

ceedingly dark and idolatrous. Though the light from him does not shine bright, yet it shines and gives us the assurance that the bread cast on the waters years ago is giving strength and life to this old man, and shall keep him to the end when he will be presented perfect before the great White Throne.

We believe that this man represents a large class found often times in isolated sections. They have heard the message of life possibly but one time, and were permitted to hear it no more; but the quickening power of the Spirit of God did the rest and they are now His though dwelling apart from any church or fellow-comrades in the faith. By their quiet lives and trust they are preparing the whole land for the messenger who will afterwards come their way. Many times as we pass into new fields in unexpected places, we meet such people and our hearts take courage knowing that men often build better than they know.

. . . . .

## PROHIBITION IN JAPAN

Many states have gone "dry" recently. The temperance wave has swept Russia and there are distinct ripples in France, and England seems about to begin some sort of a bath.

Hakata railway station, Fukuoka, went dry, or nearly so on New Year's Day. Anyone living in Japan knows well that the New Year celebration is rank with drunkenness and all its attendant circumstances. Many people who do not drink at any other time think that they must then because "it is the custom." But during last summer a temperance society was organized with over one hundred members. So this year the station master was brave enough to leave sake out of the fare. His many callers were served with a favorite drink made from parched grain. We may be sure that none were harmed, and that all could feel that it was a new year worth while.

The usual excursion for railway employees was held in March. The Western Kyushu section met in Fukuoka. Three special trains brought the people for a day, re-

turning in the evening. During the five days 7,500 came. They met in the largest theatre, afterward spending the remaining hours in sightseeing. One splendid feature of it was that for the entire trip, sake was prohibited. Being in the railway mission work I was invited. I met the superintendent of the Kryusha lines with his wife who are both earnest Christians. The wives of many of the men were also present. All of the people were happy, and it was a fine example of temperance, for even in the parks none of these thousands of people brought even beer. I was proud of my railway friends, and of the lesson the policemen learned from them.

The railway evangelist has now worked one year. We have a host of friends. But above all we rejoice in the number of enquirers. There are now about twenty-five of these men, and our work has reached its second stage, that of caring for enquirers.

Here in Fukuoka Evangelist Goto teaches Bible two evenings a week at the Railway dormitory. E. O. MILLS. Fukuoka.



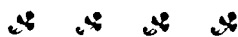
## THE BOARD MEETING.

Most of the space in the Editorial Department of the Journal this month is given to the reports of two committees appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Board, held June 16-17, as these reports give the most important features of the meeting, which was largely attended, and which entered earnestly, carefully and enthusiastically into every feature of the work.

In the matter of reorganization, made

necessary by the action of the Houston Convention, the Board elected the two former Secretaries, whose duties will remain practically the same, but they will be designated simply as "Secretaries of the Foreign Mission Board."

A great task of unspeakable importance lies before the denomination in reference to our foreign mission work. Can we not all now give ourselves with earnestness and devotion to the task?



## THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The general annual meeting of the Foreign Mission Board was held in Richmond, Virginia, June 16-17, with all the State members present except four. Dr. B. C. Hening, Vice-President, and Dr. O. F. Gregory, Secretary of the Convention, ex-officio members of the Board, were also present. The local members were all present except three.

The session was marked by the closest attention to business, devoted earnestness of purpose, and great deference to the will of the Convention, so far as this could be ascertained. From the outset, there was determined effort to do the work committed to the Board in the most effective manner at the least possible expense. A special committee was appointed, with time sufficient to look thoroughly into the whole matter of the financial conduct of the Board, and report at a later meeting. While the members were moved by the desire to retrench, they constantly had

before them the enlarging vision of the present opportunity in world missions, and with the consciousness that opportunity spells responsibility, they found themselves straitened to make reduction where it was found that economy already marked the management of the Board.

We wish to call attention to the fact that \$45,715 of the expenses of the Board are items over which the Board has no direct control, namely: expenses in the states, \$22,765; the interest account, \$15,474, and items such as the expenses of the Woman's Missionary Union, the Laymen's Committee, the Convention itself and its special committees, ordered or approved by the Convention, amounting to \$7,476.

The members were greatly impressed with Dr. Love's presentation of the task before us for the year. It is to be a year of marvelous opportunity for our work, and all felt a compelling power to go forward.



According to instructions from the Convention, the Board went into the reorganization of its work, electing two additional secretaries of the Board—Drs. Smith and Ray—whose duties are under the supervision of the Corresponding Secretary, and which are defined as follows:

To Dr. Smith was assigned the conduct of the *Foreign Mission Journal*, the editing of tracts and papers, the conduct of the home offices, and such active service in the interest of the Board as he may be able to render in visiting churches, conventions, etc. To Dr. Ray was assigned the correspondence with foreign missionaries, the gathering and arranging of information concerning foreign fields, the conduct of the educational work of the Board and the conduct of the continuing campaign of the Board in behalf of the Judson Memorial. As occasion may offer, he is also to aid in the work of stimulating and informing the missionary interest of the people at home.

With reference to the State Boards, a request was made, (1) that all foreign mission collections be forwarded promptly at the first of the month. (2) That, considering the necessity of lessening the expenses of the Foreign Mission Board, we request our State Boards not to make any charges against foreign mission money gathered in their respective states where it is possible for them to omit such charge, and that, in no case, they charge more than three and one-half per cent., and where the State Boards do not have charge of this matter, this request be made of the state organization in charge of this matter.

A special committee was appointed to consider the Board's attitude on union effort in mission work and make a statement full and complete on this matter. We find that, in order to make an intelligent statement, considerable time will be required in the way of correspondence, etc.

One of the most marked features of the Board meeting was the testimony to the work of the Field (or Enlistment) Secretaries. It was brought out that these men had done some of the most thorough and economical enlistment work done by any agency of our Convention, and as we can-

not think for a moment that the Foreign Board can succeed without enlistment work, it was decided that at this juncture the services of these men are indispensable. A special committee, appointed to investigate the matter, reported that "after the most thorough and painstaking investigation possible, your committee is convinced that the work of our Field Secretaries in promoting missionary education, better plans for financing the Kingdom through church to church campaigns, associational mission conferences, Missionary Day in the Sunday School, general enlistment and stimulating interest in the weekly offering and Every Member Canvass has proved itself invaluable. We, therefore, not only give the work of these men our enthusiastic commendation, but recommend the employment of three Field Secretaries, one each for the Eastern, Central and Western sections, recommending to these secretaries that they seek to make their expenses as economical as possible consistent with efficiency and the best obtainable results. For the Eastern section we recommend the election of Rev. C. J. Thompson; for the Central section, the election of Rev. C. D. Graves, and the Western section to be supplied by the Board when practicable."

The showing of the Judson Centennial Fund was one of the marvels of our Convention work, and bears upon its face the marks of Divine approval. We most heartily urge its completion within the present Convention year, as one of the greatest achievements before us. As a special committee has been appointed to report on this matter, we content ourselves with simple mention of it here.

The State members of the Board, at the completion of their labors, returned homeward with enlarged vision of the work before them, possessed by a consuming desire to be of service to their brethren in the various states for the speedy bringing in of the Kingdom.

W. F. YARBROUGH,  
F. Y. CAMPBELL,  
GEO. HYMAN,  
W. F. POWELL,  
C. T. TAYLOR.

## THE JUDSON CENTENNIAL FUND.

The following committee report was adopted at the annual meeting of the Board, June 16-17:

The Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention begs to express its great gratification at the success which has attended the Judson Centennial Fund Movement, so far, and to express the opinion that it would have been fully completed by the last meeting of the Convention, had not unusual conditions prevailed by reason of the European War.

We record our highest appreciation of the wise and effective work of Dr. T. B. Ray and his associates in the conduct of this campaign. We believe that the plan of making an accurate survey of the entire field and planning before the brotherhood definite objects for definite ends, has not only ministered in a large way to the success of this movement, but will aid greatly in the organization of our foreign mission work on every field for more effective service than has heretofore been attained.

We are deeply gratified at the action of the Southern Baptist Convention at its last meeting in Houston, Texas, in extending the time one year in which to complete the raising of this Fund.

It is our conviction that the accomplishment of this task will bring on a new day in the consciousness of our people, and that they will be enabled, hereafter, to un-

dertake even larger tasks by reason of the fact that this one has been accomplished. It has really been a great undertaking, and the expenses incurred in its conduct have, in our judgment, been wise and economical.

We make a most earnest plea to Southern Baptists that they do not fail to round out the full sum before the next meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention, and we appeal to every pastor within the bounds of the Convention to open the way to the representatives of the Judson Centennial effort, and to all laymen to give active co-operation to this end. The success of this enterprise means the heartening of our people, great stimulation to our work and tremendous benefit to our foreign mission enterprise, while, on the other hand, to fail so near the goal will greatly discourage our constituency and our missionaries, and do our work immeasurable hurt.

We, therefore, with confidence in God and in the faithful interest of our brethren in His cause, set our faces resolutely and hopefully to the completion of this enterprise and believe we shall succeed.

B. C. HENING,  
J. L. GROSS,  
F. H. FARRINGTON,  
B. D. GAW,  
W. C. JAMES.

✻ ✻ ✻ ✻

## HEARING THE MISSIONARIES

Reading the JOURNAL is like hearing the missionaries. In all our conventions and other gatherings where it is possible, there has grown up an insistent demand on the part of the people for hearing the workers from the front—so much so that it will be absolutely necessary in all these meetings to arrange in some way for the missionaries to have more time to speak. Of course, nothing is quite so satisfactory as

the living voice. For most of our people, however, the opportunity for hearing the voice of the missionary comes but seldom. The next best thing is to read the letters of missionaries fresh from the fields of their activity. By far the larger part of the Foreign Mission Journal is made up of articles, letters and news notes from the men and women at the front. It is our purpose more and more to make the

Journal the mouthpiece of the missionaries. Only a small part of the space is given to anything else.

To make up for the absence of the living voice of the missionary, the Journal is liberally illustrated with pictures from

work, nothing equals our missionary magazines. Such information is indispensable to the best interest in the work and success in enlisting workers. We cannot place too much emphasis upon the importance and value of our denominational



A Number of the Missionaries at the Houston Convention.

In the rear from left to right—J. M. Justice, Mrs. Justice, J. H. Benson, F. M. Edwards, Mrs. John Lake, T. B. Ray, Jno. Lake, D. H. LeSueur, R. P. Mahon. In front—Z. C. Taylor, Jno. W. Lowe, W. E. Crocker, J. S. Cheavens, J. G. Chastain, L. L. Johnson.

the fields which give impressions of the work and the conditions which surround the missionary. These scenes often express more than words can convey. We are living in an age of pictures. Much of the world's information is conveyed through pictures, and to a great extent the people are being entertained by this means. More and more the Journal will make use of this powerful adjunct to the printed page.

As channels of direct, up-to-date, inspiring information concerning our mission

magazines. There is no other way in which this information concerning our foreign work can be obtained in such fullness and freshness. For this reason nothing can take the place of the *Foreign Mission Journal* among Southern Baptist. Other aids such as mission study books, tracts, pamphlets and "Royal Service," with its fine systematic treatment of the topics on the Monthly Program, may be needful and very helpful, but the *Journal* is essential.

## NOTES OF INTEREST.

Rev. J. J. Taylor and family, of Brazil, are now at home for a well-earned rest. His home address during his furlough will be Wake Forest, N. C.



Rev. J. W. Newbrough, of Chihuahua, Mexico, has been compelled to come home on account of sickness. He is now at Palacios, Texas.



Miss Sallie Priest, of Shanghai, has been forced to come home on account of sickness. Her home address is 2875 W. 33rd street, Denver, Colo. The doctor gives her hope of the entire recovery of her health.



Rev. E. A. Jackson and family, of Brazil, have come home on furlough, arriving at Abingdon, Va., on May 31st. After years of strenuous work in a great field, they are much in need of rest.



Mrs. G. W. Greene, of Canton, has come home on a six months' furlough. Her daughter, Miss Valeria Greene, is taking her place in the Women's Training School during her absence.



Rev. A. B. Deter and family sailed for Brazil on the 12th of June, on their way back to their work in Sao Paulo. Brother Deter was able to do much fine work for the Judson Centennial Fund and in visiting the churches while at home.



Mrs. W. T. Lumbley, of Africa, is spending the time of her furlough in England. We hope that the few months' rest in a higher climate will restore her strength and enable her to return with new vigor to her great work among the women and girls of Africa.



Rev. R. M. Logan and family sailed for Buenos Aires from New York, on June 12th. Brother Logan spent his furlough partly in Ireland, of which country he is a native, and partly in the United States, for the purpose of visiting the churches

and becoming better acquainted with the people of the Southern Baptist Convention. We wish for them great success as they return to their work.



Rev. E. A. Nelson sailed for Para, Brazil, on the steamship Stephen, from Hampton Roads, Va., on June 14th. He goes back to his vast field in the Amazon Valley alone, and is greatly disappointed that no new workers could go with him.



Gratifying progress has been made in the matter of building houses of worship by the members of the churches in the Bahia field. At the dedication of the spacious house of worship at Duas Barras, the heart of the good deacon who gave the land and unimproved building, was so flooded with joy at seeing the young people turn to the Lord that he came to Missionary Jackson and offered land for an agricultural, industrial and normal school if the Mission should wish to locate it there. Buildings were put up at Jeque, Genipapo, Boa Esperance, Genebra and the Pimenteira church is gathering materials with which to build. Other churches and congregations are planning to build during the year 1915.



Missionary E. A. Jackson, of Bahia, writes: "While prayer is going up to the Lord for workers the spirit of co-operation with Him in preparing them is growing. Several churches make monthly contributions and a Bahia deacon continues to support a fine young man in the Rio Seminary. At the Arroz Novo Convention two young men, the brightest in the church, heeded the call to the ministry. One of them sold his land and horse to defray his expenses, the other led his classes soon after reaching the Seminary. Four Bahia boys did good work at the Rio Seminary and three others helped Brother Hamilton in the city work while they studied at Pernambuco. There are three more we hope to send to the seminaries in 1915.

Through the trained native the direct work of evangelization is largely to be accomplished."



A SONNET TO JAPAN.

Thou lovely Island Kingdom, on whose shore

The sun doth rise in all his splendor rare  
And send o'er wave his rays through morning air

To kiss thy eager smiling face before  
He welcome enters China's open door,  
If thou'd but with me all thy beauties share—

Thy scenery grand, thy flowers sweet  
and fair—

I'd be content to leave thee nevermore.

Thy people have their hermit walls cast down

To let the King's ambassadors come in.  
(May Jesus hear their pleading anxious call,

And grant that each may wear a golden crown!)

For Thee, O God, I would this nation win—  
Japan, to me the dearest of them all!

—A STUDENT VOLUNTEER.



Dr. T. W. Ayers writes:

"I have succeeded in buying one of the best lots in Lung Ko for the erection of our chapel. It is near the main business street of the city, and is 40 by 150 feet. This is not only large enough for our present need, but will answer for the building of a large church when the necessity demands it. I am now having the material put on the lot for the chapel, and next week will go down to superintend the building of the chapel. Hope to have it finished and ready for occupancy by July 1st. I think you will never have to complain of me holding money which I have asked for to build.

All agree that I have been fortunate in getting the lot in Lung Ko at this time, as it is one of the places which the Japanese have included in their demands. At present we do not know whether it has been given them or not.

I am now building the house which the Chinese gave the money to have built so

as to enlarge the capacity of our men's hospital. It is being covered today, and I will soon have it in shape so that I can go to Lung Ko.



Missionary Frank Rawlinson of Shanghai writes:

"Our Shanghai Boys' School has been established about fifteen years. When I first came to Shanghai it had about thirty pupils and was in rented quarters in a very undesirable location. During the last year we have completed our new building, and in the last two years the number of students has gone from sixty to one hundred. Although our new building was only finished this year we are already full with seventy boarding pupils and thirty-one day pupils. We are now able to run this school on the income derived from the students so that unless exceptional cases arise we hope to do without asking from the Board in future and indeed all our schools in Shanghai are now run on the same basis. The boys have a Y. M. C. A. of their own and have recently organized a student volunteer band. We are going to have a larger number of graduates than ever before. Furthermore, the school is improving in that a larger proportion of old pupils returned this year than ever before.



Special Notice—We desire to call special attention to the statement of the plans which have been formed by the leaders of the Laymen's Movement for wiping out the debt on our Home and Foreign Mission Boards on page 22 of this Journal. This effort is of tremendous interest to our foreign mission work. Its success is the only thing that will enable us to maintain the work and send out a few new missionaries to points where they are imperatively needed. If the laymen can pay off the debt and the full apportionment for foreign missions can be raised we will be able to do a great year's work and come to its close in fine financial condition. We urge all those who are interested in the cause of missions to read this setting forth of plans very carefully.



## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

CHRISTOPHER ENG, CO.

RICHMOND, VA.

### THE SUMMER READING-CIRCLE DURING THE WARM SUMMER MONTHS.

It is sometimes difficult to enlist the members of the churches in active work and very often a real progressive spirit of Christianity seems to be lacking. The question as to how to avoid this lack of progressiveness during these summer months naturally presents itself to one who is filled with the Spirit of the *living* Christ.

It has always been a hobby (if it can be called a hobby) of the writer to hold that it is rather peculiar for one to take only two weeks' vacation from their business and three or four months' vacation from God's work. It may be true that your pastor is going off for a vacation, or to conduct some revivals. It may be true that some of the leading members of your church have left the city for the summer. It may be true that you yourself are planning to take a vacation. But it will no doubt be true that a number, perhaps a large majority of the members of your church will stay on the ground during the entire summer. Why should we say that we shall have to wait until the fall before we can start anything new?

During the late afternoons it is very probable that one who is really interested in the matter could get together a group of friends and organize a Reading-Circle. It may be that a regular Mission Study Class for the summer months will prove more difficult, though we see no reason why even such a class should not be organized. The chief purpose, however, of this article is to urge that some live, wide-awake member of each church get together a group of friends to meet every afternoon for two weeks, or one afternoon a week for eight or ten weeks, and read through some

one of our very attractive mission books. We can offer for such reading attractive biographies, thrilling in their descriptive power, truthful in the facts related, inspiring in their call to service, and upbuilding in their general tone.

We would recommend for such Reading-Circles for young people the book, "Servants of the King" or "Ann of Ava," or the new book which will soon be off the press, "Comrades in Service," which is a collection of eleven brief biographies; any one of which books can be secured from the Educational Department of the Foreign Mission Board, Richmond, Virginia.

For older people we can recommend some one of the new Mission Study books, or some biography of a great missionary hero.

We invite your correspondence.



"Missions in the Plan of the Ages" (Third Edition) by William Owen Carver, M. A., Th. D. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. 262 pages.

In this book we have an excellent treatment of a subject which has not been discussed, heretofore in a worthwhile way. In the last edition of the book the author has added a note outlining three separate courses of twelve lessons each, which courses may be pursued by classes in Mission Study in churches or in schools where a study of the entire book is not desired. The courses outlined are on the subjects: The Meaning of Missions; Missions in all the Scripture; Topical Studies.

The book itself contains a treatment of the Missionary Idea in the Bible; The Meaning of Missions to God, Their Author; to Jesus, Their Founder; to the Individual, Their Agent; to the Church, Their



Conservator; and to the World, Their Beneficiary. The author closes with a chapter on The Missionary Consummation:—the Prophecy of Missions.

The book as a whole gives one a new conception of the entire meaning of the Bible. One going through this book carefully cannot but complete the course with a new conception of the message of the Bible concerning the relation of the individual to his fellowman, and to his God. Missions, too, gains a new meaning.

We unhesitatingly recommend this book to students who desire to have their spiritual life as well as their intellectual life quickened by study and contemplation.



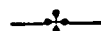
#### THE MISSION STUDY CLASS AT WORK IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

We are in receipt of a letter from a leader of a Mission Study Class in Missouri, stating that her class has taken over the conduct of missionary education in the Sunday School in the church of which she is a member. The class is really a large Missionary Committee of the Sunday School.

They are planning to have a Missionary Room in the Sunday School, with a live missionary teacher, and with maps, charts, curios and other equipment.

The plan is to have each class visit this Missionary Room in turn.

Why not make your Mission Study Class a self-appointed Missionary Committee in your entire church and get to work and do something? Don't just sit down and talk about how noble the beloved missionaries are and what wonderful sacrifices they are making, but get up and put some life in your own work, and see if you cannot get your men to go down in their pockets and meet the obligations of these missionaries about whom you have been studying.



#### THE MISSION STUDY CLASSES AT THE SUMMER ENCAMPMENTS.

In a number of the Baptist State Encampments there will be conducted Normal Mission Study Classes. These classes will be under the direction of efficient leaders who have taken the work under the gen-

eral direction of the Educational Department of the Foreign Mission Board. The Educational Department will have charge of classes at the following places: Blue Mountain, Miss.; South Mississippi Encampment, at Hattiesburg; the Encampment at Jefferson City, Tenn.; the Inter-mont Chataqua, at Bristol, Virginia; the Baptist Assembly, at Georgetown, Kentucky; Blue Ridge, Georgia, and the Mission School, at Ridgecrest, N. C.

In addition to this, we are co-operating with workers in some of the other Encampments, and are doing all we can to push missionary education. We earnestly plead to those who attend the Encampment to make room in their daily programs for the Mission Study Work, and for the popular programs on missions.

At some of the Encampments we are endeavoring to have a Story Telling Hour for children, using mission stories for this work.

In addition to the Story Telling Hour it is possible that at a few of the Encampments there will be given a demonstration, using the new play on Brazil. In another note in these columns we call attention to this play.



#### A NEW MISSIONARY PLAY.

There has just come off the press a new play based on incidents related in Dr. T. B. Ray's book, "Brazilian Sketches." This play has been written for us by Miss Margaret Boswell. The play is called "In Brazil." We wish to take this means of publicly thanking Miss Boswell for contributing her work to the cause of missionary education.

Single copies of the play sell for twenty-five cents, postpaid; and enough copies for the fourteen principal participants can be secured for \$2.00, postpaid.

We sincerely hope that a large number of churches will order copies of the play and have it presented before their Sunday Schools. We feel sure that a presentation of this play will prove very much worth while in many ways.

Copies may be ordered from the Educational Department of the Foreign Mission Board, Richmond, Virginia.



#### CHEERING NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

I wished so much to send you a good full report of this part of the field, for the first quarter of the year, but alas I am overwhelmed with work, and I cannot do so. We have been exceedingly busy all these weeks and months, and of course doubly so since Brother Edwards left for the United States. As you know, I am

Pastor Cresenberg writes that the cause is really making much progress. T. C. Bagby has charge of the work in a large section of this city, and also divides time with me in Santos and Guarujá.

My own time has also been considerably taken up in looking after the work of the Home Mission Board, of which I am Secretary. This Board has work at present in



Women's Society at the Rua Imperial Church, Brazil.

alone as missionary preacher (Brother Langston cannot of course yet speak Portuguese and our son is not a missionary of the Board though doing the full work of a missionary) in this great state of 3,000,000 souls and city of 400,000. The work, however, is in a very encouraging state, and indeed the outlook is really very cheering. In the two main churches of this city and in Santos with its 70,000 souls in spite of our leaving there no resident pastor or preacher conversions have been frequent, and we have had baptisms nearly every Sunday recently. At all these churches our congregations have been excellent, while in Campinas and Jundiahy,

the two great states of Parana and Matto Grosso, the latter twice as large as Texas. From both these states come most encouraging accounts of the progress of the cause. In the far away wilds of the second state mentioned great things are happening. Our missionary continues to make long journeys in all that region where a new church has just been organized, and where the converts are preaching the Gospel across the frontier in the Republic of Bolivia.

Our school has necessarily been greatly hampered by the lack of a proper building and by the terrible financial stringency everywhere. Many who would gladly do so

cannot send their children and we cannot take them free. In spite of all hindrances, however, we manage to keep all departments going, and are in no wise discouraged by the outlook. Oh, that we had a



Brother and Sister, Members of Baptist Church, Pernambuco.

building of our own! What wonders could be done in building up a real Womans College in this intellectual center of Brazil.

W. B. BAGBY.

Sao Paulo, Brazil.

#### TWO INTERESTING EVENTS.

Last week I helped our Russian pastor, Cristobal Vanag to inaugurate the hall in Canuelas, the new outstation on the Southern Railway, a little over an hour from my house on the train. The trains are so convenient that I can reach home each night after the services.

We began April 20, Tuesday and continued through Friday night. I have never

seen an opening to equal it in this country. It is a town of about twelve thousand people and has the name of being a cultured place. We were expecting considerable fanaticism but we were treated with the greatest consideration by the people and also by the authorities of the town. The Mayor released us from certain municipal taxes and told us to call if we needed anything of him. The Chief of Police was present one night and gave us protection each time that we asked it.

On the first night it rained but we had something like fifty men present. The next two nights the hall was full, over 100, and the last night there were about eighty. We had seats for only about sixty, and the remainder stood. We secured a good hall on the main street about half a square from the main plaza and about a square and a half from the church. We had only a few women, but the men were from all classes, from rich to poor, low society to the best, infidels and catholics and all gave excellent attention with the exception of a little disturbance one night. I never have seen greater respect or better attention paid than we received the last night.

Vanag is going into the work with all his heart and I believe that you will hear from him in the years to come. He is splendid at making friends. The work of Constitution church is doing well. We have received by baptism since the beginning of the year, nine members in all, for the first four months. The church in, general is in good condition and getting more than ever the idea of working for the Lord. We have some who are very active and earnest.

We recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of our church, with special services afternoon and evening of two days, April 1st and 2nd. We had Don Pablo Besson, Brethren Sowell, Hart, and L. C. Quarles present, who gave us some excellent addresses on the following subjects in order: "Baptists in History," "What Right has this Church to be called a Church of Christ," "What Christ and His Church Offer to the Youth of the Country." "The Love of Christ for His Church." Brother

Sowell also spoke on "Organized Cooperation of the Baptist Churches of the Capital and Surrounding Towns."

One of the practical results was the call made by our church to the others of the city and La Plata to meet and consider the organization of a district association. The Association has been organized and will hold its first meeting May 13. Seven churches constitute the charter members. I must close now. We are well and the boys are growing. They are six months old today.

THOS. SPIGHT.

Buenos Aires, Argentina,  
Casilla Del Cerreo 1571.



#### CORRELATED SCHOOLS FOR INTERIOR CHINA MISSION.

The Roman Catholics say "Give up the child while he is young, and you may have him after he is grown up." The meaning is evident, and is bearing its fruit here in China where for years Catholics and Protestants alike have been practicing the theory of getting the children of the Chinese under Christian influence.

In writing this article the writer would not think of making any comparison between the preaching of the Gospel and school work. Nothing can take the place of God's Word as it is given out through his servants or through His revealed Word. Just as Christian schools are a mighty factor in the homeland, so also are they being used in China for bringing people into the Kingdom of God and building up His church.

In the Interior China Mission we are seeking for a correlated school system which will include every village of Honan Province that has been reached by the Gospel. We do not think that the school can precede the evangelist, but that it should find its place along with him. Starting with the village schools doing primary work we are seeking to have schools for grammar work and on up, to the college grade. In this way we will be able to select, by competition, desirable pupils, those who give promise for the future,

rather than to fill our schools with undesirable students just for numbers.

For the financing of these village schools there are two methods. One is to help pay the teachers. That is to give the teacher from two and a half dollars to three dollars mex. (or about \$1.50 gold) each month and allow him to charge a small fee of the students, we having control of the school. The other method is to pay the teacher his salary of five or six dollars mex. (or about \$3.00 gold) each month and arrange school fees ourselves.

For six hundred dollars gold a year we can employ about twenty teachers with an average attendance of forty pupils, bringing us in contact with eight hundred boys and girls. Does it stop there? No, by touching these children we open the doors of their homes and with an average of six persons in these homes, 4,800 people are reached in one year for an outlay of six hundred gold dollars. What pastor in the homeland of this salary has an audience of this number? If you should only count on the opportunity for giving the Gospel to the people these schools are worth while, but instead of only creating this opportunity the schools are training the future citizens of China. The President of China by his order has failed to force the Chinese to cut off their queue but when these children have been taught the advantage there is in a boy not wearing long hair, then the queues will go. "A child shall lead them," God's Word is just as true concerning the children of China as it is concerning the children who makes music in the homes of your own fair southland.

School work is just being started in our Interior China Mission. Many schools have been opened this year. What we need is a man in each of the three centers of Interior China field who can supervise these schools letting the missionaries now on the field give all their time to their own work. Give us your earnest sympathetic prayers in this work.

WILSON FIELDER.

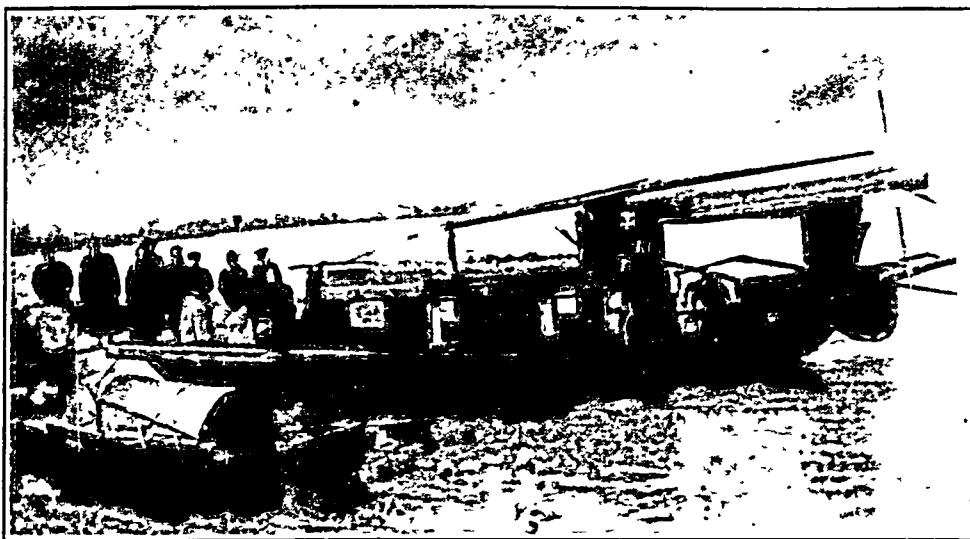
Kaifeng, Honan, China.

### ITINERATING IN KIANGSOO, CHINA.

This section of China is unsurpassed for its splendid waterways. Numerous lakes and canals connect almost every city and town of any prominence throughout this whole section. Thousands of house boats

We visited the Christians and conducted preaching and prayer services for them. In some places both Christians and unbelievers showed genuine hospitality. The poorest families threw open their homes and invited us to dine with them.

The straw hut in the cut is the home



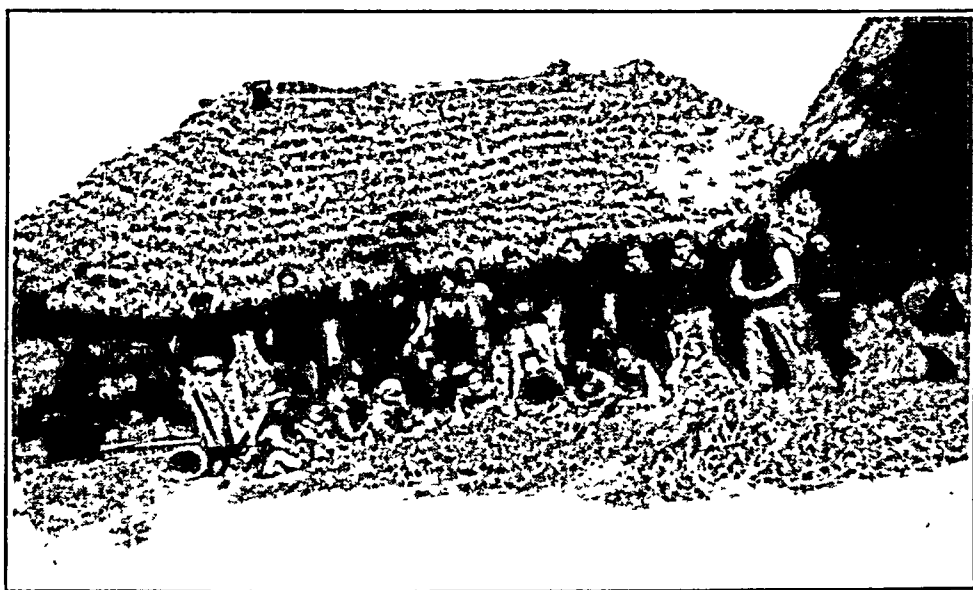
The House-Boat.

ply too and fro carrying passengers and merchandise.

The boat in the cut is a typical Chinese house boat which a band of Chinese Christian workers, and myself lived in for the greater part of a year. We conducted protracted meetings in all of our outstations

of one of our most zealous country Christians. He is the second man from the right.

In this straw house we sat down to a real nice country dinner from the Chinese standpoint. After dinner he and his friends escorted us to the neighboring vil-



The Straw House.

in Soochow district, averaging over a week to each locality. We visited in these centers fifty-one outlying villages and towns and preached to thousands of idol worshipers, and where possible left in their possession a gospel tract or a scripture portion.

lages, and took part in exhorting and witnessing to the love of God.

What we need to make this itinerant work more efficient is a good motor boat, and more spirit-filled men and women to push the work.

Soochow, China. P. W. HAMLETT.

## AN EASTER IN FLORENCE.

Leaving our little daughter in the care of kind friends it was with great pleasure that I was able to accompany my husband on a mission trip, for the first time since coming to Italy.

It would be difficult to find anything in the world more beautiful than Florence on an Easter morning, with its wonderful environs and decked churches. Ten o'clock found us at our Baptist place of worship in the old Palazzo Pazzi. The hall is very attractive but not nearly large enough for the crowds that fill it every Sunday night. The improvised baptistery was almost hidden amid growing palms and plants, for this morning four young people were to put on Christ in baptism (there could have been eight but for lack of room). Never have I seen the ceremony performed with more solemnity and grace. The lights were turned out leaving only two softly shaded in green and a choir of young voices sang as the pastor led the candidates into the water. After the baptism together with the new members we partook of the Lord's Supper. When the service was over we were welcomed by the people, and the cordiality took me back in mind to the good old Kentucky days. As Easter is celebrated by Italians as much as Christmas there was only one service on Sunday. Monday afternoon a meeting of the women of the church was called at the pastor's home. Twenty-five or more were present and after partaking of tea and cakes, we talked over the advisability of organizing a woman's society. There seemed to be a great deal of enthusiasm and it was decided to organize at once. So with the aid of the pastor and one of the elders the officers were nominated and elected, and I am sure we will hear good things of this organization. Monday night the Young People's Society met. After an informal reception we listened to a most interesting paper on Baptist doctrine. The room was filled with bright interesting young people all alive with zeal for the Master's Cause. I was especially attracted by one young married woman who had come to the Woman's meeting in the afternoon, had walked

three and a half miles home and returned in the evening with her husband and little boy. She is not a member yet but is converted and will be baptized later. A young soldier was there in his uniform telling everybody goodbye, as he was leaving Florence the next day for his post. The pastor was also in his uniform, as lieutenant, having been on duty all day. The crying need in Florence is for a church building with Sunday school rooms, parlors, etc., fully equipped for the work of a live and growing church. I pray that some day we may have a building worthy of that city of marvelous architecture and worthy of our cause.

EMMA G. GILL.

Rome, Italy.



## REACHING YOUNG MEN IN JAPAN.

The last week witnessed the opening of the Spring term of the Fukuoka Baptist Night School. The young men and boys were calling daily for the regulations of the school. When the opening night came several men had to stand while extra chairs could be brought into the chapel. Since then others have entered and the school is moving along nicely. It is an inspiration to speak to these men at the chapel service. They are men who are busy all day and have no time, even on Sunday for rest. We could not reach them with the Gospel message were it not for the night school. But through it we are able to teach them Christianity. To be able to tell the story to sixty men four nights a week is an opportunity not to be despised. Then the clerks in one of the leading banks of the city come to our home twice a week and we discuss religious subjects. Some of these men are graduates of the Imperial University. They care little for Buddhism. In fact, religion to them is superstition, but I find they are not utterly void of religion. They believe in morality as a good thing, of course. I trust that by constant contact with them they may learn to love Jesus Christ. One of them has already expressed a desire for study of the Bible and has attended church twice recently.



Yesterday in the pouring rain and driving wind I led a young man down into the river near Kurume and buried him in baptism. He is leaving Kurume to enter the higher commercial school at Kobe and wished to confess his Lord in baptism before he left and yesterday was the only time. I walked back to the preaching place in my wet clothes for we had no shelter under which to change our clothes. Some people would call us foolish, but we care not what they say. Why not sprinkle in such a case and avoid getting wet? One might catch cold.

Our Sunday schools are growing. The church Sunday school in Fukuoka is doing fine work, and is being conducted on up-to-date methods. The cradle roll was added last Sunday.

I shall be very busy from now on getting ready to open our boys' academy next year. Pray for us. Send us reinforcements. It is a joy to teach in His name to this people. We are much in prayer for you these days. We thank God for the liberality and faith of the Board. We are doing our best to make the burden as light as possible as will be shown by our treasurer's report which the Committee audited Saturday. We could have used more money, but at such a time as this we feel that anything that is not absolutely necessary should be left off. We are trying not to let the evangelistic efforts be hindered, but in matters of repairs, such as painting buildings, which can be left a little longer, they are not done. In this way we hope to help the Board reach the end of the convention year without debt or with as little debt as possible.

With love and best wishes,  
Cordially,

C. K. DOZIER.

Fukuoka, Japan.



#### THE OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH HOUSE AT PO-CHOW, CHINA.

For the dozen years we have been at work in this vast center we have had only a very small mud walled, thatched roof building on our living place, and this to seat only about 100 people. Last year the

Tabernacle Church in Raleigh, N. C., to which one of the workers in our station belongs, promised to raise by January 1st, \$2,500 for a suitable meeting house, and sent \$1,000 on it last summer, but owing to the war they have not been able yet to send the balance; but we were enabled to borrow for the present the building fund of another mission that was not ready to use it, and so we have completed the house, and entered it on the 11th of April. This is probably among the very first results of the Centennial Fund to be actually in use.

At our opening we had six foreign and some fifty or seventy-five Chinese visitors, our chief help being given by two doctors, one American and one Canadian, and one Chinese pastor. None of our immediate associates were able to join with us owing to over-pressure of work in their own stations. The house is capable of seating between 400 and 500, and though it rained much of the time, and the streets were fearfully muddy, the house was filled at most services with people who considering everything listened well, and much good seed was sown which we hope coming years may develop to the glory of God. On Sunday morning, while it was raining hard, twenty persons were buried with Christ in baptism.

It is now nearly one month since the house was opened, and I think it is safe to say that far more people have heard the Gospel during this month in this house than would have heard for twelve months in our small house that is not on a main street. We now hear of the meeting house everywhere we go and while we are exceedingly thankful for this house and the greater opportunity it affords, we earnestly desire to use it only to His glory who has given it to us.

While our doctor friends were present we had a special conference with the gentry and official class to discuss matters looking toward the native population here contributing funds for the erection of a hospital plant to be run by our mission as a Christian hospital. They talked most favorably of the proposition—in fact they say it will almost certainly be provided for,

but they suggested the wisdom of waiting till after the wheat harvest to begin ac-

that we shall begin to press for those subscriptions. We are profoundly hopeful



MID-WINTER MEETING IN OPEN AIR PO-CHOW

Such Meetings Are No Longer Necessary.

tive work for subscriptions to which we heartily agreed. We beg that many will remember this object in special prayer when you read these lines, for soon after

that a doctor will join us this coming autumn.

G. P. BOSTICK,

Po-Chow, Anhwei, China.

\* \* \* \*

## THE LAYMEN'S PLAN FOR PAYING DEBT.

On June 17th, 1915, at 10 A. M., some laymen, especially identified with and interested in the policies of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of Southern Baptists, met in the Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., to consider "Ways and Means" for raising the debt against the two Boards of the Southern Baptist Convention, as recently agreed to in Houston, Texas. In this conference, Tennessee was represented by W. C. Graves, Forest Cole, C. W. Vernon and O. C. Barton; Mississippi by P. H. Lowrey, J. E. Sweany and N. R. Drummond; W. E. Williams was present from Illinois, Edgar Godbold from Louisiana, and J. P. Runyan from Arkansas.

J. T. Henderson, General Secretary, was present and Dr. A. U. Boone, who provided a meeting place and arranged for

the luncheon, called for a little while to express the interest of the Memphis pastors. Most of the chairmen in the other States sent messages assuring the Conference of their co-operation.

Dr. J. P. Runyan was called to the chair and J. T. Henderson was requested to serve as Secretary. After devotional services, at the suggestion of the Chair, the Secretary stated the object of the meeting. On motion, the Conference endorsed the suggestion of W. H. Managan, State Chairman of Louisiana, namely: That each State be requested to raise an amount not less than one-eighth of the gifts of that State for the Home and Foreign Mission Boards the past year. By request, Secretary J. T. Henderson offered the fol-

“Fourth, if these methods should not secure the full amount, appoint the second Sunday in January next, as ‘Laymen’s Campaign Day’ for the South, when local committees will call on brethren in their churches to secure in small sums sufficient money to cover the rest of the apportionment for each state.”

The conference expressed its thanks to Dr. A. U. Boone for his courtesy on behalf of the ministers of Memphis.

J. T. HENDERSON,  
*Secretary.*

Apportionment		1915.	1914.				
Alabama ....	\$ 40,000	\$ 131.65	\$ 354.70	Missouri .....	24,000	1,171.59	1,111.26
Arkansas ....	11,000	.....	23.66	New Mexico..	1,750	.....	.....
Dist. of Col..	4,000	.....	.....	N. Carolina...	55,000	267.81	342.28
Florida .....	8,250	212.28	369.43	Oklahoma ....	10,000	.....	.....
Georgia .....	75,000	125.00	5,408.67	S. Carolina...	55,000	1,737.75	2,001.35
Kentucky ...	50,000	4,203.26	7,793.40	Tennessee ...	32,000	78.00	436.69
Illinois .....	1,000	5.00	5.24	Texas .....	100,000	966.59	285.70
Louisiana ...	12,000	209.05	1,233.35	Virginia .....	87,000	13.90	600.00
Maryland ....	13,000	482.70	394.87	Other Sources.	10,000	11.58	23.53
Mississippi ...	35,000	26.40	319.52				
					\$624,000	\$9,642.56	\$21,363.43



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## HOME MISSIONS SCHOOLS—PROGRAM.

In the heart of a seed God plants a germ  
That grows to a tree, tall, strong and firm.  
In the heart of a child He plants a  
thought;

Out of it, slowly, a life is wrought."  
Hymn.

Bible Study, VII.

Prayer—for the power of the Holy Spirit  
in our own lives, and all the work of  
our Home Mission Board.

Mountain Schools.

Cuban Schools.

Schools for foreigners.

Roll Call, Minutes, Collection of dues.

Prayer for schools, scholars and teachers.

Closing Hymn.

Suggestion:—Order from the Home  
Mission Board, 1004 Healy Bldg. Atlanta,  
Ga., their beautiful booklet, "Home Mis-  
sions in Pictures," (25c. postpaid), and

their new set of five splendid charts on  
Home Missions (50c. postpaid). The chart  
showing the location of the Mountain  
Schools is well worth the price of the set,  
for this meeting alone. Locate and see  
our work.

*Study VII. The Development of Paul,  
the Missionary.*

I. Saul's Characteristics as a Jew.

1. Extremely conscientious. Acts 23:1.
2. Exceedingly zealous. Gal. 1:14.
3. Qualities of leadership. Acts 7:58.

II. His Conversion. Acts 9:1-5.

1. Saul's inward experiences. (1) Openness. Acts 22:8, 10. (2) Obedience. Acts 9:6, 8. (3) Struggle. Acts 9:9. (4) Prayer. Acts 9:11.
2. Saul is filled with the Holy Spirit. Acts 9:17.

### III. His Missionary Call and Appointment.

1. Called at conversion. Acts 9:15; 26:17, 18.
2. Other reiterations of the call. Acts 13:46,47; 22:21.
3. Separated unto the work. Acts 13:2-4.

### IV. Motives Underlying Paul's Missionary Activity.

1. Hopelessness of the Gentile world without God. Eph. 2:11-13.
2. Sense of personal indebtedness to the unevangelised. Rom. 1:13-16.
3. Conviction that only thus could God's plan for his life be realized. Gal. 1: 15,16; Col. 1:1.

4. Obedience to the Divine Command. Acts 26:16, 19.

5. Zeal for God's honor. Acts 17: 16, 17, 29; Rom. 1:23, 25.

6. The love of Christ. II Cor. 5:11, 14, 15.

### SUMMARY.

Jehovah said: "Assemble the people that they may learn to fear Me." Deut. 4:10.

Mountain School Statistics: Number of workers, 171; schools, 34; pupils, 5,281; ministerial students, 88; baptisms, 394; Cuba: Cuban-American College in Havana and Girls' School in Santa Clara. Schools for foreigners in Baltimore, Norfolk, Tampa and El Paso.



## MOUNTAIN SCHOOLS.

Of the forty-six mission schools conducted by Southern Baptists under their Home Mission Board, the thirty-four schools in the mountains of seven states, form the major part of their mission school work. They are located as follows: Two in Virginia, three in Kentucky, seven in Tennessee, nine in North Carolina, four in South Carolina, five in Georgia and four in Alabama. Two were added the past year, one in Tennessee and one in South Carolina.

From Dr. Brown's report for past year: Dr. A. E. Brown, the efficient superintendent of the mountain schools reports:

"Our mountain schools have enjoyed a very successful year, in spite of the disturbances which have affected our Southland so unfavorably in its finances. All of the schools have felt the financial situation, but some of them have been affected quite seriously. Nevertheless, we have too much for which to be grateful to our heavenly Father to dwell on or magnify our difficulties.

The reports of the schools, while not showing a large increase in attendance, nevertheless show an increase. The reports show that there is an increase of

ten in the number of ministerial students, an increase of ninety-four in the number of baptisms. Our greatest increase, however, is in the building operations, which show that we did \$32,653 more building than last year.

### DR. BROWN SEES TWO NEEDS.

Allow me to emphasize two needs of the mountain schools.

First, the need for the equipment of domestic science departments. I will not attempt to describe the need of the teaching of domestic science in the mountain schools. I think it is sufficient for those who know anything of the mountains to say that this work is greatly needed. We have been putting more and more emphasis on it for the last few years, and yet we have been unable to provide the necessary equipment for properly instructing the pupils in it. In some schools we have no equipment at all save that offered by the equipment of the kitchen. With this we are able to do fairly good work with the boarding students, but it gives us no opportunity to instruct the local students. With an outlay of from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a very good equipment can be procured.

The second need I would emphasize would be the improvement of the grounds. It has been so difficult for us to get buildings and operate the schools that we have never been able to spare the money from the appropriation of the Board for the beautifying of the grounds, and yet perhaps there is no greater need than the cultivating of the esthetic in our students, and it could be done at small cost. The students are always willing to do the manual labor, but cement for walks and seeds and plants cost money.

Our schools are for the most part beautifully situated and with a small outlay of money, coupled with the labor of the students, we could produce marked changes in the appearance of our school properties.

How are we to improve the homes of our pupils if the physical environment in the schools they attend is little if any better than the surroundings from which the pupils come?

Here is an opportunity for some liberal minded and charitably disposed persons to perform a splendid service.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING BEGUN.

At Fruitland Institute, in North Carolina and the North Greenville High School, in South Carolina, the Board has purchased small farms on which may work for their support young men who attend these schools. This move has been made only after it has been made perfectly evident that it is feasible as well as desirable to give the boys a chance to make their way. The anxiety of many of these mountain lads for an education is nothing less than pathetic, and already numbers of them have worked their way even on rented land. Not only will these farms help the boys in this way, but they will receive training in scientific farming.

"At the Murphy Institute, North Carolina, some of the girls are becoming expert in weaving rugs, a vocation which might well become a source of economic efficiency in the lives of the Highland women. Character building is the first thought of the schools, but the needs of the Highlands strongly suggest the usefulness of vocational training."

#### THE HOME LIFE OF NORTH GREENVILLE ACADEMY.

"Every girl is expected to spend thirty minutes in some home work. All the house cleaning, cooking and dish washing is done within this time. Just as in most homes the chores are shared by brothers and sisters, so here the boys have a part in the home making. They clean the campus, cut wood, etc. At five in the afternoon the air is made to ring with the swing of the axe as one of the teams of seven cut the wood for the girls' building. Some of the boys and girls make their expenses by doing special work, the girls generally in the kitchen and dining room work; the boys by cutting wood and janitor work for the school building.

"The plan of doing all our work creates a much more home-like atmosphere. My girls are free to come to the kitchen, where they often find 'mother.' They are ready to lend a helping hand when needed.

"Our course in so-called Domestic Science is a very simple and practical one. Only those things are taught that really have a part in making a home. Each girl keeps a home-maker's book in which she records lessons and other helpful suggestions.

"We hope very much that not one of our girls could consider a home a real home without family worship. Our worship is held in the sitting room immediately after supper. The kitchen is locked, and we leave everything to draw near to each other and to our Heavenly Father in this season of devotion. Every girl takes her turn in leading.

#### THE SABBATH AT FRUITLAND INSTITUTE.

"The Sabbath seems hardly a day of rest at our school. At ten we are in Sunday school, with preaching at 11, if we are fortunate enough to have a preacher; at 3, B. Y. P. U., the students having entire charge; at 7 prayer meetings are held in each of the homes, led by the pupils. An ideal ending of the Sabbath is often realized in the conversion of souls. This is the fruit of personal work by consecrated boys and girls."

From Mr. Owen's Report for Past Year.



Rev. J. C. Owen is the Evangelist for the mountain schools and his reports show his signal success. He says:

"During the year protracted meetings have been held with eleven of our schools, and brief visits of a day or more made to six others. In these meetings 470 have professed conversion and 177 have joined the local churches. Many of the others have expressed the purpose to join when they return home. *Five hundred and thirty-one of the students have declared their willingness to be ministers of the gospel or Home or Foreign missionaries. About one thousand have signed cards, pledging for training and service as personal workers.*

#### FISHERMEN.

"For about a year now special attention has been devoted to an effort to enlist and train our students as expert personal soul winners. Our 'Fishermen's' organization—an organization training for and in personal evangelistic work—has enrolled a large percent. of the students in the schools visited. In some instances more than ninety per cent. of the student body have taken the pledge and joined the training class. The good effect of this work is seen in the readiness with which the unconverted students in the school responded to an evangelistic appeal. In one of our schools where this band has been at work for some months, thirteen of the students were converted at the first service held with them by the Evangelist. This band undertakes not only to bring the unsaved to Christ, but to maintain a high standard of living and develop all the students as Christian workers."

#### OUTPUT OF THE SCHOOLS.

In so far as we have been able to keep up with the output of the schools, we have turned out from them 336 preachers, 185 lawyers, 213 doctors, twenty-four trained nurses, twenty-seven missionaries, 2,387 teachers, fifteen civil engineers, 2,893 farmers, 868 merchants, thirty-eight bankers and eighteen legislators.

The schools have this as their chief cornerstone; "The chief duty of every

saved man and woman is to bring the Kingdom of God on earth." We endeavor to impress the pupils that whether they become preachers, doctors, lawyers, teachers or farmers, or whatever be their vocation in life, they are to make that vocation contribute to the bringing of the Kingdom.

#### MINISTERIAL SUPPLY.

The last religious census shows that among the white Christian denominations the ministry of the Southern Baptists increased most in numbers between 1890 and 1906. Within that period the number of our ministers increased 4,359. The next largest increase among the bodies of white Christians was that of the Northern Methodists, whose increase was 2,056. Northern Presbyterians increased 1,660, Southern Methodists increased 1,010 and other denominations in less numbers.

This larger ministerial supply of Southern Baptists in a day when there is great perplexity among the denominations on account of the falling off of the supply, is very largely due to the recruits who come to our ministry from the Southern mountains. Simply on the ground of what our Mountain School system means to us as a denomination in stimulating and enlarging our ministerial supply, there is justification for the greatest enthusiasm and liberality in maintaining and enlarging these schools.

#### RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

In selecting teachers the first qualification required is a good case of religion. Scholarship is prized and insisted upon, but is not allowed to take the place of consecration to service. It is doubtful if a band of teachers can be found in the world superior to those in charge of these mountain schools.

The great need of our mountaineers to-day is trained leaders of their own. The future of Appalachia lies mostly in the hands of those resolute native boys and girls who win the education fitting them for such leadership. Here is where the nation at large is summoned by a solemn duty. And it should add quickly, because

commercialism exploits and debauches quickly.—Horace Kephart in "Our Southern Highlanders."

Here as usual the secular authorities await upon religious bodies to do the pioneer work in education. There are now approximately 200 mission schools in the Highlands, the largest single group of which are our thirty-four Home Board schools. But there is yet much Highland to be possessed by schools, especially by vocational schools with a definitely religious atmosphere.

#### CUBA.

"The Home Board school at Havana is rather of high school grade than college grade. It proposes to do the same grade of work as is required for the bachelor's degree in the government schools, but educational standards for first degrees are not high. The Havana school has five well-equipped teachers, three of whom are Cubans and two Americans. The principal of the school is Rev. V. B. Clark. Outside the training the church members and others get in this institution, which strengthens them to stand firmly and with power for the truth, several young missionary preachers have already received their equipment here."

#### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

*Schools.*—The enrollment in the Cuban-American College for the past year has been less than for several years, due undoubtedly to the financial crisis of the present year. The work done, however, has been more satisfactory than usual. A new school has been founded in Santa Clara. The enrollment has been small, but the prospects for the future are good. Six other schools of a primary character have been operated during the year. The total enrollment of the eight schools has been 330. With the exception of Havana, we have put very little into these schools, and we cannot expect the returns from the smaller ones to be great. The educational question is one of our great problems, and is worthy of very much more attention than we have been able to give it. We should not be satisfied till there is a good school in all our principal fields.

#### SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGNERS IN AMERICA.

Our missionaries among the foreigners in Baltimore and Norfolk, conduct Industrial schools and Sunday schools and hold of the children and through them the older members of the family. The Board conducts two mission schools for foreigners in Tampa, Fla. One of these is for Cubans and Spaniards and the other for Italians. Of the kindergarten among the Italian children, established only last year, Miss Mitchell, the teacher writes:

"In our Baptist Italian mission work in West Tampa, Fla., we have three schools: one at Ellinger City (a sub-division of West Tampa), taught by Miss Nell Dekla; the other two in West Tampa proper, one taught by Miss Frances Black, and the other (kindergarten), by Miss Bertha Mitchell. In the three schools we have an enrollment of 130.

The kindergarten is a new addition to our work this year, and has been the means of bringing much joy as well as development into the lives of thirty bright-eyed little Italian children.

They come in the morning before school time, and some are loath to leave when school is over at 12:30. Oftimes they come back in the afternoon and help put our cottage in order for the following day. They also have great times making things with scissors, paste and paper; or perhaps they build a house of blocks for teachers to live in.

Like all children, they love nature, and few birds or butterflies escape their watchful eyes. They are not wanting in the power of imagination either, as you will see. One little girl, with great enthusiasm said, "I heard one mamma bird last night, singing to the baby bird in the nest, and she was singing, 'Jesus wants me for a sunbeam.'"

Their memories, too, compare favorably with those of American children. One Sunday we had the story of the Good Samaritan. The next day we put the picture illustrating it, up in our kindergarten. A week later the teacher asked one little boy what that picture told about and he

said: "Love one another." No stress had been put upon the memory verse after Sunday.

They love flowers and music and everything beautiful. As we walk together on the streets, they often break forth into song, tho' they sometimes find it difficult to make teacher understand just what they want to sing. One little girl said: "Sing Jesus Loves," whereupon the teacher began—"Jesus loves me, this I know," but the little one said, "No, no, Jesus—yellow." Then the teacher knew that she wanted, "Jesus loves the little children—brown and yellow, black and white."

In our kindergarten their ages range from 3 1-2 to 7 years. The six-year-olds are doing some first grade work, and it is surprising how much English they are learning; sometimes, however, they get the meaning of words confused. One day in our primer we had two new words—grandpa and birthday. Soon afterward we celebrated the birthday of one of the children, whereupon one little boy said, "Today is Maria's grandpa."

From time to time during the year, some thoughtful friends who know the child heart, have sent us some little toy which has added so much to the joy of our children for many days. One time it was a doll with clothes that could be taken off and put on; another time it was a little auto.; and once a cowboy suit. Oh how much one new toy means!

We pay \$12 each month for the cottage in which we have our kindergarten. The children bring 10 cents each week toward defraying this expense, and when their mites have failed, some other kind friends have come to the rescue. What would we do without the help of friends?

#### MEXICAN SCHOOL AT EL PASO.

Our Mexican school at El Paso is doing a great work in educating and Christianizing young Mexicans. The school was started in 1908 with two teachers and forty students. In 1915 it has five teachers and 220 students, of whom fifty-six come from Juarez, the Mexican town across the Rio Grande. Nine-tenths of these youths are Roman Catholics. The agents of the hierarchy have fought the school bitterly from the first until now, but our mission is having no trouble in winning against this adverse influence. Ninety-seven scholars had to be turned away last year on account of lack of equipment, particularly desks for the children. If the school had had the facilities, the attendance would now be more than 300.

Probably there is not a more thrilling and gratifying evidence of the value of mission school work for foreigners anywhere in the South than that which is being done for the Mexican youths at El Paso. Besides the usual literary instruction, a period is given each day to religious instruction, and many of them are becoming Christianized.

Besides the school for Mexicans at El Paso, maintained by the Home Mission Board, excellent work is being done by Texas Baptists in similar schools for the Mexicans at Waco, Austin, San Marcos and Laredo. These four schools have a total of seven teachers and 280 students. The teaching in the Waco school is done largely by the Baptist women of that city without pay, though one woman teacher is employed.

Every missionary society ought to have a large club of subscribers to the Foreign Mission Journal. Other things may be exceedingly helpful but the Journal is absolutely necessary for general missionary information. No other source of information is so extensive and at the same time so inexpensive. It is most unfortunate for a society to let its list of subscribers fall off.

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT

ELIZABETH N. BRIGGS, Raleigh, N. C., Editor.

## VACATION PROGRAM.

Note:—The subject for this month is Mountains Schools and a band program may be arranged from material given in the W. M. U. Department. At the request of some leaders for songs and Bible verses to be taught to the children, the following program is substituted for the regular topic. If the children learn these during the summer they will make a good foundation for a re-union meeting in September.

### CHILDREN'S HYMN OF PRAISE.

(Air: "Greenville.")

Sweetly o'er Judea's valleys  
Sounded far a voice of old,  
Like a strain of angel music  
Floating down from gates of gold:  
"Let them come, the little children;  
Hinder not their eager feet;  
Sure of such, my heavenly kingdom;  
Theirs is service glad and sweet."

Blessed Saviour, thou didst suffer  
Little ones to come to thee.  
Lo, we offer now our tribute,  
Let our praise accepted be.  
Mid the hallelujahs' ringing,  
Midst the burst of angel song,  
Stop to hear our childish hymning,  
While we glad the notes prolong.

We have found there's room for children,  
We have found there's work to do.  
All our hearts and hands enlisting,  
May we to that work be true!  
In the great and glorious army,  
Battling with the hosts of sin,  
We can march with banners flying,  
We can help the vict'ry win.

### BIBLE RESPONSES.

(1) What are missionaries?  
"We are ambassadors of Christ."

(2) Are there enough missionaries?

"The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few."

(3) What is our duty then?

"Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest."

(4) What do the heathen worship?

"All the gods of the nations are idols."

(5) Why do they not worship the true God?

"How shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard."

(6) Do the heathen want the Gospel?

"A vision appeared to Paul in the night; there stood a man of Macedonia and prayed him, saying, 'Come over into Macedonia.'"

(7) Did Jesus come to save them?

"Other sheep I have which are not of this fold, them also I must bring."

(8) Who are sent to bring them in?

"Ye shall be witnesses unto me unto the uttermost part of the earth."

(9) Who sends these witnesses?

"Then said Jesus to them, as my Father hath sent Me, even so send I you."

(10) What is the great commission?

"Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

(11) Is there any danger in a missionary's life?

"Ye shall be hated of all men for my namesake."

(12) What have missionaries suffered?

"They were stoned, they were slain by the sword, they wandered about, destitute, afflicted, tormented."

(13) Why did God permit this?

"The disciple is not above his Master, nor the servant above his lord."

(14) What help has Jesus promised?

"Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

(15) What have missionaries accomplished?

"The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light, and they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death upon them hath the light shined."

(16) Has God promised success?

"As I live, saith the Lord, every knee shall bow to Me, and every tongue shall confess to God."

(17) What will then be the state of the world?

"The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of God as the waters cover the sea."

# RECITATION—WORK FOR ALL.

Girl.

"We are only little children,  
But we long to serve our King.  
In His word he clearly shows us,  
Just what service we may bring.

"We can only do a little,  
But that little blessed will be;  
For our Jesus says—'A wee thing  
Done in love is done for Me.'

"There are many little children  
Knowing naught of love divine,  
But our Heavenly Father  
Says—'These children, too, are mine.'

"And he bids us go and teach them  
Of the Father kind and good,  
And of Christ who came to save them  
By the shedding of His Blood.

—†—

Boy.

"What can little children do  
For those who are lost in sin?  
How can they enter the 'open gates'  
To carry the glad news in?

✻ ✻ ✻ ✻

May 15, 1915.

Master C. H. Miller (age six):

I will have to tell you through the *Journal* that your cards were received, because the outside paper was badly torn off when the box reached me, and I know only your name and age. Thank you for the cards; we will give them to the little children

"Our little feet are too small to march  
In step with the mighty throng;  
But is there no work we can do for the  
King?

For our love is true and strong.

"To every one He has given a part,  
And this is the children's share  
To willingly give of their own to the Lord,  
And send it forth with a prayer."

—†—

# "AROUND THE THRONE OF GOD IN HEAVEN."

(Can be sung to the tune of "Around the Throne of God in Heaven.")

From north and south, from east and west,  
Thousands of heathen stand,  
Joining the chorus of the blest,  
A holy, happy band,  
Singing glory, glory,  
Glory be to God on high!

Who taught them of the Saviour's love?  
Who led them to the light?  
Those who laid down their lives to prove  
His loving power and might,  
Singing glory, glory,  
Glory be to God on high!

From Asia and from Africa,  
From islands of the sea,  
From frozen regions of the North,  
From Mexico they'll be—  
Singing glory, glory,  
Glory be to God on high!

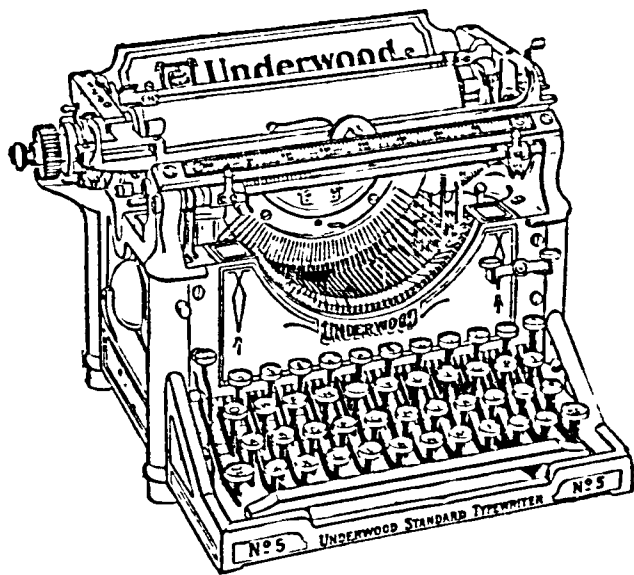
They've heard the name of Jesus now,  
They're triumphs of his grace,  
Before the throne of God they bow,  
And see his smiling face,  
Singing glory, glory,  
Glory be to God on high!

tomorrow when they come to Sunday School.

When you send me some more cards please write your name and address on the inside of the box.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. CHAS. G. McDANIEL.



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