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# "CONFIDENCE" 

EDITED BY

## ALEX. A. BODDY,

Afl Saints' Vicarage, Sunderland, England.


MR. IAO,
the Blind Evangelist of Loh-ts'i. working with the P.M.U.
(Bythe courtes of the Eititor of' Fiames.")
i;
"This is the CONFIDENCE tinat we have in Him. that if we ask anything aecording to His will. He hearetr, us: And if we know that He bear us, whassover we ask. We know tnal we have the petitions that we desired



ONE PENNY.
Subscription-Gifts, etc. ..... page ..... 2
Palestine To-day
Jewish Notes ..... 5
The Coming Deliverer ..... 5-7
Jews Returning ..... 7
The Holy Spirit ..... 8
The Coming Kingdom on Earth ..... 8-11
Pentecostal Items ..... 11
Healing by Faith in Cbrist
Healing by Faith in Cbrist ..... 12 ..... 12
Pentecostal Missionary Union ..... 12-13
East Africa-News from Bro. and Sis. Richardson ..... 13.15
South China-News from Miss Jessie Biggs ..... 15
An Urgent Appeal-from Mrs. Boyd ..... 15-16 ..... 16
List of Contributions
List of Contributions

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## "Confidence" Subscription-Gifts for last Three Months.

The cost of issuing "Confidence" has greatly increased. The paper alone has risen very much in price. More gifıs are needed.


## Printing and Expenses Account.



# "CONFIDENCE." 

To Editors and others.-Any matter in this Paper may be re-printed on condition that full acknowledgment is made thus:-"From 'Confidence,' Sunderland, England."

## PALESTINE TO-DAY.

JEWISH HOMELAND DIFFICULTIES.

BY THE EDITOR.
It was a snowy day some ycars ago. A dozen Jew boys of the middie class were returning from school in friendly conversation with their youthful teacher. Suddenly a snowball struch the young man on the ear, and another came, and another, and the crowd of Jew boys swiftly accepted the challenge and made for the pugnacious assailant. He was a Grammar School boy arriving home and almost safe on the steps of his father's Rectory within some high railings. He had rung the door bell vigorously, and hoped to be inside before they could get at him for reprisals. But like a swarm of bees the Jewish contingent charged in at the gates and, swinging their school books in straps, gave him some "change," which no doubt was well deservec. At last the sheltering door was opened, and the aggrieved attachers vanished.

The Writer has become more friendiy with Jewish foll since then.

At the foot of the Napoleon Column in Northern France in 1915, he was introduced to the Chief Rabbi by Chaplain Adier. The friendiy father of a Jewish soldier in France, to whom he was abie to show some kindness, invites him from time to time to special services in the Synagogue, where he is an official. I'm not convinced that it is policy to attack the Jews either as individuals or as a nation. Nations as well as individuals who have attacked the Jew have suffered. Spain was merciless in her treatment of the Jew, driving them across the Straits into Morocco. Spain to-day has fallen from her high position as one of the first of nations. She is negligible in the councils of Europe; her ill-treatment of the Jew brought about her downfall. England has for some centuries treated the Jews better than some other nations, and to-day they have their place amongst the highest in the land. During these centuries Britain has risen to be almost the leader of the world.
In Russia the Writer has seen the naked bayonets of the soldiers in the streets awaiting a "Pogrom," and more likely to butcher the Jews than to protect them. Jews have ruthlessly been slaughtered, and still are sorely
persecuted in Russia, and what has not Russia suffered in the last few years? Was there ever so great a fall as that which has overtaken the land of cruel "Pogroms"? Is there no connection here?

Under the stars of Palestine, as by night he walked across the Plain of Rephaim on the Bethlehem road leading to Jerusalem, he thought of the promise given about 1920 B.C. It was given to a Mesopotamian sheik hnown among the Arabs as "Ei Khaiî!" (the faithful one). It is recorded:-
" It came to pass, that, when the sun went down, and it was darl, behold a smoking furnace, and a burning lamp that passed between those pieces (the sacrifice). And the Lord made a covenant with Abraham, saying, Unto thy seed have I given this land, from the river of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates."-Gen. xv., 17, 18.
Sir Herbert Samuel, the Jewish Governor of Palestine, rules from the river of Egypt (the stream at El Arish) to the Jordan. But soue day, when (as it was temporarily in Solomon's day) the promise is permainentiy fulfilled, the descendants of Jacob will possess TransJordanic Palestine also (according to the promise of Genesis xv., 18).

## AN APPRECIATION BY ARABS.

The notables of Es Sait and a number of Bedouin sheiks not long ago rode down to the Jordan, and, crossing by the Allenby Bricge to meet Sir Herbert Samuel, led him back to visit their country. Along the Shaib Vale they rode, and, reaching the Arab town of Es Sait, they held a sort of "Durbar," or semi-official reception. They asked Sir Herbert Samuel that they might come in under the British Government-this showing confidence in its administration soon by one who is both a Jew and a Zionist. He said that at present all he could do for them would be to send a capable leader who could initiate reforms and guide them in administration of their district.

The Dome of the Rock (commonly, but erroneously, called the "Mosque of Omar") is the most conspicuous builaing in Jerusalem when you look down from the Mount of Olives. This Mahometan shrine was erected in the days of the Crimean War exactly over the Temple, and until recently few Jews ever yentured even into the area around. Another Moslem build.

## (Palestine To-day-contlnued.)

ing near by is the Mesjid el Akso (the "Furthest Mosque") where Mahomet himself by tra. dition alighted on the "Night of Wonders," when he made his aerial journey from Mecca on his winged steed Al Borac (according to the Koran).
The followers of Mahomet hold tenaciously the site of Solomon's Temple. They have built over it the most striking building in Jerusalem. Will the Moslem world, including our Indian Moslems, trade away these holy places to their original owners, the Jewish people, and allow them to build their Temple and re-organise its sacrifices? The flight of Nahomet on the "Night of Wonders" caused El Kuds (the Holy City) to become the earlier "Kibleh," toward which part first of all Mostems said their prayers. Jerusalem is a Mahometan Holy Place. How will this affect its possession by

The Old Christian Churches, the Orthodox Eastern Church, the Armenians, the Copts, and the Western Churches-will they be allowed to worship at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and at the Cave of the Nativity at Bethlehem? Will the Missionary work of great societies, the C.M.S. and of smaller societies, be permitted to continue, and what will happen to the Hospital of the London Jews' Society and to its Church on Mount Zion, with its reverent service?
The native Christians (of the Eastern Churches, etc.) at Bethlehem and Nazareth formerly liept all Jews out of those towns. How will they bring themselves to be under Jewish rule, even if represented by the wisdom and broad-mindedness of Sir Herbert Samuel?

Yet if the old prophecies have to come true all will somehow work out aright eventually.

When I descended that Friday night from the Plain of Rephaim, where I had walked under the stars, and came down the slopes to. wards Mount Sion, the Sabbath lamps were lit in the Jewish windows, espec. ially in the long row of single-storied cottages in the Montefiore colony.

The only light that night on the dark road was the Jcuishlight. Butout under the stars, on the Bethlehem road I had remembered the promises to Abraham that his descendants should eventually possess the land. It was only temporarily fulfilled under the king Solomon-the permanent fulfilment has yet to come.
This "indestructible" nation numbers only from 12 to 14 mitions, but to-day it controls
the Jewish nation. They may be determined to rebuild their tempie on the oid site. Trat is just where the Dome of the Rock stands to-day.

May we not trust the Jewish diplomats and Jewish financiers to get over difficulties which at present appear to us insuperable ?

Sleeping one night in an Arab house on the higher slopes of Olivet, I was awabened by the brilliant moonlight, and arising. I leant out of the lattice window and looked down on the Holy City, so stili and restful. The Temple area was far below me across the Hearon Valley, and I thought of the day when rows of marble pillars marked the great "porches" where the Teacher stood with His discipies and the crowds gathered round. Will the Temple be restored in days to come, when the Jews are in greater evidence in their new but old homeland. What would their "National Home" be without the Temple re-built and their worship re-established?
the finance of the world, and has more power in politics than is generally known.

To this people, scattered over the worid since a.d. 70, the British Government has said, "The land again shall be your homeland," and this is interpreted in different ways. The ardent "Zionists" claim it to be a promise that they may again set up in Palestine a Jewish state or kingdom, independent, but protected by Great Britain. The cautious British politician in power sces in the words, " 2 national home for the Jewish people," merely a permission of controlied and limited Jewish immigration of a wise character, and only as the land becomes capable of sustaining such an additional population, and if it can be done without any injustice to anyone. The religious Jew, however, will patiently and determinedly hope on and never lose his sight of the goal.
(The above article was offered to the "Jewish Chronicle," but was not accepted.-A.A.B.)

## JEWISH NOTES.

"The International Jew, the World's Foremost Problem," is the title of a book of 230 pages published by a well-known Chicago newspaper, "The Dearborn Independent." It states that increasingly the Jewish people are gaining power over the nations. "The future of the Jew is intimately bound up with the future of this planet." And again, "In every Christian Church where the ancient prophecies are received and studied there is a great revival of interest in the future of the ancient people," page 63. Its general tone, however, is that of extreme hostility to the Jews of to-day, and it dwells much upon the Bolshevist Movement in Russia and elsewhere.

Recently Mr. Edwin Samuel, son of the High Commissioner, was married to Miss Hadassa Grasowsky, of Jaffa, at Jerusalem. The ceremony, which was performed by the Chief Rabbis of Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Rabói Jacob Meir, late of Salonika, took place at the High Commissioner's residence, the ex-Kaiser's Palace on the Mount of Olives. Over nine bunarca guests. including the leading Jewish, Christian, and Moslem notabilities were present. Atier the ceremony, the Sheik Abu Midion clothed the bridegroom in Arab garb, and initiated bim as a sheik of Beersieba, the centre of the Bedouin tribes.
boy Scouts at Jerlsalem. A picturesque reproduction of a photo of S:George's flourishing troop of Boy Scouts is before us. It appears in the occasional paper of the "Jerusaiem and the East Mission" (12, Warwick Square, London, S.W. 1). These boys rendered valuabie service in the great snowstorm of last year. when Jerusalem was completely isoiated for three days. They rescued people who were snowed up in their houses, and assisted in the distribution of food to the destitute.

St. George's Cathedral at Jerusalem (Cburch of Engiand) has ariached io it the Engiish Coliege for Men ( 70 students) a aiso St. George's Secondary Bors' School (between 70 and 80 puniis) and a Girls' Schoo:. Cbristian, Mosiem, and Jewish children attend, but all are alike taught the whole of the Bible, and masters and mistresses live and teach the Ciristian faith. Parents go on their knees to beg that roon be found for their childaren, as the schools are full to overflowing, and fees have been raised to meet to some extent the rise in prices.

Miss A. E Brown (P.O., Box 414, Jerusalem), an independent Pentecostal Missionary, has had to 1eave ber house, which was needed by officiais. With the greatest difficulty, and at very great cost, she has oblained another house. The shortage is owing to the steady influx of Jews, and to no fresh houses having yet been built. There is much suffering. A Christian leader had said to her, "One dreads going out into the street, for every one you meet has-not a growl from the head-but-a groan from-the-very depibs of the peart." Ps. cxiii., 6 .

## The Coming Deliverer.*

## The Hope of Christians and Jews.

For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men,

Teaching us that, denying ungodiness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world;
Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of thé grear God and our Saviour Jesus Christ;
Who gave Himself for us, that He might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto Himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.
These things speak, and exhort, and rebuke


Jercisalem. In a Mahomeday Mosque within tife Temple Area.
(The Mimbar in the El Aksa.)
with all authority. Let no man despise thee. Titus ii., 11-10.

Our beloved departed Bishop ( Bp . Handiey Moule) used to emphasise in connection with the coming of the Lord the duty of boly living. That we might be found at His coming doing His will, living soberly, living rigbteousiy, living gody', and so being ready for His coming.
You perhaps remember wbat took place at the Parliament House in America at Connecticut, the House of Representatives, a century ago. It was in the middle of the day; the heavens were overcast, and the clouds got darker and darker till it

[^0]
## (The Comlng Dellyerer-contlnued.)

became like midnight.- Some said, "Surely this is the day of the Lord." One representative moved "That this House be adjourned." "No," a Cbristian man said, "if this is the day of the Lord, I think He would like to find us about our business, and I move that lighted candle be brought in and that we continue our business. If the Lord comes, He will be pleased to find us doing our ordinary work." I am quite sure that He wants us to go on in an unfanatical way to the very last moment, like our dear late Bishop of Durham, who died in harness. He worked till the last, and then went home to his much-loved Lord. That is what all of us would like. To be found doing His will when He comes for us.

When Bishop Moule came to speak to us in All Saints' Church (Sunderland), he was emphasising a good deal a uruth winch I suppose many of us had been dwelling upon, that for 2,520 years, taking it back from 1919, "seven times" brought us to the year 600 and odd, when the Temple at Jerusalem was despoiled of its vesseis and Jerusalem was levelled to the ground and burnt. The Bishop said: "You will notice in the book of Revelation that strange number of torec-and-ahalf tinles, or forty-t wo months, or times and halif a time, ail representing, he said, three-and-a-hals years. Taree-and-a-half was not a compiete number. A complete number mus: be seven. If we measure back from the present time three-anc-a-half years, we come to those terrible times of the teaching of that faise prophet Mohammed. If we go back on the full seven, 2,520 years, we come back to about the year 600 B.c. The Lord had said Himself thai Jerusalem should be trodien under foot of the Gentiles till the times of the Gentiles were fulfilled. We believe that the times have been fulfiled, and that the Gentiles (the Turks) bad to go, and a Christian nation has stepped in and has taken Jerusalem, and now, by the Mandate of the Powers, handis it back to the ancient peopie of God, the Jewish people."

A great deal hinges upon the Jews. Our dear Saviour, who was a man of Juciah, son of a Jewish woman, fathered of God Himseif, born of the Holy Ghost and a Jewish woman, He has not forgotten His kinsfolk, and although there is a parenthesis still going on, it may come to an end at any moment.

## THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS.

Those of you who are faminiar with the Epistle to the Romans know what a wonderful book it is. It teaches us-to put it very simply, but not quite accurately-

> PARDON, PURITY, AND PEACE.

Praise God for the Epistle to the Romans! To go a litile more deeply into it, it teaches us firs: the awfulness of sin, and then the wonders of justification, that God not only forgives but counts us just because of the merits of our Incarnate Christ given freely through His deatio on the Cross. Then it leads us on to victory through union, the death and resurrection of Christ. It leadis us on to the wonderful eighth chapter, the psalm of the Holy Gbost, beginning with no condemnation and ending with no separation. We have the whole of the glorious Gospel there.
Then suddenly, as Si. Paul is dictating to his
amanuensis, and Tertius is writing it down, he pauses and goes right off. I think Tertius would look up. Perhaps Paul would wander up and down the room for quite a little time. Then be starts with quite a different subject. You get quite a shock to think that St . Paul suddenly, after bis glorious psalm of the Holy Ghost, should almost break into tears and begin to think about his brethren.
He was writing to the Christians at Rome. The church there would be mixed. Half the people would be converted Jews, and perhaps half were converted Gentiles such as we are. So be does not forget them when he is writing to Rome. He writes a special section for the Jews, the ninth and tenth and eleventh chapters. He is almost weeping. He says:-

I have great heaviness and continual sorrow in my heart.
1 could wish that myself were accursed from Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh:
Who are Israelites; to whom pertaineth the adoption, and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and the promises;
Whose are the fathers, and of whom as concerning the flesh Christ came, who is over ail, God blessed for ever.
We forget that almost every book in this Bible was written by a Jew. We do sometimes forget inat all the twejve Apostles, including Judas Iscariot, were Jews, every one of them. The man who stirred the world the mos:, Paul, the mighty thirteenth Apostie, was a Jew. We do forget what we owe under God to the Jewish people. They are under a curse to-day, but hey are going to come back very shortty into marvellous biessing, and toen instead of looking at them askance, as many of us do from time to time, we sball look upon their faces witb jor, for we shall see them

SAVED PEOPLE,
loyal foilowers of Jesus Christ, a
new set of missionaries
for the world.. It will be a wonderíul time.
1 want you to remember what St. Pani says. St. Paul was fllied with the Hoiy Ghost. In the eleventh chapter be says: "Have they stumbied that they sbould fall? God forbid: bui rather through their fall salvation is come unto the Gentiles.": We are living in tibe great Church parenthesis, in the times when the Gentiles are getting the blessing. God offered the biessing to the Jews. Panl aiways sougb: tine jewisio synagogue first. and so did Peter. But only a few then, and only a fer now. come from Juaism to Christ, and so he had to turn to the Gentiles. and the Church of Jesus Christ has been a Gentile Cnurch. We live in the days of The Great Parenthesis. We are getting the blessings which it seems as if Goc had intended for the Jewish peopie. So he says, the Gentiie worici is blessed through the fall of the Jews.

Now if the fall of them be the riches of the world, and the diminishing of them the riches of the Gentiles; how much more their fulness?

For I speak to you Gentiles, inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine office:
If by any means I may provoke to emulation them which are my flesh, and might save some of them.

For if the casting away of them be the reconciling of the world, what shall the receiving of them be, but life from the dead?

1 would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery, lest ye should be wise in your own conceits; that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in.
That may miean, until the number of the elect of the Christian Church is made up: but he goes on to say:

All Israel shall be saved: as it is written, There shall come out of Sion

## the deliverer.

Who is the Deliverer? Who is going to turn ungodiness from Jacob? There is only one Deliverer. It is the Lord Jesus Christ. We have heard of General Allenby taking Jerusalem, and we consider it one of the most important things that ever happened in the history of the Christian Church.

I remember cycling across the Plains of Syria and staying the nigbt with Solumon the Jew, and journeying up that steep Juciman pass. One of the Yiddish-speaking lews was sitting with his wife under their fig tree. They entertained me for a while, and then 1 went on again, up past the villages, and then for the last mile or so 1 could see the great walls of Jerusalem in the distance, and the domes just peeping over the dusty, sun-burnt hilis. Then 1 came to a row of cottages, just like the pitmen's cotlages in England. They were Jewish "colonies," and out of them came in the distance what looked like an assembly of exaremely High Churchmen with long cassocks (Asbkenazi Jews). There were about 50,060 then in that land, but they are going to stream afresi into Jerusalem as soon as they are permitted, and into the Holy Land.
I was reading in the "Jewish Chronicle" of the enormous sums that are being raised to make roads and to irrigate the desert so that it shall blossom as the rose, and to get power from a conduit from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, and to build houses for immigrants. There is very little in the ordinary newspapers about what is going on, but there are thousands of lews waiting near Constantinople; who have been terrified and bave fled from Russia, and they are longing to get into the Holy Land. It is not, bowever, ready for the enormous numbers that are waiting to go in. Sir Herbert Samuel, a Jew of Jews, a Zionist, was instalied in the Palace that was built for the Kaiser on Mount Oiivet, and shortly be was in a Jerusalem synagogue reading the law. He is a British Jew, and the British Government are stili controlling that country. Zionists, no doubt, many of them are restive; they want to have control. As long as the British Government and the British Jews control the Holy Land, we may, humanly speaking, expect a time of advance and peace.

## DIFFICLLTIES.

Last Easter there was tremendous conflict. Our friend, Miss Brown, told me how there were four hundred people killied round about Jerusalem. Arabs resented the Jews coming. The towns of Nazareth and Bethlehem are Cbristian, and it is very difficult to get them to be under the government of Sir Herbert Samuel,-the-Jewish Governor. There miay be prosperous times for a while, but as far as we can see, trouble will come sooner or later, and then will come the Lord Jesus,
riding on His horse from heaven, at the head of His armies on white horses, to deliver them. (Rev. xix.)
This is the second part of His coming. I believe that the first part of His coming will not be right down to the earth itself; He may come at any time now to the air for His Church and for His own blood-bought people who are true to Him. The coming of the Lord is in two parts. We may see Him one day in the sky above us. Later. He is coming specially to the-Mount of Olives to save Israel, and all Israel shall be saved. This is a prediction. It is a prophecy by a prophet. It is written in the Holy Scriptures. Paul was filled with the Holy Ghost. He is a prophel. When we see the Jews around us, remember this is said,
"All isRaEl Shall be saved."
We are not Isratites. We are Gentile Christians. We are looking to the coming of the Lord. I am so glad that He has laid it on the heart of your dear leader here 10 bave these meetings. 1t is good for wis all to dwell upon these truths, which we are apt 10 pass by, and some peopie do no: like them at ali. The Lord Himself biesses those who preach and teach this trulb, and live godiy, righteously, and soberiy, looking for that blessed hope, the coming of the Lord.
the bridegkoom better than his presents.
There was a young woman who was married 10 a young officer of the United States army. He was called on active service to a distant part, and she was not permitted, of course, to go with him. He said he couid no: teil whether he might be back soon, but hoped for the best. He wrote to her constanly. He sent her beautiful presents, and day after day she got leiters and lovely presents and flowers and different things came from bim. I suppose be would only be away in Mexico somewhere, not too far anay from home. One day she was seated with all these letters, full of lovejy thoughts and impressions, looking them over, and a iresh set of beautifuit things and presents beside ber. Sbe heard someone at the door. Everything he had sent her was beautiful in her eyes. How she loved his letters and presents! But when she turned round and saw him, she forgot all about ber presents and letters and ran and flung her arms round him. He was better than all the presents and letters.

Our Lord has been very good to me, very good to you. What presents and blessings He tras given us all our lives long! But wiat joy tiere will be when we see Him who has done so mucn for us, see Him face to face!

## JEWS RETURNING.

The Immigration Department of the Zionis: Commission reports that 6.500 Jews came to Palestine during the ten months ending September: 30th. Of these, more than half are single men and women who come as Chaluzim-Pioneer Labourers $-2,400$ of this number were repatriated persons. The Immigation Department provides in nearly every case the food and shelter for the immigrants on their arrival at the Port of Jaffa, as well as travelling expenses from the port to the place of employment. The Department also provides medical aid and advances loans to skilled workers and professional men.

# "CONFIDENCE" <br> January-March, 1921 : 

Editor-<br>Alex. A. Boddy, Vicar of All Saints', Sunderland.<br>Assistants-<br>The llon. Secretaries, All Saints' Vicarage, Sunderland.

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## The Holy Spirit.*

All the reasons, methods, and issues of the work of the Holy Ghost are eternaliy and organically connected with the Son of God. We have Him at all because Christ died. We have life because He has joined us to Christ living. Our experimentai proof of His fulness is that Christ to us is all. And we are to be on the guard against any exposition of His work and glory which shall for one moment leave out those facts. But not only are we to be on our guard; we are to rejoice in the thought that the mighty, the endless, work of the Spirit is all done always upon that sacred Field, Jesus Christ. And every day we are to draw upon the indwelling Giver of Life to do for us His own, His characteristic, work; to shew us "our King in His beauty, and to "fill our springs of thought and will with Him."

God has not only forgizen the Christian through the great Sacrifice, but in it He has "condemned," sentenced to chains and death, his sin, which is now a doomed thing, beneath his feet, in Christ. And He has given to him, as personal and perpetual Indweller, to be claimed, hailed, and used by humble faith, His own Eiernal Spirit, the Spirit of His Son, the Blessed One who, dwelling infinitely in the Head, comes to dwell fully in the members, and make Head and members wonderfully one. Now then let him give himself up with joy, thanksgiving, and expectation, to the "fulfilling of the righteous demand of God's Law," "zoalking Spirit-wise."
with : steps moving ever away from self and towards the will of God. Let him meet the world, the devil, and that mysterious "flesh," (all ever in potential presence, ) with no less a Name than that of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Let him stand up not as a defeated and disappointed combatant; maimed, half-blinded, half-persuaded to succumb, but as one who treads upon "all the power of the enemy," in Christ, by the indwelling Spirit. And let him reverence his mortal body, even while he "keeps it in subjection," and while he willingly tires it, or gives it to suffer, for his Lord. For it is the temple of the Spirit. It is the casket of the hope of glory.

# THE COMING KINGDOM ON EARTH. 

An Address ìy Mr. Ed. J. G. Titterington, Mi.A., at Sion College.

> A certain nobleman went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom, and to return,
> And he calied his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto hem, Ocupy till I come.
> But his citizens hated bim, and sent a me: emger after him, saying. We wili not have this man to reign over us.- St. Luke xix.

The picture tha: is given us here (for we know that the nobleman s:ands here for our Lord Jenus Christ Himself) is of One wbo has left His abocie for the time being with the intention of returning. and has left His servants in charge to carry on unil the time when He does return. It also shows the people of the piace where He was living rebelfing against Hini and refusing to have Him as King over thens. It is a picture of the rejected Messiah, and the whole Bible is full of the story of the rejected one. You will find it in prophecy, in parable, and in direct statements throughout the Oid Testament and the New Testament. Jesus Cbris:, the Son of God, is the rejected one,
the stone which the buiiders rejected, but Who is yet to become the headstone of the corner in the time which God has appointeg and determined.
Joscpis is a type of the rejected one, the one who was rejected by his bretinren but exalted oy God to be ruler over the land of Egypt, tili nis brethren had to come and acknowledge his suzerainty and bow down before him and do him homage; a type of the rejected one who yet in the fuiness of time comes into his rights and occupies the throne. Joseph is a type of the rejected Lord. and here we bave again a picture of the Lord who left this earth to ascend into heaven. And it is a very striking thing that His home is not recorded as being in heaven, but

## on the earth.

He bas left His place on earth to go and receive a kingdom in heaven, and while He has gone His subjects on earth have rebelled against. Him and have said, "We will not bave this Man to reign
over us," and the world has shown very clearly that it has endorsed that opinion. It has decided that it will not have this Man to reign over it. God acknowledges that that is the case, for He speaks (tbrough the Holy Spirit) in many of the Epistles of Satan as the "prince of this world," the "prince of this age," "the one who now rules over the children of disobedience"-I am quoting from various different passages-"the world at present lieth in the evil one," "the world has chosen to acknowledge as lord and king the ustirper, the evil one himself," and have decided and determined that they will not have this Man 10 reign over them, but He has gone up into Heaven, and there He bas rectived the kingdom, for the Lord God hath given Him an everlastingr kingdom and in the fulness of time He will return to this earth and establisk this kingdom upon the earth. We acknowledge this in the Lord's Prayer day by day. What do we pray for? We say, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earih as it is in beaven." His kingdom is estaviished already in heaven; we are praying that it shall be ESTABLISHED VPON EARTH,
and that His will shail be done upon earth, and we are looking forward to the time when His kingdom shall indeed be set up on earth, when His throne shall $b=$ set up unon this earth, and all things shait do Him reverence. We are looking forward to the time when He shal: come to take porsession of His own, and this varable that we are reading says how, when He has received the kingoom, he returns. It shows what happens when He does return, how He rewardis His servants and punishes the rebels,

I want to deal simpiy with that fact, that the Lord is being kept out of His own. out of His rightul imheriance, out of His singciom, and the time is coming and is yery jear at nand when tioe Lord will re:urn to His Kingiom, wien He will come into His riguts. What we are seeing now is the overturning. There is a struggle between God and man as to which way er
the worla ougbt to be. Peopie found fault with the Apostles by saying. "These are the men that have turned the world upside down.". That is oniy a reperition of what we read in Jsaiah. "Ye have turned ihe worid unside down:" say's God to His rebelious peopie, and the worid resents its being turned righ side up again. And we read in Ezekiel," ${ }^{\text {"I will overturn overturn, overurn. }}$ untii he come whose rignt it is to reign." What we are seeing now is

THE OVENTLRNING.
The troubies we are seeing are tine first steps of our Lurd's remern. Junt as there was a time of preparation befure our Lord came to earth at the first Advent and the word went forti, "Every mountain shali be brought iow and every valiey exalted," so I believe there is a leveling going on now in order that things may be right for our Lord's return. I believe it is necessary that all that stands in the way of our Lorüs reign upon earih has got to be removed. and that we are seeing that removing process going on before our eyes.
We are in the midst of that time spoken of where it speaks of

THINGS BEING SHAKEN.
Now the whole world is being shaken, just as you shake the cinders in a sieve and there is part that drops through and part that remains behind.

The world is being shaken in order that the things which cannot be shaken may remain; the things which cannot be shaken are the things which are founded upon God, which are the out conse of the operation of the Spirit of God. But the other things will have to be shaken and to disappear, and I think the time of unrest and turmoil that we are sceing is

THE BEGINNING OF THE LORD'S RETURN.
1 think the time is going to become much more intense: the Word of God gives me to believe that. It is going to have this effect partly: it is going to loosen our moorings, that we sball be free 10 join Him; it is going to have the effect that it will sever us from our attachment to the things of this earth. We as Christians are far too much attached to the things of this parth $y \in t$, and God has to get us free. I believe this process of shaking that is going on has for its object

## THE SETTING OF US FREE

that we may join the Lord, that we may be free to meet Him in the air, and not be anchored down to the earth.
Let us turn to the Book of Daniel, the seventh chapter. In some of the mose majestic words of that boly book, Daniel sáid:-

I saw in the migh visions, and behold, one like the Son of Man came with the clouds of heaven, and came to the Ancient of days, and they brought him near before him.

And there was given him dominion, and glory, and a kingcom, that all people, nations, and hagruages should serve him: his dominion is an everiasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and his kingaom that which shall not be desiroyed.

Until the Ancient of days came, and judgment was given to the saints of the Most High; and the time came that the sains possessed the kingdom.
There we read of the greal kingdom, the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, where HIS ThRONE IS SET
and $H$ is dominion endurein throughout ail ages. The prophet Daniel jooked forward to thal day, and I believe that that day which he lovied forward to ive, together witi Daniel, shall very shortly see. We read a intit more about tat in the First Epistie of Si. Paui to the Corintinans, -xv., 23:-

Chrit the first-iruits: afterwaros they that are Christ's at His coming.

Then come:n tae enc, when He shall nave delivered up the kingtiom to God, even the Father; when He sinali have put down all rule and ail authority and power.

For He musi reign, tili He hath put all enemies uncier His feet.
The Lord Jesus Chrisi bas to put down on earth all authority and all power that is not of Himself. All rule and authority and power that is derived from the evil one has to be put down. All rule and anthority and power that is merely of man has to be put down in order that all ruie and authority and power can be put into the hands of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Cbrist Himself, and He alone will exercise it, He alone has the right to exercise it.

In Revelation xix., 6, we get a picture of the glor: of His wonderful kingdom-

And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the roice of many waters, and


The elim evangelistic band (Belfast, etc.. Jreland).


## (The Coming Kingdom on Earth-continued.)

as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia; for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.
We are looking forward to the time when the Lord God omnipotent shall reign not only upon beaven but ypon earth-He does reign, but there are very few who acknowledge His reign-when He shall not only reign in fact but in manifestation.

Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and bonour, and glory, and blessing.
There is a seven-fold glory that belongs to our Lord-power, and riches, and wisciom, and sirength, and bonour, and glory, and biessingand all those words have to be used to describe, so far as they can be described, the wonderful glories of the coming kingdom of our Lord.

Then I want to speak of an even wider aspect of His kingdom. Not only will it be a kingaom over the whole earth, but the re-establishment of His broken rule throughout

> THE WHOLE CREATED UNTVERSE.

Not only is it that man bas sinned against God. Man is not the only part of God's creation that is out of barmony with Him, but through the fall of the evil one and through the fall of man the whole of creation has been thrown out of joint, and we read in Romans that the whole creation groancth and travaileth together until now, waiting for the
manifestation of the sons of God. I do not know what those words quite mean-"the manifestation of the sons of God"-but I co know that it will take place at the time of our Lord's return. What creation is waiting for is the return of our Lord, when all the broken barmony will be restorec, and all the discords in His creation will be done away with.

For what has happened is that Goc made a wonderful, perfect universe, perfect in all its parts and in ali its barmonies. Jou know better than I do-because I know nothing about music-tha: the more perfect a barmony, the more terribie is any discord that occurs in that barmony. the more disastrous is the slightest fiaw that occurs in that harmony. That harmons has been disturbed, and every sin that you anci 1 commit by thought or word or deed is

A DISCORD IN THE HARMONY OF GOD.
This is a solemn responsibility, and if we can understand that-and I do noi profess to understand even my own word fully-we shall see bow great is buman sin. God is going to restore all that broken harmony. The whole creation is in some degree involved because the whole of the harmony of God is in some degree affected, and when God restores the harmony in one part, the harmony will be restored in the whole.

You know what we read in Acts iii., 21. The Apostle Peter is preaching a sermon, and be
speaks of the time of the restitution of all things; not merely of the restitution of the world by sinful men and women, not merely of the restitution of this world which we inhabit, but he speaks of the time of the restitution of all things. We find again in Colossians how by the Cross of Jesus Christ

## he has reconciled all things

to Himself, whether they be in heaven or upon earth. So there is something in the heavenlies which needed to be reconciled, to be brought back into their right relationship. The world and the universe, the heavenly universe and the earthly universe, the whole created universe, has got out of its right relationship with Godi, and when the Lord Jesus Christ returns, His return will mean the bringing back of all the disjointed parts into harmony again, the restoration of the perfect harmony of God.

In the midst of all the great harmony of God, and all that has been brought back in its rightful subjection to Him, the Lord Jesus Christ is to receive an inheritance in the saints. We read those words in the first chapter of St. Pauis Epistle to the Ephesians, and the eighteenth verse. The Lord Jesus Christ has an inheritance in the world, and He is coming to occupy that inheritance: but He also has an inheritance in the saints, and He is coming to ciaim H is inheritance in the saints.

In Revelation again, 19th chapter:-
The marriage of the Lamb is come, and His wife hath made herself ready.
So, as we consider the facts that the Lord Jesus Christ has His interitance in the saints, that which is His by right, which belongs to Him by virtue of creation and redemption by His precious blood, because He died to save us, becanse we belong to Him by right of creation and of redemption, He bas an inheritance in us, and it is for us to see that

## WE DO NOT HINDER

His entrance into that inheritance. We are told that the bride of the Lamb shall make herselif ready, and I believe that now, just as we see the world growing wilder and wilder in her antagonism to God, the Church of God is more and more making berself ready.

And so, as we pray "Thy kingdom come, Thy wiil be done," the end of the prayet is "Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the giory, for ever and ever." "Thine is the kingoom," not "Taine shail be the kingdom."

## THE KINGDOM IS HIS,

and the one that is occupying $H$ is kingaom now upon tarth is a usurper and rebel. We shall see tie kingdom and the power and tbe glory manifested upon earth, and I believe we sball see them manifested upon earth very soon.

## PENTECOSTAL ITEMS.

Bro. Stanley H. Frodsham (care of the Russian Missionary Society, 1642, Jackson Boulevard, Chicago) has whole-heartedly thrown himself into Pastor Fetler's great work of evangelising Russia. He is an associate editor of "The Friend of

Russia," a deeply moving witness for the work (One Dollar a year). We can cordially recommend it. It thrills one to read it and see the picture of the Missionary group. It circulates about 20,000 copies a month.

Bro. S. H. Frodsham is also "Associate Home Director" of the Society. The first company of 26 devoted Russian Missionaries has set sail from U.S.A., and will be now at work. Their letters will no doubt appear in "The Friend of Russia." They are poing to fill gaps made by the cruel martyrdoms of evangelisis and pastors in the Baltic Provinces and elsewhere. Earnest prayer is asked for these noble workers and for Russia. Pastor Ancirew L. Fraser is the vice-president of the Society and managing editor of the paper. He is likely to visit Great Britain.

Pastor George Jeffreys (3 University Avenue, heifast, Ireland), surrounded by the Eiim Evangelistic Band, is shown this month in the remarkable piciure we give. "The Eilm Evangel" (Guarterly, ]/t per annum) is one of the most excellent publications in Great Britain. It gives reports of the work at Lurgan, Baliamena, Armagh. Belfast, Bangor. In the December issue is a good aricle by our revered friend, Rev. T. E. Hackett, M.A. (Bray), on "The Baptism ir: the Holy Ghost and the Gifts of the Spirit." This can aiso be obtained as a tract from the Full Gospel Tract Society, 10 Aldergate, Tamworin, Englanc.
"Flames of Fire," a free montbly illustrated paper ( 12 pages or so) is issued and supplied by its Editor, Mir. Cecil Poinill, 10 York Terrace. Regents Park, London, S.W. 1. It gives very fuli information from all our P.M.U. Missionaries in the field, and prints the list of subscriptions, etc. In adatition it contains beipful spirituai articles. We would acknowiedge again the courtesy of the Editor in permiting us to use some of the pictures in this issue which have appeared in "Fiames."

The Abvent Conventions in London, convened by Mr. Cecil Poliiii, aroused great interest. Mr. J. H. Lowe, who spoke at great length on several mornings, has written"Tbe Second Coming of our Lorč." ( $2-2$ pages, $1 /$ - irom "Cbristian Herald" Office, Tudor Street, London, E.C.) We feel it is very scriptural, and one of the best books on the subject.

Switzerland and Sueder. "A montb at Zurich and district, with days at Berne and days at Geneva," have been spent by Bro. Smith Wigglesworth ( 70 Victor Road, Bradford). The League of. Nations was holding its meetings at Geneva at the same time that be was having "hundreds of decisions" in his meetings not far away. "I bave seen eyes opened of those born blind, and other marvelious works done, and crowds quickened. They pressed me to promise to give most of this year to Switzerland." Early in February he crosses ro Sweden on a Mission of Healing. Until then (February 7 tb ) he has engagements which will fully occupy him.

## HEALING BY FAITH IN CHRIST.

A useful book of 96 pages has been sent to the Editor of "Confidence" by Messrs. J. P. Copland and Son, Commission Agents, Godliman House, Godliman St., London, E.C. 4. There is no indication as to where it may be purchased in Great Britain, or as to the price. It is printed by Messrs. Butler and Tanner, Frome and London, and published by the "Christian Literature Depôt," Murray Building, Johannesburg, South Africa. Its full title is: "Healing by Faith in Christ: Spiritual Healing of the Body, by faith in the Name of Jesus Christ our Lord, as taught in the Scriptures," by Wm. H. Auret Pritchard, Johannesburg, South Africa. We quote from the fourteenth chapter, "The Abiding Life." On page 88 we read:-
To know Jesus as the Healer of your body presupposes your having sought Him in the matter. We read of the sick in the days of His flesh, "When they had heard of Jesus they came unto Him." These few words express much; maybe you know what they mean-it has resuited in you trusting Jesus for beaiing. Now the question arises:
"will the healing be permanent?"
Truly, a question of first importance to you. The healing you have received is a miracie, a wonder to all around, and you yourself seem not to be able to praise God enongh; your heart is filled with joy and gladness. It is just here that you need to learn that this blessed experience of restored health and strength can be (God most assuredy desires that it should be) a permanent one, provided you accept Christ as He presents Himself to you in John x.0, 4 : "Abide in Me, and I in you." It may be you have given this only a spiritual appication-from this bour give it a physical appiication as well.

In Si. John xv., the word "abide" occurs nine times; we have, too, the words "continue" and "remain," all denoting permanency. The figure Christ puts before us. one of the most striking in ali the Scriptures, is that of a tree bearing fruit. "I am the vine, ye are the branches." Note, He does not exhort us to become the branches-He states a fact. "Ye are the branches," just as much as "I am the sine." Again we say, accept this from a physica! point of view, just as you
have from the spiritual; not only is His life your life for "spirit and soul," but for "body" also. He declares: "I am the way, the truth and the Life"; we repeat that is true physically as well as spiritually.

How much our Lord has to say in ihis chapter about the tree bearing fruit-"that it may bring forth more fruit"; "the same bringeth forth much fruit." No man plants a tree with the idea of having only one crop of fruit; no more does Jesus by His mighty power graft you into Himself (wonderful mystery) only to have one healing. Look upon healing as the inflowing of His risen glorified life, just as the sap from the vine flows through the branches, and brings forth the fruit. You see that the union of the branch with the vine is the explanation of the life in the branches; in like manner, your union with Him-that living union, your abiding in Christ and He in you-is the "explanation" of your restortd health, which Christ desires should not only continue, but even be more pronounced: "more fruit," "much fruit" is His will and purpose for you. It is a blessed thought, praise God! a giorious reality, that healing is the inflowing life of Jesus, bearing frtit-fruit that you can pluck, and eat, anu enjoy. Truly we can call upon men to "Taste and see that the Lora is good.'
Think of the oneness there can be between our mortal bodies and Christ's risen glorified body, as He now, "highly exalted," sits on the Throne! "Know ye not that your bodies are the members of Christ?" ( Cor. vi., 15.) It is for us to claim, to humbly claim, this wonderful union with His glorious body-that body throbbing through and through with life"abcidani life." that life becoming ours physicaliy. We are dintinctly taught that our bodies are members of His body, that is, just what our hands, feet. nouth and eyes are to our bodies, so our mortal bodies are to His body! Do not be afraid to accept this: it is not claiming to have a resurrection body here in this life, which is a heresy, but the blessed truth as it is in Jesus, for sane minds.

With this fresh vision of Jesus as your abiding portion in the matter of healing, you will reaiise in a measure above all past experience, how very gentle and tender you must be in all your conversation and iife. This wonderful living union with Him is in the Spirit; it is for those "who waik not afier the fiesh, but after the Spirit." It is only by our vielding ourselves more fully to Hin, by our laying ourselves aíresh upon His altar for service. by our loving lim with all our bearts, that we can continue to abide in Him.

# -THE PENTECOSTAL MISSIONARY UNION. 

"Other sineep I have which are not of this fold; them aiso I MUST òring." (John x., 16.)

Mr. D. F. Williams gave a farewell message on Friday evening, November 19th, preparatory to leaving for China by "Messageries Maritimes, " ${ }^{\prime}$ (Paul Lecat, ${ }^{\text {, }}$ via Marseilles. In asking the earnest,
continuous prayer of the friends at Sion College, Mr. Williams mentioned he was one of five sent up to the Training Home from the Assembly at Gorseinon, South Wales, where, under the leadership of

Mr. George Vale, a red-hot missionary spirit exists, not only in the supply of Missionaries, but also in the generous gifts of this assembly, for which, there is little doubt, the Lord will not be their debtor!

The generosity of other assemblies, such as Morriston, Maesteg, and Tonypandy, may also be gratefully mentioned both on this and on the occasion of Misses Eaton and Rees going forth. Of the help received during his time in the Training Home, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Hollis, Mr. Williams spoke gratefully. He wondered, he said, at the Lord's condescending love, and expressed his own deep gratitude that the Lord should choose and call a miner, a man who spends his life underground, to be a herald of heaventy good tidings to a people in heathen darkness in China.
Mr. Williams went forth full of hope for the future. Brethren, pray for him and for Misses Eaton and Rees in India. (From "Flames of Fire.")

On the front cover is the likeness of

Mr. Iao, our blind evangelist. He is stationed at Loh-ts'i. Mr. Swift wrote: "You might ask the friends to pray much for Mr. Iao. Although blind, he is most earnest in pulling down the enemy's kingdom. The class of people he reaches are mostly the poor, but souls are souls, and we rejoice that the Lord is blessing Mr. Iao's ministry."-("Flames.")


Mr. D. F. Whimams.
By the courtesy of the Editor of "Flames of Fire."

## EAST AFRICA.

## The New Mission Station of the P.M.U.

## News from Bro. and Sister Richardson.

Being convinced that God would have us move forward, we left Itigi on Seplember 3ric for Tabora. Here we stayed with the Rev. and Mrs. Gaarde, of the Moravian Mission, which is supported by the L.M.S. We spent two bappy days with them, and acquired mucb helpful information. We left for Kigoma by Belgian train on Sunday evening, September 5 in, and arrived at Lake Tanganyika on toe 6:i. We missed the passenger steamer by woor tbree days. This was a trial, as we had ittie ime to spare to reach our destination, and there to put up a temporary building before the eariy rains came (tine midale of October). Honever, it was useless to worry, therefore we endeavoured to find some way out of the difficulty. We were iniormed by the Bejgian officials, who were very civii to us, that it migit be three weeks before the steamer would go again. The onjy way was by dhow (Arab sailing vessel).

## ALMOST HRECKED.

After a stay of eight days at Kigoma, we were able to get a dhow. Tuesday night, September 14ih, our goods were all placed in the boat ready to set sail at daybreak on Wednesday morning. During the night a terrible wind storm came across the lake, and our boat being washed on the sands leaked. One of our boxes was left in the water, being too beavy for the night watchman to lift. This contained most of our clothing, and a number of articles were spoilt. We were able, however, to thank God that it was no worse. The leakage put us back a couple of
bours, but by $80^{\circ} \mathrm{clock}$ all was ready once more. In a feu minutes the wind turned right against us, and our boat was compelied to remain in harbour.
We waited until neary midday, when I made enquiries once more of a steamer, and learned that one was leaving for the North and Baraka by the end of the week. We therefore decided to wait for the steamer, being convinced the Lord would not have us cross the lake by dhow. How thankful we were too, for the night following we had a very heavy thunderstorm, which made the lake very rough.

BELGIAN COURTESY.
On Thursday I went to book our passage to Baraka, and the captain came to say he could oniy take us to Uvira, north of Lake Tanganyika, but on the Congo side. It was quite a long distance from Baraka, but we fell somehow a way would open for us to get to the last-named from Uvira. The steamer left Kigoma at lo a.m. Saturday; and we arrived a: Uivira 9 oclock Sunday morning. The Customs' officer met us and very kindly attended to our juggage, and invited us to breakfast and lunch, at the same time preparing a house of the Government for us to stay in. We were soon informed that an epidemic had broken out at Garaka, and no one was allowed to go there.
Time was passing, and we could not understand why the Lord allowed us to be held up like this. One.reason, no doubt, was to let patience bave her perfect work. Day by day passed, but no word, yet the Lord met our daily need, in that the Beigian officials (the Administrator also having returned from his journey) supplied us with fresh milk, meat, and vegetables. On the 30 h h September, whilst on our knees before the Lord, we heard a walking stick tapped on the floor of the

## (P.M.U_-East Africa-continued.)

 front room, and found the Administrator had come hurriedly to say that the Government canoe had come, and word also that we could pass through Baraka to Kalembelembe. Praise the Lord!Everything was arranged, and we left Uvira on Thursday night, travelling on the lake in the moonlight, with a native captain and a crew of 12 boys. We were told the journey would take five days and nights, but although we had one rougb night, and were in peril of our lives, we arrived at Baraka in four days, on Monday, October 4th. We saw

SEVERAL hippopotami


Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Richardson.
(By the courtesy of the Ediior of "Fiames of Fire.")
on our journey, and the last day saw three large crocodiles, one of them coming within 1 wo yards of our canoe, so near that one of the boys struck it with bis pole.

At Baraka we found friends in a Greek and Arabs, who sent along chickens and eggs. We found that Baraka was still closed against everyone else but ourselves, and for a fortnight or three weeks later the Arabs could not obtain permission to travel. About 20 of the natives died with head and spine disease. We bad difficulty in getting porters, but after five days we started out for Kalembelembe, which was reached in four days. The Administrator sent soldiers to prepare a camp for us at each stopping place for the nigbt, which
was a considerable help to us. Moreover, we found the Lord proved Himself to be mindful of us in providing
an old government house here at Kalembelembe for us to live in during the rainy season. We arrived just in time, for we bave had rain almost every day since our arrival. Truly we have great cause to thank God for all the way He has led us, and although difficulties have arisen, very speedily they bave been surmounted.

We have enquireis calling every day at our house, asking for teacbing of the Word of God. Even this morning we bad to turn about six women, two men, and three children away because we have noplace in which toteach them as yet. Our hearts are grieved and moved within us at having to do this. The rains are now on, and we need funds for building, so please pray earnestly with us, so that when the rains are over funds will be in hand, and we may be able to go on speedily with the work. Every day is precious, and every soul is precions in God's sight. Souls are dying daily. Dear ones, think on these things, and of the pit from whence we were dug. Oin, dear ones, let nothing binder us from stretching forth a heiping hand to our poor dark heathen brothers and sisters. If our hearts are so grieved, how much more Christ's tender heart of love and compassion.

We do not as yet know
the swahili language
thoroughly, but that which we have we freely give unto the people, and long for more words to express ourselves more cleariy, but time and practice will make perfect. Every Sunday since we have been here we have held little services for those who came, and our number increases. We have a littie reading, singing, and prayer, and at the end distribute little picture cards, which the people like very much. We shall be very glad to receive any scripture text cards anyone feels jed to send us for the people, also any cast-off clothing. Many come daiiy for clothing, and we bave none to give. The poor people are practically naked. There is only one Arab store here, and the owner asks tremendous prices for his goods, which the poor people cannot buy. We would, therefore, be very giad to receive any parcels from any who care to send, as our hearts are grieved to turn them away daily. We feel it our duty to help them temporally as well as spiritually, as Christ our example also dic. . Please bear the poor negro of Africa much upon your hearts, for he truly needs the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

There is much fetishism practised here still, e.g., one person is taken ill, the father comes along and blames someone eise for the sickness. If the sick one dies, the other bas to drink some medicine, and he dies also. Again, if a sultan or chief dies, some of his wives are buried alive with him. Is this not terrible delusion and darkness, and ought there not to be much prayer going up at home for these people? It needs strong pulling at the ropes there so that we may bave the answer here, and the bands of Satan broken. Tbey are bound very tightly, but our King is able to snap them. Hallelujah! Some are tired of them, and
ask for them to be broken, so please pray much, also for us, that we may be given wisdom and understanding.

Mrs. Richardson joins me in thanking all the friends that have held us up in prayer at the Throne of Grace, and we trust God will make us a blessing here. There is much work to be done, and we must work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work.

With Christian love to all the saints in Christ jesus.

## Yours in His blessed service for Congo's sons and daughters,

 Arthur W. Richardson.Kalembelembe, Congo Belge,
via Dar es Salaam and Kigoma, Nov. 2nd, 1920.

## SOUTH CHINA.

## News from Miss Jessie Biggs.

How glady we would welcome news of reinforcements for Yumnan! The need is acule, and the opportunity unprecedented. The call comes to us constantiy from the many surrounding towns and villages, but we are compelled to appear indifferent, although our enforced inaction causes us real heartache. Kuang Hsi Cheo itself claims our full attention at present. The Lord's Hand is manifestly upon this people in real blessing. Hallelujah!
...nav
Since writing you some months ago, telling something of the adverse conditions prevailing here, the prejudice and opposition of the people generally, God has graciously wrought for us. When all hope of securing chapel premises had gone, and we had packed our beiongings with a view to setuling down elsewhere, God intervened. A very suitabie house was unexpectedly offered to us, and we were able to morgage same at a very reasonable rate, without the usual difficulty or delar. Praise God! It is just inside the North Gate, a considerable distance from the inn we previous!y occupied.
Being in a new district, we now reach a different class of people. The neighbours all gave us a very cordial welcome, andi still shew great friendiiness. Many of them shewed an interest in our message at first, but only a very few have become enquirers. We trust, however, that many others will yet respond. One blessed result of our settiang in tais new district is that it affords a number of our earnest enquirers who live near by an opportunity to attend morning prayers, which is realy a Bible Stuoy class. God richly blesses our souls as we seek to teach these babes in Christ the practical truths of Christianity. Our joy is full when we see the light flashing upon their minds. The Holy Spirit is blessedly revealing Cbrist to them.

## WIfE AND HUSBAND.

A recent letter to "Flames of Fire" tells of the remarkable conversion of Mrs. Uang. You will be interested to hear that ber husband now attends morning prayers regularly. We believe he will ere long take a bold stand for Christ. God is manifestly working, in-his beart, making-bim hungry to know the Word, whereas several months ago he so bitterly opposed his wife that
she came to us weeping, saying, "Teacher, I cannot go back to ddolatry since 1 bave the blessed revelation of Christ's salvation, but I know not how to pacify $m y$ busband's anger."

He was a most ardent propagator of Buddhist tenets, and a devoted idol worshipper. The first time we called at his home it was impossible to get a hearing for our message. He required our full attention while he expounded passages from the Classics, hoping, no doubt, to convince us of their worth and truth. Praise God! these volumes have now been put on one side, while he spends much time pondering the meaning of New Testament leaching. It has been very precious to hear his eleven-year-old son praying publicly for months that his father may be saved. Praise God prayer is being answered.

Tbere are about fifteen steady enquirers waiting for baptism. These have all been Christians for nine months or longer. We hope to arrange for a Baptismal Service in about a month's time. May God set His seal 10 it , and give abundance of grace and joy to these dear friends, who will undoubtedly suffer bitter persecution, especially seeing it will be the first service here.

No doubt you bave received news of my sister's engagement by this time. We are sorry it means retirement from the Mission, but glad she will still be able to work amongst the Chinese women.

Miss Kinell has come here to be my colleague, and we praise God He has given us mutual sympathy in the work. We trust for much blessing as we labour together for Christ.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Kuang Hsi Cbeo, } \\
& \text { Yunnan, } \\
& \text { West China. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## AN URGENT APPEAL. <br> A Cry for Prater and Worters.

## From Mrs. Boyd.

We praise God for market days, and for those villagers who seem to have a real thirst for the Gospel. Our littie street chapel, all too small, is very precious to us on market days. The people hear the singing and come in, to sin and fisten for half an hour or more. We continue she service as iong as the people come, and then talk with indiviouais. Yesterday a dear Song Chinn woman came in and listened for perbaps two hours. Before leaving she knelt with us in prayer, and we believe the Lord touched ber heart.
Friends, do you remember hearing "It remains to be seen what the Lord would do through a Pentecostal people who would intercede"? By the power of the Holy Chost I want to be one of those people. If we long to see these peopie saved, what can be the measure of the longing in the heart of our Blessed Lord? Mere words cannot touch China, but
the blessed holy ghost
can. These dear people, who commonly say, "I know nothing beyond the fact that i want enough to eat," how can they be awakened to spiritual things? Only by the operation of the Spirit of God. Friends, shall we not covenant with God, to give Him no rest until another revival sweeps through China ? Let God work through whomsoever He will, but $O$ God, send


Mr. Boyd sends greetings.
Yours in the Master's service,
Fanny E. Boyd.
P.M.U., Kaihua,

## Yunnan,

S.W. China.

October 8 in, 1920.
List of Contributions received during October, November, and December, 1920.

| Receipt No. | £ s.c. | Receipt No. | £ s. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3460 ... | .. 400 | $3505 .$. | 015 |
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As many oi our friends desire their gifts to be anonymous. the receipt number aione is given.
E. W. Moser,

Hon. Treasurer (P.M.U.) "Hepron," St. David's Road, Soutbisea.

Publisine by Rev. A. A Boddy Al Saints Vicarage,


[^0]:    * An Address given by the Editor in Sion College.

    October 21st, 1920.

