



Hugh Stewart

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♣ CONTENTS, ♣

This is a

Missionary

Special.

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EDITORIAL

The month of April reminds us that the meeting of General Synod is close at hand. Time is passing very fast, and if we don't stir ourselves we will be un-repared. Every year there are some who are on important committees who are not ready to report when called on. Would it not be well for each one to immediately look up the names on the several committees and see where their names appear and do their part so that there will not be a delinquent when Synod meets. Let us begin to get ready now and save time and confusion later.

The work of the committees is very important. Committees are appointed to do certain things. If these things are not done the work of the Church is not done. The work of Synod is largely successful in proportion to the faithfulness of its committees. Keep this in mind and begin now to make our next meeting one of the best.

It should not be necessary to call attention to the fact that there are matters of importance to be considered and settled. Everything before Synod is of sufficient importance to call for our best thought and earnest attention. The college, the seminary and the work of the Mission Boards are all of vital importance. Are we thinking about these things? Are we really in earnest about them? May we not hope that the answer of everyone will be in the affirmative.

To do the work we do not need elaborate and cumbersome plans. The single direct plan is usually the best. The plan should be simple and workable. Any other kind is liable to be misunderstood and become a dead letter. Let every member of Synod inquire, "What can I do that will best serve the interests of Christ's Kingdom?"

After all other things are said, there is one thing needful, "The leadership of the Holy Spirit." Nothing short of that will clear the way and carry us over the difficulties that confront us.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the rapid return of the public mind to the necessity of not only reading the Bible in our schools but religious instruction among the youth of the land. A move has been made and is going on among leaders in the ranks of Jewish, Catholic and Protestant people. Some years ago the cry was heard all over the land, "Put the Bible out of our public schools," the Jew and the Catholic leading in the demand. Now the generation brought up under such instruction has hardly reached its growth until these same forces are joining hands with Protestants to make moral and religious teaching obligatory in the schools. It is

wonderful the changes that are taking place. Truly Jesus Christ is coming in His power.

SOME MATTERS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE

Our India Mission.

Nearly a century ago our Synod established a Mission in India. For many years it was carried on with more or less success. For some years the work was abandoned, but in 1884 and 1885 it was again taken up by Rev. G. W. Scott, a native of India, and in 1888 his brother, Dr. C. G. Scott, joined him, and later settled in the native State of Patiala. After a few years Dr. Scott died and the Patiala Mission soon came to an end. G. W. Scott came home on furlough in 1897, but not long after his return he, too, died, and thus the Mission was again left without a head. Soon after this Rev. William Waide was sent out to take charge, and in a few years Dr. John C. Taylor, with his wife, was sent. In 1919 or early in 1920 Rev. Waide returned, leaving Dr. Taylor in charge. By this time we all realized that we had made no mistake in sending Dr. Taylor to India. He and Mrs. Taylor have been faithful and deserve the full confidence and support of the entire Church. Three years ago they were home on furlough for a year. We were then impressed with the necessity of sending out some one to share the burden with them, and we promised to do so as soon as possible.

Dr. Taylor in Charge.

Since Dr. Taylor has been in charge there has been great progress in the Mission, and we might say let well enough alone, but the burden is so heavy that they cannot carry it much longer without a breakdown that may cost us the whole mission. We should all remember these facts.

The Work to Be Done.

In the territory allotted to our Mission there are hundreds

of villages and thousands of inhabitants of various heathen sects, who must either be reached by our missionaries or not at all. The Doctor with his helpers can only reach some of these villages once a year. Many of these poor people are begging to hear the Gospel story and wonder why they cannot hear it oftener. It is not possible in this limited space to tell it all, nor can we fully appreciate the work our Missionaries are doing.

The Great Need of Another Missionary.

Our Lord sent out the disciples by twos. Thus they could the better help one another. The same plan is as necessary now as it was then, if we wish to succeed. The burden is too great for one alone to bear. There is not only the burden of physical labor, but the burden of responsibility that weighs upon both body and mind. The Doctor is in need of one his equal, to counsel with in meeting and overcoming the perplexing problems that the missionary meets on dealing with all sorts of people and all kinds of opposition. This mutual fellowship and counsel is an essential to success. While a wonderful work has been done yet we cannot expect even as much for the future unless help is soon sent. Surely we are all agreed on this matter, which is so evident to us all.

Our Efforts to Secure a Missionary.

The work of securing a suitable missionary is no easy task. Some one must volunteer, and it is not every one who volunteers that is fit to be sent. We have learned that by past experience. There are certain qualifications that every missionary should have, and among these we note a few. The missionary must be an out-and-out Christian, a man of piety, prayer, love for his fellow-creatures, faith in God and His work, a man of education, one who is the master of his own self, apt to teach, a man of physical strength, patient, level-headed and a man of tact.

There were several applicants, but we only considered two of them. The first of these, a young lady, seemed to meet the qualifications, but was unable to pass the physical examination.

We then took up the second in order, a young man of rare ability.

Mr. Lee B. Tedford.

Mr. Lee B. Tedford, a young man reared in the Associate Presbyterian Church, and for several years engaged in educational work, and for some time past the principal of the Aberdeen (Idaho) High School, next claimed our attention. After some months of careful investigation we received several recommendations from many sources respecting his character, and general fitness for missionary work. We have had considerable correspondence with Mr. Tedford, and we hope to be able to present him in due time to the Board for such examination as will determine our course to pursue. Already he has resigned his position that he may prepare for the foreign field. In doing this he makes a great sacrifice in many ways. He leaves a good position with a good salary to accept a position among strangers in a strange land, and trusts us to give him such a support as will sustain him in the work. Such action is the more noticeable in these days when most men are asking first of all the question, "What will you give me!" So far as we can judge he is for us the "Man of the hour."

In the March Advocate we introduced to our readers Mr. Tedford, whom we expect to know better in the future.

Are We Able to Send Him?

I believe we are well able. When the children of Israel were about ready to enter the promised land, by the hand of Moses, they sent out twelve men, one from each tribe to spy out the land. These men went and were wonderfully impressed with the country, but ten of them said, "we are not able to go up." Only two, Caleb and Joshua, said, "We are well able." The people behind the ten refused to go. This put back the entry into Canaan forty years, and all those of responsible age were ever allowed to enter except Caleb and Joshua, and they, forty years behind time. Israel lacked faith and courage to make the start. We have made the start in India. We have entered in, the hardest part is done. We have taken hold of

the handles of the plow; much seed has been sown, the fields are ready for the harvest, and now shall we look backward and lose all or go forward and gather in, in some thirty, in some sixty and in some in hundred fold.

Although we have lost some of our former strength, in the good providence of God another source has come into our possession just in time to relieve the situation. Then besides this, when the people understand that we mean to go forward, under strong leadership, they will increase their liberality. We are able, and can well afford to go forward, but we cannot afford to go backward or even stand where we are.

Overcoming Some Difficulties.

Our Board of Foreign Missions has had some serious difficulties to overcome in successfully carrying on the work in India. Some years ago strenuous efforts were made to secure a suitable person to oversee the Mission, and there were some volunteers on which hundreds of dollars were spent to prepare them for the work, but when the time came to go they, for some reason, had changed their mind, or afterward proved unsatisfactory. Fortunately, however, one on which we had spent nothing applied, and he and his wife are today our respected and loved Dr. Taylor and his wife, who are now in their second term of service. We have learned the lesson, "If you don't at first succeed try, try again."

The work in India has grown until it is beyond the successful control of one man, and we are face to face with the problem of sending out another man.

Again, in the good providence of God, another already prepared without any expense to us, has laid aside a good position and comes to offer his service, that he may follow wherever the Master leads.

When Dr. Taylor received his appointment to go to India he was asked: "Do you not think it a great sacrifice to leave country, home and friends, and go away to live among the heathen?" He answered: "No, but I would consider it a great sacrifice not to go." Such men we can safely send, for they have surrendered all to Jesus.

What Shall We Do?

Shall we be true to our promises to Dr. Taylor that we would soon send out a helper? Shall we arise to the need of our India Mission before our present missionaries break down under the load now resting upon them? Shall we be true to our marching orders, "Go forward," or shall we halt by the way? As ministers we are in the habit of telling others what to do, but how would it do for us to do a little earnest cheerful giving ourselves and thus set the pace for others? We are small in number, but without even approaching the sacrifice mark could we not this year add a handsome sum to the treasury of our Board? With a little tact and a very simple program our funds can be largely increased.

We must remember that the first thing, the great thing, is to bring the truth about Jesus Christ to India. He is there, but the truth respecting Him is not fully understood. Other evangelical denominations are doing what they can to spread the truth, and we must join in the work and help. In doing so we are not to lift up some denominational banner, but lift up Christ as revealed to us in the Word, and He will draw all men unto Himself.

To do this we must send out our best. Israel had to give the best as a sacrifice. Nothing else would do. We must do our best. Send our best. For this reason we have moved slowly and carefully in making a selection, one whom we believe will be acceptable to the whole Church and approved by our Lord and Master.

Jesus Christ recognizes no caste or color line. He is no respecter of persons.

"Oh, East is East, and West is West,
And never the twain shall meet,"
So spake a son of man—and erred!

Oh, man is man, and man with man shall meet,
 So taught the Son of Man, and at His feet
 Bade us there learn the worth of human worth;
 To see the man apart from race and birth.

To find in Aryan pale and Aryan brown,
 In Mongol and in sun-blackened African,
 The oneness of humanity—the same
 God-touched, aspiring, worthy soul of man.

Boast not, Oh Aryan pale o'er Aryan brown
 Of greatness not in thee—'tis in the gift!
 For, once, a nail-pierced Hand of Asia touched
 Thy life and grants thee now His gracious lift.

Beware, lest in the roll of judging years,
 That Hand, withdrawn from thee through pride of race,
 May touch to power those races now despised,
 And grant to them thy forfeit—power and place.

The Master bids thee lose thy petty self
 In service, and thy help to brothers give:
 And then shalt truly find thyself again,
 'Twill be thy gain, and others, too, shall live.

Thus freed from tribal mind and attitude,
 The Christened soul, with self renounced, shall find
 A larger, richer self of brotherhood;
 Since, with the Christ, it has the Kingdom mind.

A Kingdom where there is no East nor West;
 There are no walls dividing clan from clan;
 But brotherhood as wide as humankind,
 And with a King who is the "Son of Man."

Oh, man is man, and man with man shall meet,
 So speaks the Son of Man. O Master! shamed,
 But learning, sit we here—here at Thy feet.

—Selected.

NOTICE !

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AN INVITATION.

Song of Solomon. 2: 11-13.

'Twas in the years of long ago
A heart grown tired of winter's snow,
Rejoiced to see the signs of Spring,
The time when birds would come and sing.
The time when trees put on their green,
And flowers of promise can be seen.
'Twas then he drew a picture, grand
With just such words as came to hand,
And used that picture as a call
To touch the hearts of one and all.
To say it is a call of Spring,
Would be a much too common thing.
We must admit a call of love
And not forget 'tis from above.
It bids us come where flowers bloom,
Away from cold and damp and gloom;
Away from sorrow, doubt and fear,
To where the sun shines bright and clear.
The invitation is for all,
He does not wish to see us fall.
But kindly says Come! Try my way
I know you'll see a better day.

John B. Maynard.

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EVANGELISM IN THE NATIVE CHURCH

By Bishop Brenton Thoburn Badley, India, in Foreign Missions Convention, 1925.

Evangelism is perhaps the greatest word in our work in India. The people of that land are more interested in religion, than in anything else, and the fruitfulness of Christian Missions in India may be judged by the fact that while in the past ten years the population of that land has increased by one and two-tenths per cent., the Christian community has grown 33 per cent. In the Punjab during the same period the Christian community increased 92 per cent., while the highest increase of any other religious community was only 7 per cent. The Methodist Episcopal Church during the past twenty years has baptized 600,000 people in India.

The Necessity of Co-Operation.

A great necessity at the present time is for the utmost co-operation between the missionary and the indigenous workers in the task of evangelism. There is a real danger in the missionary becoming so absorbed in administrative work and

in the general work of our great institutions as to leave very few men with any time for direct evangelistic work. It would be a serious mistake to suppose that the work in India can be very satisfactorily carried out if the missionaries cease to be preachers of the Word and turn their main attention to finance and educational affairs. Not only is the co-operation of missionaries essential in this work, but also their example, so that our Indian brethren may clearly see that the highest importance is attached to the actual ministry of the Word. Recent years have shown a real tendency towards emphasizing organization and education and finance at the expense of evangelistic work on the part of the missionary body. The best results can only be achieved when the missionary co-operates in the fullest way with all the evangelistic undertakings of the Church.

Need of Sympathy With National Ideals.

It is also of the utmost importance that the missionary should have the fullest and most sympathetic touch with national ideals and movements on the foreign field today. The temper of the people of Asia, in particular, is such that unless a man is able and willing to show his interest in all the rightful aspirations of the people for the development of their national life he can hardly expect to have influence in appealing to these people through his message. This also means that the training of our Indian preachers should be more practical, with a more direct thought of the growing national life of the people, and that there should be less of Western elaborations in all our plans for training teachers. Movements in these directions are clearly in evidence, but many forward steps are yet to be taken.

Laymen in Evangelistic Work.

The use of lay workers in connection with evangelistic work is of supreme importance. The method by which Mohammedism uses its ordinary membership to propagate its teachings is one that should be taken more to heart by the Church in her approach to this question. In the Mass Movement, considerable use has been made of a class in North India called "Chand-

ris," or village head-men of certain low caste people. In many instances such men, without any ordination and with only little teaching regarding Christianity, have gone out among the people and prepared hundreds of them for baptism. The tasks of evangelists, who come into a situation such as this, is very different from what it would be had the field not been prepared. Not only is this a good method for spreading the work but is the best possible way for the development of Christian character.

The Importance of Christian Living.

It is of the utmost consequence that the evangelist, whether missionary or Indian, should give the message through his life as well as his teachings. India, in particular, is insisting today that we live up to the level of the teachings that we seek to introduce. The wonderful hold of Ladhū Sundar Singh upon the people of India is due not only to his preaching and simplicity and power of the message of the Christian gospel but to his living the Christian life in all humility, self-sacrifice, love and devotion. No foreigner can expect to preach successfully on the Beatitudes or the Sermon on the Mount unless he can himself exemplify the virtues that Christ has so highly commended. The East is demanding today not only that we preach the gospel but that we live it.

The Evangelist Must Be a Witness Bearer.

For the evangelistic worker it is necessary to remember that not sermonizing but witnessing for Christ is the real need of our times. India says, "Tell us your Christian experience." So far as the Bible is concerned, multitudes of them can read it and the number is increasing, but when it comes to incarnating this Evangel, and people to whom the Christian gospel is first taken have need of great help. There can be no true passion for evangelism which does not come from a glowing heart, and it is quite conceivable that we have gone far in the matter of training men to prepare sermons and give expositions of Bible texts when we have done little to cause them to maintain the Scriptural glow within.

The Need of Spiritual Power.

For any Church, whether on the foreign mission field or at the home base, that is undertaking to preach the gospel it is of fundamental importance to remember that the task is in vain unless there is adequate spiritual power for it. A Hindu once spoke to a Christian preacher in India at the end of a sermon and said that he had read the New Testament and had noted that the men who carried the Evangel were men of amazing power, and then asked this preacher whether he had received what they had found in the Acts of the Apostles. The Hindu was thinking, of course, of the second chapter of Acts and of the Pentecostal power, and his question was not only proper but a most searching one. Is it not too frequently necessary for evangelistic workers in all parts of the world to ask themselves this question after they have preached? Any Hindu can tell the difference between a Peter before Pentecost and on after Pentecost, and unless there be that power in the life one after Pentecost, and unless there be that power in the life still says to the disciples, "Go . . . but tarry."

Earnestness Among the Common People.

I have stood in India on a plain where 3000 laymen of the Chamar (tanners and leather dressers) caste met for three days to consider the one question as to whether their entire community should adopt Christianity. They represented 30,000 people in that region, and after three days' discussion they agreed that they would all be baptized. When, however, they came to ask for baptism it was found impossible to shepherd so vast a multitude all at once and the Church was unable to give them what they asked. I have known of some districts in India where 10,000 names of people from the depressed classes were on the waiting lists for baptism year after year. These are but instances of the embarrassment that Christian missions have faced in India during recent years, and indicate that the task of evangelism is not merely to proclaim the gospel until the people are willing to accept the message, but to care for the multitudes who are ready to accept Christ, and give them the

spiritual shepherding through the years that alone can make it possible to develop these vast communities into true Christian congregations. In India it is generally true that only a small part of the work has been completed when families have been baptized. Evangelism is the one continuous task of the whole Church.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

"If automobile accidents continue to increase at the same ratio during the next ten years as they have in the last decade 50,000 persons will be killed in that manner in 1935, while the total deaths during the decade will be more than 300,000," says Charles E. Hill, General Safety Agent of the New York Central lines.

Mr. Hill is one of the foremost authorities on safety. He is vice president of the National Safety Council and chairman of its Advisory Committee on Public Safety, consisting of men of national prominence in the automobile and other industries and representatives from Yale and Michigan Universities. He has just completed a five weeks' tour of the New York Central lines on a "Safety Special" train, holding mass meetings of employees to promote the safety movement.

"The cost of highway traffic accidents in the United States is at least \$600,000,000 a year," continued Mr. Hill, "and this does not include the cost incident to traffic congestion. Upon the basis used in the foregoing calculation this cost will soar to \$1,500,000,000 in 1935, while the aggregate cost for the next ten years will be more than \$10,000,000,000. I am basing this statement upon the experience of the past."

Another startling statement by Mr. Hill is this:

"In 1925 89,880 persons were killed in accidents of all kinds and more than 2,500,000 were injured. This is 246 deaths and 7000 injuries for each day in the year, or more than twenty times the daily casualty toll of American soldiers during the

world war. The direct economic loss from accidents is estimated to be at least \$4,000,000,000 a year. If these accidents could be wiped out over night our economic adjustment alone would be sufficient to dispose of our public debts in less than five years.

"Twenty-one thousand boys and girls under fifteen years of age went to their deaths as a result of accidents last year. Is there not sufficient human interest in that fact to distract public attention from matters of less moment?"

"America is the most reckless nation in the world. Our fatal accident rate is nearly two and a half times as high as that of England and Wales, and three times higher when automobile fatalities alone are considered."

Mr. Hill said that until about twelve years ago the center of gravity of accidental deaths and injuries was in industries; but since that time it has gradually found its way to the field of public accidents. He pointed out that no matter how effective accident prevention work in the industrial plant might be it was imperiled by the constant addition of untrained employes. Therefore, industrial safety was not only a plant problem, but a community problem as well. The interest of the community in accidents was further emphasized by the fact that no fewer than 20,000 persons were killed by accident in homes last year, the majority of these home accidents occurring in the most poorly housed part of the population.

The only way to reduce this appalling loss of life and property, Mr. Hill said, was by community effort along orderly lines following a definite program. As an example of the effectiveness of systematic, organized effort he said that railroad employment was less than one-third as hazardous as it was twenty years ago, while employe and passenger fatalities combined had been reduced 60 per cent. in the last thirteen years, notwithstanding a large increase in the number of employes and in passenger traffic also.

Responsibility for accidents Mr. Hill placed upon citizens both in their individual and official capacities, civil and political.

This included schools, churches, homes, traffic courts and other officials, fraternal and civic organizations and the press.

The remedy, he said, lay in a complete mobilization of community forces, with the full co-operation of all agencies. Industries are doing a great work individually, but they cannot succeed alone; they must have the aid of the public. To carry out a comprehensive plan consideration must be given to three fundamentals: 1. Engineering, including scientific study of accidents and their causes, establishing safe conditions and determining what constitutes safe practices. 2. Education, including information showing causes of accidents and arousing understanding of the need for personal carefulness. 3. Enforcement, through means for compelling the needless minority to observe safe practices.

LETTER FROM KENTUCKY

March 9, 1927.

Dear Friends:

It seems only a few days since I came into this home, but in weeks it has almost been six. I have been enjoying my work immensely.

I taught for seven months this year in a public school. My school closed on Thursday evening and I came to Houston Friday morning. On arriving, which was about 11 o'clock, I was informed that Miss Howell, whose place I was to take, had left for Berea that morning—so my work began that evening rather than Monday when I had expected it, too. The attendance in school has been pretty good, since there has been so much rain the children have found it very hard to get back and forth to school.

Since spring has come, not exactly spring, but the spring month the people have begun to talk with each other about preparing for their gardens and crops. Most of the women have planted their peas and sowed their lettuce. Green onions are now large enough to eat. A number of the people have had

them. The onions were planted in the fall.

In a place like this one there are always many needs. One just at present is a cook stove. It was awhile that if we stirred the fire while anything was in the oven we would have to eat ashes but now the hole has grown so large that we have to eat them even if we don't stir the fire. There's certainly not anything that we could appreciate any more than we would a new one.

I suppose there is less sickness among the people in this community than has been in a long time. There's a few of the school children who have had to stop out of school on account of whooping cough. It doesn't seem to be hurting them very badly. We are certainly thankful that God is blessing us in so many ways, and we know that he will continue to do so if we do our part.

We want to acknowledge the following gifts: Mrs. H. E. Hartford, East Palestine, Ohio, \$10; Miss Cunningham, Richmond, Kans., \$10.00; Clarence Stewart, Coulterville, Ill., \$1.00 for radio; Miss McGiffick, Beaver, Pa., \$5.00 scholarship fund and Miss Irma Creswell, Cedarville, Ohio, \$20.00.

May we have your prayers for the work at this place.

ELIZABETH D. TURNER.

CEDARVILLE COLLEGE

By arrangements completed February 23 with the State Department of Education, Cedarville College has agreed to meet all the requirements of the State in its Department of Education. Under this agreement a Two-year Normal Course for the preparation of teachers in intermediate grades has been adopted. This course has been arranged by Professor Bagley, of Columbia University, and adopted by the State of Ohio. It is the latest curriculum of its kind for elementary teachers and meets the requirements of the North Central Association. It will supersede the Two-year Curriculum which has been the course in Cedarville College the past few years.

The Department of Education also has revised slightly the Four-year Arts-Education Course to bring it up to the requirements of the North Central Association. Both of these curricula will go into operation in September of this year. The first curriculum, as stated, is for elementary teachers and will be counted towards the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Education. The second curriculum, the Arts-Education, is for the preparation of teachers for high school and it will give the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. Both curricula will be accredited in the standard colleges and universities.

By the new arrangement, Professor Harley H. Smith will be Head of the Department of Education and his work will be entirely confined to the teaching of English in the Elementary Course and the educational subjects in both courses. Four other teachers will be employed in the Department of Education, making a total staff of five for that department alone. The departments of the Liberal-Arts College will remain as they have been, namely: President McChesney, Head of the Department of Philosophy and Greek; Dr. Jurkat, Head of the Department of History and German; Dean Robison, Head of the Department of Bible and Sociology; Professor Fraser, Head of the Department of Natural Science; Professor Dolby, Head of the Department of English; Professor Lieving, Registrar and Secretary, and Head of the Department of French; and Professor Borst, Physical Director, and Head of the Department of Mathematics and Spanish. These various heads of the departments will assist in all educational subjects and special methods listed under their departments.

It is fully expected that the enrollment will be practically doubled in the Two-year Normal Curriculum and there will be a large increase of students pursuing the Four-year Normal Course. The enrollment of the present year, which is two hundred and forty-three in all departments, will be easily increased to three hundred by next September and probably more.

This arrangement makes Cedarville College one of the strongest and best equipped institutions in the State of Ohio for the training of teachers and work in Liberal Arts.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS**April 10, 1927**

Topic: "Why Is the Bible the Greatest Book in the World?" Rom. 15: 9; II Tim. 3: 14-17.

BIBLE READINGS

Monday—Great in Poetry. Psa. 103: 1-22.
 Tuesday—Great in Religion. Matt. 6: 5-15.
 Wednesday—Great in Ethics. Matt. 5: 1-16.
 Thursday—Great in Revealing God. John 14: 1-14.
 Friday—Great in Inspiration. II Tim. 3: 14-17.
 Saturday—Great Because God's Word. Matt. 5: 17-20.

COMMENT

The Bible is a book of religious experience, showing how men got to know God (v. 4).

It is a book of comfort in all sorrow, warning in danger, advice in perplexity, hope in despair (v. 4).

It reveals sin and how to be saved from it as no other book does (v. 15).

It is inspired for a practical purpose, to teach, correct, rebuke, educate and fit us for a good life (vs. 16, 17).

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

1. What fine things have we found in the Bible?
2. What is the test of greatness?
3. Why is the Bible so popular?

April 17, 1927

Topic: "Christ in Us, Power for a New Life." Eph. 2: 1-10.

BIBLE READINGS

Monday—Christ's Promise. John 14: 20-24.
 Tuesday—Christ Conquering Within. Rom. 8: 10, 11.
 Wednesday—Paul's Experience. Gal. 2: 19, 21.
 Thursday—Fruit Bearing. John 15: 1-12.
 Friday—Transposing Power. II Cor. 4: 15-18.
 Saturday—The Higher Life. Col. 3: 1-8.

COMMENT

Sin kills the soul. Many are dead who do not know it. Christ makes alive, vital, strong (v. 1).

Human nature is sinful. There is no doubt of that. Sin crops out everywhere. Left to itself it goes downward (v. 3).

It is Christ that turns us to a new life and gives us power to live it. We are alive WITH Him and THROUGH Him (v. 5).

We are alive to live His life, the kind of life He wants us to live. We are created for a good life, and we can live it if we will (v. 10).

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

1. What is spiritual power?
2. Can we succeed in imitating Jesus?
3. What is the meaning of "Behold, I stand at the door and knock"?

April 24, 1927

Topic: "If I Were to Be a Foreign Missionary, What Country Would I Choose? Why? Acts 1: 8.

BIBLE READINGS

Monday—A Man Who Said "No." Jonah 1: 1-3.
 Tuesday—Ready for Anything. Isa. 6: 8.
 Wednesday—Seeking God's Will. Acts 16: 9-13.
 Thursday—Beginning at Home. Luke 24: 44-48.
 Friday—Where the Task Is Hard. Rom. 1: 8-16.
 Saturday—Where Need Is Greatest. Matt. 9: 35-38.

COMMENT

The place to begin preaching is at home, the hard place, where every one know us, and where we must LIVE our gospel (v. 8).

Think of the nearby districts. There are many in which the gospel is rarely proclaimed. They have first claim (v. 8).

Foreign lands have strong claims. Jesus' gospel is for the whole world, and we dare not neglect any part of it (v. 8).

The big thing to think about is OUR CALL. What field are we best fitted for? Paul was designed from the first to be a foreign missionary (v. 8).

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

1. What claim has Africa upon us?
2. What can we do for missions?
3. Which is the most important—Home or Foreign Missions?

May 1, 1927

Topic: "What vocations Are Worth While?" I Cor. 3: 6-16.

BIBLE READINGS

Monday—Vocations That Serve. Acts 13: 36.
 Tuesday—The Teacher. II Tim. 2: 24-26.
 Wednesday—The Religious Leader. Mal. 2: 4-7.
 Thursday—Art. Ex. 31: 1-5.
 Friday—Agriculture. Prov. 12: 11.
 Saturday—Merchandising. Luke 19: 11-28.

COMMENT

Agriculture is basic in human life. Without it life would cease (v. 6).

All trades are linked together. Trace any one from raw material to finished product and see how many co-operate in it (v. 6).

Our complex civilization would be impossible if there were no guiding Mind in it. God is indispensable (v. 8).

We are all builders of something, and we should be building character as we build bridges and roads and homes (v. 11).

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

1. Why do you think your father's vocation is worth while?
2. What ideals should guide us in choosing a vocation?
3. How may we make our work truly religious?

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