

Congress on Christian Work in Latin America

A Congress on Christian Work in Latin America has been called to meet in the City of Panama, February 10-20, 1916. While the Congress must necessarily be chiefly concerned in studying the problems of Latin-American life and religion, a most beneficial reaction will undoubtedly be felt on the Christian work in all the countries represented by the delegates. The Committee on Arrangements has endeavored to give expression to this thought in the following statement of its purpose:

"Realizing the ever-increasing interdependence of the civilizations of the world, and especially those of North and Latin America, as well as of the continent of Europe, the Congress at Panama has been called for the purposes:

"First--To obtain a more accurate mutual knowledge of the history, resources, achievements and ideals of the peoples so closely associated in their business and social life.

"Second--To reveal the fact that these countries may mutually serve one another by contributing the best in their civilizations to each other's life.

"Third--To discover and devise means to correct such defects and weaknesses in character as may be hindering the growth of those nations.

"Fourth--To unite in a common purpose to strengthen the moral, social and religious forces that are now working for the betterment of these countries, and to create the desire for these things where absent.

"Fifth—To discover the underlying principles upon which true national prosperity and stability depend, and to consider ways and means by which these principles may be put in action and made effective."

The opportunity for such a Congress and the need of this spirit of helpfulness and mutual understanding have been emphasized by the European war. The world has been revealed as a vast sensitive plant. It must prosper or suffer as a whole. Nations are learning to know each other. Isolation is impossible. Business men realize this and are getting together in Pan-American alliances. Christian men have a greater duty to unite in mutual service.

THE SPIRIT OF THE CONGRESS

Realizing that it was important that the work of this Congress should be unified by a common spirit, if it was to avoid the dangers of misunderstanding, friction and acrimonious discussions, which from a spiritual standpoint was most essential, the following action was taken by the Committee on Arrangements and adopted in a solemn moment of quiet and prayer:

"This Committee strongly recommends that those who are making arrangements for the Panama Congress, as well as all writers and speakers at the Congress, bear in mind that, if the best and most lasting results are to be obtained, while frankly facing moral and spiritual conditions which call for missionary work in Latin America, and while presenting the Gospel which we hold as the only adequate solution of the problems which those conditions present, it shall be the purpose of the Panama Congress to recognize all the elements of truth and goodness in any form of religious faith. Our approach to the people shall be neither critical nor antagonistic, but inspired by the teachings and example of Christ and that charity which thinketh no evil and rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth in the truth."

"In the matter of Christian service, we will welcome the cooperation of any who are willing to cooperate in any part of the Christian program. We should not demand union with us in all our work as the condition of accepting allies for any part of it."

Manifestly this will insure a constructive note and a spirit of Christian charity and fraternal feeling, in the facing of all the facts, without which little could be accomplished.

As expressive of the catholicity of spirit of the Congress, the Committee on Arrangements has passed the following resolution and invitation in the earnest hope that those in whose heart it strikes a sympathetic chord will join, by their presence and prayers, in this effort to establish Christ's righteous Kingdom on the earth:

"All communions or organizations which accept Jesus Christ as Divine Saviour and Lord, and the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament as the Revealed Word of God, and whose purpose is to make the will of Christ prevail in Latin America, are cordially invited to participate in the Panama Congress, and will be heartily welcomed."

Those desiring further information are invited to correspond with the Executive Secretary of the Congress, S. G. Inman, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Panama, February 10-20, 1916

Latin America Missionary Conference

BULLETIN No. 1

January, 1915

Issued by the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America
Room 806 156 Fifth Avenue New York

General Statement

Missions in Latin America, for well known reasons, were not considered at the World's Missionary Conference at Edinburgh. It was felt there by the friends of mission work in the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America that later on it would be necessary to hold for these countries a Conference along the same lines as the Edinburgh meeting. Plans are now well under way for such a Conference. It should do for Latin America what the Edinburgh gathering did so worthily for the rest of the Mission World.

The development of the present plans has been gradual. In March, 1913, a conference was convened in New York City to consider Mission Work in Latin America. At the conclusion of the conference it seemed desirable to arrange for the continuance of its work with a view to securing larger co-operation among the missionary agencies at work in Latin America and with a view also to arousing more interest at home in the work in these fields. A Committee on co-operation in Latin America, composed of L. C. Barnes, Baptist Home Missionary Society; Ed. F. Cook, Board of Missions of the Southern Methodist Church; W. F. Oldham, Board of Missions of the Methodist Church; John W. Wood, Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Robert E. Speer, Chairman, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., was organized accordingly. This committee subsequently grew into a larger and more representative body; there are now serving on it representatives elected by almost every American missionary agency at work in Latin America.

In February, 1914, the Committee issued a letter to Missionaries outlining its program, offering its help, and asking for opinions as to the holding of Conferences on the Field, the number, places, dates, etc. Replies to this letter indicated that the missionaries were unanimous in their opinion that there should be one great Conference in 1916, followed by sectional conferences in other important centers.

On September 22, 1914, at a representative meeting of the enlarged Committee in New York, it was unanimously decided to hold a Conference on Missions in Latin America, in the City of Panama in February, 1916, to be followed by Sectional Conferences in Lima, Santiago, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Havana and Mexico City. A sub-committee to arrange for the Conferences was appointed, consisting of Bishop W. F. Oldham, Chairman;

Dr. C. L. Thompson, E. T. Colton, and Mrs. Annie R. Atwater, with the Chairman of the General Committee, member ex-Officio. This Committee was instructed to enlarge its number and to secure if possible for the work of the organization of the Conference the services of some strong missionary in Latin America. It later requested the Christian Woman's Board of Missions to release the Rev. S. G. Inman, a missionary in Mexico, to become the Executive Secretary, which they generously did, agreeing to continue his salary while he was thus occupied. Mr. Inman is now in the office of the Committee at 156 Fifth Avenue, developing the various phases of the General and Sub-Conferences.

At a later meeting of the sub-Committee with the helpful presence of Doctors Mott, Morehouse, and George Heber Jones, it was decided that a preliminary conference should be held in New York City, probably in February, 1915, which would outline the general purpose and plans of the Panama meeting and would make possible united intercession for that Conference. As many as possible of close friends of Latin America missionary work will be brought together for this meeting. It is hoped to arrange a gathering of this character in some Southern city also.

February 10 to 20, 1916, has been decided upon as the best date for the Panama meeting; this gives time for those who visit the sub-conference in South America to return home for the general church meetings in May. The subsequent sub-conferences would thus come approximately on the following dates: Lima, March 1 to 5; Santiago, March 12 to 20; Buenos Aires, March 22 to April 2; Rio de Janeiro, April 6 to 13; Havana and Mexico City in March.

The organization of a Committee on the Canal Zone to have charge of all local arrangements has been referred to Mr. H. A. A. Smith, auditor of the Zone, and other prominent Christian workers there.

The importance of having the co-operation of European Societies working in Latin America is fully realized; Mr. Speer and Mr. Mott are now taking up this matter with these bodies.

The following Commissions have been determined upon: 1. *Survey and Occupation*; 2. *Message and Method*; 3. *Education*; 4. *Literature*; 5. *Women's Work*; 6. *The Church in the Field*; 7. *The Home Base*; 8. *Co-operation and Union*. Many of the strongest missionary leaders have already been secured as chairmen and members of these Commissions; the whole list will soon be published. The Chairmen will assemble at an early date in New York to confer together and outline in detail the work of each Commission. When finally prepared the reports will be printed and mailed to the delegates for study before the Conference; they will be published afterward in permanent form, along with the discussions and findings of the Panama meeting. The Commissions in their work will follow the general plan of those of the Edinburgh Conference. Provisions are being made for a comprehensive and scientific study of the whole problem of Missions in Latin America.

It is encouraging to see the enthusiastic reception that prominent missionary workers and laymen are giving to the idea of the Conference. Not a voice has been heard dissenting from the general opinion that now is the opportune time for a Latin America Conference and that the importance of the subject justifies the large and comprehensive plans now being developed.

The Timeliness of the Conference

Many considerations indicate the timeliness of a conference now on the deeper moral and religious problems of Latin America.

The opening of the Panama Canal and the Panama Exposition in San Francisco are drawing the minds of people of the United States and of Canada and the thought of other nations, as far as it can be lifted from their own affairs, to the new era which is beginning for Latin America.

The happy issue of the mediation of Argentina, Brazil and Chile in connection with the Mexican situation produced a new spirit of good will and confidence toward the United States on the part of all the Latin American peoples and created a new atmosphere of friendliness and trust.

The dreadful sufferings and disasters of Mexico on account of its revolutions and the equally real, though bloodless, hardships of the other Latin American nations, due to the economical disturbance of the European War, have opened the minds of these nations to a yet more anxious search for the principles of national life which will make them self dependent and secure.

Many new ties are binding together in community of interest and purpose the nations of North and South America and the spirit of common religious faith and Christian purpose must pervade all these relationships if they are to be safe and abiding.

The omission of Mission work in Latin America from the consideration of the Edinburgh Missionary Conference has made it absolutely necessary that the needs of this great work should have now, without further delay, an adequate independent consideration.

The present world situation has taught the world one supreme lesson, namely, that without Christ and His Gospel, purely believed and faithfully obeyed, no science, or culture, or trade, or diplomacy will avail to meet human need.

What the Conference Can Do

It can awaken in the United States and Canada a deeper, more intelligent and more sympathetic interest in all that concerns the highest life of Latin America.

It can unite the Christian forces of North and South America in a common effort to meet their international and continental problems.

It can spiritualize the new era which is beginning and can strike the notes of religious reed and fellowship at a time when the minds of men are turning largely to the commercial significance of the opening of the Panama Canal and the closer relations of North and South America.

It can support the best sentiment of Latin America in its effort to meet the greatest needs of all the nations of North and South America, namely, the need of character and Christian faith.

It can give a new heart of hope and courage to the missionary forces throughout Latin America.

It can encourage the strong and growing evangelical churches in Brazil, Argentina, Chile and the other lands.

It can enlist the interest and support of the growing number of strong men in Latin America who realize that evangelical Christianity is the only hope of the American nations.

It can increase the effectiveness of missionary activity, study the best methods of missionary work, secure a larger occupation of the field and promote the fullest measure of co-operation and mutual support.

It can begin a new work of prayer and love in behalf of these nations which God would have bound together in unity and good will.

Delegates

The nature of the Panama Conference and the available facilities and meeting place, make it necessary to limit the number of delegates. It is to be a deliberative body. Great questions are to be faced. The influence of the gathering will be felt in missionary work for Latin America for years to come. Those who have an intimate knowledge of Latin American life or of the principles of missions which will aid in working out the problems on these fields, will be particularly helpful in such a gathering. There will not be room for all who will wish to attend, but the missionary agencies will make every effort to have present those who can contribute most and bring back to the home churches the largest help from the Conference.

There should be included among these: (1) Officers and members of Boards doing work in Latin America; (2) the missionaries on these fields; (3) representatives of native churches; (4) prominent public men in Latin America who sympathize with our efforts to meet the spiritual needs of their people; (5) Christian business men, educators and statesmen outside of these countries who are specially interested in their development. Thus the problem will be considered from the standpoints of intricate missionary administration at the home base, the lessons from past work done in the field, the national characteristics and needs of these peoples, and the enlarged brotherhood involved in the closer relationships of Anglo Saxon and Latin American peoples. Mission Boards will provide especially for the first three classes of delegates and the Conference Committee has been empowered to invite the two latter.

Each Mission Board doing work in Latin America is entitled to send two delegates from its home organization and two from the mission field. One additional delegate is allowed for every \$20,000 annual expenditure in Latin America. These additional delegates may come from either the home base or the mission field at the option of the Society appointing them. *It is of the greatest importance, however, that the strong leaders of the church native to each of the fields be included in the delegations selected by the Missionary Agencies. All Boards are urgently requested to keep this before them in their appointments.*

The Committee hopes to receive very soon the list of delegates appointed by each Society. Special effort will be made to help each delegate to prepare for his important work in the Conference, so that he may contribute in the largest way to the discussions.

The official delegation will be limited to three hundred. The question of admitting others who would be interested visitors is problematical, on account of restricted accommodations at Panama during February, which is the tourist season. The Secretary of the Conference, however, should be glad to receive the names of others than official delegates desirous of attending, and will endeavor to arrange accommodations. It is of course desirable to have as many such interested visitors as can be cared for under the limitations.

General Field of Investigation for Commissions

1. SURVEY AND OCCUPATION

Survey of Latin America—Physical, Industrial, Moral, Social and Religious Conditions; Present Work of Protestant Missions; Unoccupied Fields; Forces needed for Adequate Occupation; Statistical Atlas.

2. MESSAGE AND METHOD

Spiritual Inheritance, with influence on present conditions; Study of Ancient Indian Faiths and how far the Roman Catholic Church has met the needs; Problem of Presentation of the Gospel with phases most needing emphasis in these fields; Preparation of Missionaries in accordance with particular conditions in Latin America.

3. EDUCATION

State Schools; Mission Schools, Aim and influence on Community Life; Primary and Secondary Schools; Special Schools and Courses; Religious and Theological Training; The Teaching Force; Methods; Religious Education through Sunday Schools; Physical Education and Athletics.

4. LITERATURE

The Secular Press; Analysis of Present Evangelical Literature with Catalog of same; Future Evangelical Literature—a definite outline of that most needed with scheme for furnishing same; Promotion and Wider Circulation of Literature.

5. WOMEN'S WORK

The Position and Influence of Woman in Latin America; Field of Work for Women; Relation to Home and Purity Problem; Methods of Helping Latin America in the Solution of Social Problems Affecting the Life and Work of Women.

6. THE CHURCH IN THE FIELD

Organization of Membership; Support; Development of Leaders; Practice and Development, with Problem of Self-Propagation; Spiritual Life; Relationships with Government.

7. HOME BASE

Publicity; Educational—Reading Courses, Mission Study Text Book, etc.; Promotional Christian Work among Students; Use of Missionaries on Furlough, etc.; Plans for Development of Intercession; How to Secure Increased Interest in Latin America and Friendship of all the American Nations; Increased Support of Missions.

8. CO-OPERATION AND UNION

Study of what is being done at present; Conferences of Workers on the Field; Future Co-operation, in Most Feasible Fields, such as Literature, Education, and better Occupation of Territory; Co-operation with Governmental Agencies, etc.; Problem of Christian Union; Continuance of Co-operation Movements growing out of this Conference.

Missionaries and others interested are invited to send treatises on any of these problems to the Secretary of the Committee on Co-operation, who will put them in the hands of the respective Commission Chairmen.

Sectional Conferences

The sectional conferences following the Panama meeting promise to be of great helpfulness. Representative missionary leaders who have been in attendance at the Panama Conference will take the inspiration and findings of this larger meeting to six different centers in Latin America. There will be called together at each center a large representative gathering of the missions and churches in the contiguous country. Much that will have been done in a general way at Panama will be done particularly in each sectional conference where delegates will be able to examine in a very minute way all the problems of their own fields. Each section will form a committee to organize its own conference, with the following committees of investigation:

1. *Survey of Field*, with new work needed; 2. *Evangelism, Self-Propagation and Personal Work*; 3. *Literature*; 4. *Education and Christian Leadership*; 5. *The Church, Spiritual Life, Self-Support, Sunday School, and Young People's Society*; 6. *Co-operation, Publication, Education, Division of Territory*, etc.

It will be seen that these will cover practically the same ground as the Commissions appointed for the Panama Conference. These local Committees can act with the Commissions in helping them prepare their report for Panama. Then they will confer with the visiting delegates at the sectional conferences and in the light of all the investigations form findings which will outline the missionary program and policy for each country in Latin America. The organization will be thorough—a wheel within a wheel, as it were—so that a comprehensive program of not only activities already set in motion, but also those yet to be developed will be outlined. A study will be made of what new missionary forces should enter these fields in order to cover them adequately; this will be of the greatest help to organizations facing the question of opening work in Latin America. The night sessions of the sectional conferences will be largely inspirational in the hope that extensive evangelistic campaigns may be set in motion.

Intercession

Our task is too great for human strength. No organization, however perfect it might be, can arouse the home church, send sufficient workers, or grapple successfully with the great spiritual problems in Latin America. Our sufficiency is of God. In proportion to our deep realization of this truth will be the success of the Conference, and the results following it. As you have read this Bulletin you have no doubt wondered how you might help in this great task. You can make no greater contribution than to review these preliminary announcements, and, noting down the things particularly difficult of accomplishment, to give yourself to daily pray that the Holy Spirit may lead to victory all the forces concerned. Will you not do this individually, and wherever possible in groups also? We should be glad to receive suggestions as to how Intercession for the Conference could be enlarged.

To Missionaries

You will recognize more quickly than all others the great need for such a Conference as proposed, and the wonderful possibilities before it. You will realize that by giving your best to its preparation, you will do most for your own work. We want you to study with us the whole problem. Send us your suggestions. Pick out from the Outline of the Commissions' work a topic on which you are particularly interested, and send us a treatise on the subject. Get together in groups for discussion of the Conference and especially for prayer. And remember how important the close proximity of the Conference makes immediate action.

Committee on Co-operation in Latin America

As Appointed by Participating Boards

Mr. R. E. Speer (Chairman) . . .	Bd. For. Miss. Pres. U. S. A.
The Rev. W. F. Oldham, D.D. (V.-Ch'man)	Bd. of For. Miss. M. E. Church
The Rev. L. C. Barnes, D.D. (Rec. Sec'y)	Am. Bap. Home Miss. Soc.
The Rev. S. G. Inman (Exec. Sec'y)	Christian Women's Bd. of Miss.
The Rev. James L. Barton, D.D. . . .	Am. Bd. of Comra. for For. Miss.
The Rev. J. H. Franklin, D.D. . . .	Am. Bap. For. Miss. Soc.
Mrs. K. S. Westfall	Woman's Am. Bap. Home Miss. Soc.
The Rev. T. B. Rey, D.D.	For. Miss. Bd. Soc. Bap. Con.
The Rev. W. I. Haven, D.D.	American Bible Society
The Rev. C. J. Ryder, D.D.	Amer. Miss'y Association
The Rev. C. I. Scofield, D.D.	Central Amer. Mission
The Rev. J. D. Williams, D.D.	Christian and Miss'y Alliance
The Rev. Alex McLean, D.D.	For. Christian Miss'y Soc.
The Rev. M. T. Morrill	Bd. of For. Miss. Christian Ch.
The Rev. C. E. Tebbetts	Am. Friends Bd. of For. Miss.
The Rev. T. B. Neely, D.D.	Bd. Home Miss. and Ch. Ex. M. E. Ch.
Miss Juliet H. Knox	Wom. For. Miss'y Soc. M. E.
The Rev. Ed. F. Cook, D.D.	Bd. of Miss. M. E. South.
The Rev. C. L. Thompson, D.D.	Bd. Home Miss. Pres. U. S. A.
The Rev. S. H. Chester, D.D.	Ex. Com. For. Miss. Pres. U. S.
Mr. F. L. Brown	World's S. S. Asso.
Miss H. L. Taylor	Nat'l Bd. Y. W. C. A.
Mr. E. T. Colton	International Com. Y. M. C. A.
Miss Mable Head	Woman's Missionary Council, M. E. South.

Nominations from other boards are expected and also the organization of the European division of the Committee.

For extra copies of this Bulletin, for succeeding numbers, and for any information concerning the Latin America Missionary Conference, address S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary, Room 806, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Panama, February 10-20, 1916

LATIN AMERICA MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

BULLETIN No. 2

March, 1915

Issued by the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America
Room 806 156 Fifth Avenue New York

The Spirit and Purpose of the Conference

The Panama Conference is not to be a gathering for legislation on ecclesiastical questions or even on matters of missionary policy. It will have no such authority. It is to be a gathering for the honest investigation of the problems of missionary work in Latin America and for full, brotherly conference as to how the needs of Latin America can be most effectively met by the Gospel of Christ. All who believe that that gospel, in its New Testament purity, is the one hope of the world, and who desire to see it proclaimed and applied throughout all the American nations, are entreated to pray for this Conference and for all its preparation, and to do all in their power to promote its true success. Such a Conference can not expect to have God's blessing if it is not held in the spirit of hope and love. It must not be a time of mere negative criticism or of condemnation of what is disapproved. It must be a time of conscientious, prayerful, open-hearted planning together to spread the Word of God throughout all the great reaches of the Latin American nations and to make the living Christ known as the power of salvation alike to nations and to individual men.

The Needs of South America

"How great and pathetic they are! The world's empty continent—the hope of the future—the home to be of millions of Europeans, who are already beginning to flow there in a steady stream—it is without true religion, and does not realize its danger! * * * Yet a faith they must have. What hope is there for Argentina, for example, that Spanish-speaking United States of the

future, without true religion? Of what use are vast material resources, rapid development, wealth, knowledge, power, without that? Surely God has a place in the world for these brilliant Southern races. They are still full of vitality. We have no right to speak of them as effete and played out, especially when we know the marvelous recuperative power of the human race. Well, where should this place of development be but in the free air and temperate climate and wide spaces of the New World, far from the social tyrannies and religious superstitions which have hitherto retarded their proper growth? It is nothing less than axiomatic that South America needs true religion, if its future history is not to be a disappointment and its development a failure. * * *

“South America needs what Christian England, if the Church were but moved with more faith and love, could easily give—true religion; viz., Reformed, Scriptural, Apostolic Christianity. Our own people need it, that they may be saved from only too possible degradation. The Spanish and Portuguese-speaking people need it, that they may develop into the strong free nations they desire to be. The aboriginal races of Indians need it, that they may be saved from extinction and find their place, too, in the Kingdom of God.”—The Rt. Rev. E. F. Every D.D., Anglican Bishop of Argentina.

Active Co-operation in Great Britain

On February 12th, at the call of the Rev. John H. Ritson, the Rev. Alan Ewbank, and Mr. A. Stuart McNairn, fourteen representatives of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the South American Missionary Society, the Evangelical Union of South America, and the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, met to consider how best they might assist in the Panama Conference. These Societies are all prepared to co-operate in the most hearty way. The British Corresponding Committee will consist of two representatives from each of these Societies, with other members chosen by these eight. Already prominent missionaries of these Societies in Latin America have been requested to serve on Commissions, and further nominations will be made. It is expected that a strong British delegation will attend the Conference. Secretary McNairn, of the Evangelical Union of South America, is just now sailing from England for a visitation of all mission stations in South America and will finish his tour by attending the Panama Conference.

Increasing the Number of Intercessors

One of the profoundest convictions brought away from the Edinburgh Conference in 1910 by those privileged to be present is that prayer was enthroned in the life of the Conference. None can forget those mid-day seasons when a holy silence settled on all and the souls of men waited on God. But that prayer life began long before the Conference opened. In the sessions of the organizing committees, and in the prayer life of earnest men and women throughout the world, intercession was made daily in behalf both of the Conference and those who carried its responsibilities. And it is clear that there is a vital and indispensable link between the intercessory life that infused it and the historic results which have attended Edinburgh.

As we face the coming of the Latin America Missionary Conference we desire to profit by this practical lesson of Edinburgh. And to this end we invite our friends throughout the world to unite with us in creating like conditions for this event. We ask that wherever intercession is made, the vital issues involved in the Conference's relation to the religious development of South America may be remembered. We believe that in every mission station throughout the world the work involved in this Conference, both in its preparatory stages, and during its sessions, and especially its after results, will be earnestly set forth in prayer. We would ask that pastors in the home lands present it to their people for intercession, and that Christians everywhere add the Conference to their prayer list.

It will be particularly timely to remember in this intercession two things:

1. The Committee on Co-operation and its Officers, that they may be divinely guided in all the arrangements for the Conference.
 2. The Commissions, that as a result of their labors not only knowledge of conditions in South America, but new increments of power and effective service in the task of winning that continent of promise for our Lord, may attend the publication of their investigations.
-
-

Encouraging Public Meetings

GARDEN CITY

The Annual Conference of Foreign Mission Boards of North America, held at Garden City, January 13-14, gave enthusiastic endorsement of the Panama Conference at a special meeting held for the presentation of the subject. Mr. Speer called the meeting to order and reviewed the development of the idea of a missionary conference for Latin America. Bishop Oldham presented the general plans for the Panama Conference. Mr. Inman told how the Conference idea had been welcomed by the Latin American missions and set forth the great need of such a gathering, as expressed to him by missionaries in all fields he had recently visited. Dr. Mott spoke of what the Conference would do at this time, not only for Latin America but also for the whole Christian world. Its many large and delicate problems could only be solved by real dependence on God. Bishop Lloyd, when called upon, spoke of his great interest in the Conference, and expressed the hope that we might be able to work in harmony with all the diversified religious interests in these fields. Dr. Ray gave some interesting facts concerning the needs of Latin America, saying that he had not the slightest interest in a negative and polemical propaganda, but that he was intensely interested in giving to these lands a Gospel that would vitalize personal and national life. One of the devotional periods of the Foreign Missions Conference was given over to intercession for the Panama gathering.

NEW YORK

An important meeting for conference and prayer was held in the Foreign Missions Assembly Room, 156 Fifth Avenue, Wednesday afternoon, February 24th. Mr. Speer presided and presented the general plans of the Conference, after which Dr. S. Earl Taylor gave a magnificent pictorial survey of South America, showing pictures which he had taken personally on these mission fields. Following this, Mr. E. T. Colton presented the needs of the students of Latin America and gave startling details as to the scepticism and religious unbelief prevailing among them. Dr. L. C. Barnes, speaking on "The Why of the Conference," emphasized the necessity of our approaching the problem in the largest and most sympathetic way, uniting the two Americas in their common need of Christ and His Gospel. Mr. Inman described the detailed arrangements for the Conference. The Chairmen of the Commissions presented, in brief talks, the outlines of their proposed investigations. Few of the audience had realized the great work that these eight Commissions had undertaken. Their investigations will cover practically every field in Latin America, and the published reports will be volumes of great authority for all who are interested in the actual conditions of social, educational and religious life in these countries. Prayer was offered that the Chairmen of Commissions, the Committee of Arrangements, the missionaries on the field, and all who have to do with the development of the Conference, should be guided in the many delicate and important problems which they are facing.

NASHVILLE

A similar gathering is planned for Nashville on March 10th. The Executive Secretary will be present at that meeting and, besides giving an explanation

of the Conference to the public, will consult with members of the Boards with headquarters in the South concerning further developments of plans for Panama. Missionary leaders from nearby centers will be invited. The Secretaries of the Southern Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Boards have the local arrangements in charge.

Needs of the Students of Latin America

One of the attractive and impressive views we get in the Latin American States is that of the well-equipped universities. In all of the great capitals there are large groups of students who are, in an unusual way, great forces in the leadership of their nations. There must be, from Mexico to the Straits, not far from 40,000 university students, and a number perhaps almost as large of preparatory students.

These universities recruit their students from the ruling classes. The men go out to take places of power, and so that endless chain of power and privilege never stops. The universities are further very closely related to the governing life because the faculties are often made up of men who are at the same time holding important bureaus in the government. Perhaps a justice of the Supreme Court or a Cabinet minister will be on the faculty of a university.

The students are not only greatly tempted, as in other lands, but they are without many of the great constructive influences that have done so much to mold the spiritual and ethical life of North American student bodies. They are without spiritual undergirding. After an address to a body of them on "Why an Educated Man To-day May Believe in Jesus as Saviour and Lord," as they came up and asked questions, even for hours, one of them said, "All that was said to-night about Jesus said about the man in the moon would have sounded no more strange. He added: "I had dismissed religion as unworthy of consideration by an educated man." When asked how many he represented, a chorus said, "He represents all of us."

There is too little constructive literature they can read. The neurotic novels, the evil literature, pours in upon them from Europe like a flood. They are in universities without dormitories, without athletics. Non-residents are without home life.

Is it not perfectly idle to talk about carrying the Gospel to a nation where the great governing forces present and future are now, almost to a man, not only irreligious, but many of them anti-Christian, where the universities are giving the students the most destructive interpretation of philosophy, the most materialistic conception of life, doing nothing to counteract the temptations that are destructive to character?

And certainly a body of men like this, who hold in their hands so much of the influences of their countries, who are in spiritual confusion and moral peril, with little of the compulsion that will send them out to be unselfish leaders of their people, we ought to remember in our prayers, praying as this Conference takes form that there will be adequate measures taken to interpret the Gospel to the certain leadership of Latin America.

Arrangements for the Conference *

The Panama Conference was born in true prayer, which is another way of saying that it was born in the will of God. Two missionaries from Latin America attending the Edinburgh Conference, while talking and praying over the needs of these lands which were not being considered in that great gathering, decided to call together for lunch all the delegates from Latin America. No one knew who was responsible for that call, but a movement was started then in favor of a Conference to deal with the Latin American missionary problem. Since that time earnest prayer has gone up from many centers of these neglected lands that such a conference might be held. That plans are actually in operation for the holding of a representative gathering has led earnest workers all over these twenty republics to thank God.

No one who has been helping with the arrangements for the Conference can fail to realize that much prayer has already been made. The response to the announcement of the Conference has been enthusiastic, and men in both continents realize that the time is propitious. Plans have gone forward rapidly. The missionaries in the field were consulted as to whether they preferred a quiet meeting for study and conference or a large popular meeting that would arouse enthusiasm in the general public for the mission work and include a great evangelistic campaign. The general decision was for a delegated body of the most interested people to confer deliberately over the great problems of the church, of education, of literature, of the best ways of presenting the message of Christ, and of the closer uniting of the Christian forces in these lands.

Acting on this decision, a large part of the time of the Committee on Arrangements has been given to the organization of eight Commissions that are to undertake a thorough study of all the important problems in connection with mission work in Latin America.

The Chairmen are men who have lived with the Latin American problem. They spent this morning together in united conference, and you are to hear briefly from each of them this afternoon. They have a tremendous work before them. They will need our continued prayers. Working with these eight Chairmen are 192 men and women, as members of the Commissions, representing approximately 30 missionary organizations and institutions. The first draft of these Commission reports, it is hoped, will be made by April. It will then be sent to the Committee for correction and addition, and on returning to the Chairmen will be re-edited and given to the printer, so as to be in the hands of the delegates before their going to Panama. Outlines of the Commissions' work can be secured from the Secretary, and any one who will do so is invited to send in a paper for consideration by the Commission in which he is most interested.

Who will go to the Panama Conference? There will be five classes of delegates:

-
-
- (1) Officers and members of Mission Boards.
 - (2) Missionaries.
 - (3) Native leaders.
 - (4) Christian laymen in North America and Europe.
 - (5) Earnest men from Latin America in sympathy with the effort of missions.

Each Mission Board is allowed four delegates, and one in addition to every \$20,000 expended. Some Boards have already elected their delegates, and are finding it difficult to provide for all whom they would like to send within their allotment. Accommodations at Panama during February, which is the most desirable time to visit the Canal, are limited, and it cannot be said how many visitors outside of the 300 official delegates can be accommodated. But we shall be glad to receive names and will do our best.

What will be the program? The Conference will last ten days beginning on Thursday and closing on the second Sunday night. During the eight weekdays each morning and afternoon will be given over to presentation and discussion of one of the Commission Reports. As all delegates will have read the reports beforehand, the presentation will be brief, and most of the time can be given to discussion. The night sessions and Sundays will be given to inspirational addresses on the great themes of the Kingdom of God and its progress throughout the world. The discussions and addresses of the Conference with the Commission Reports will be published in three convenient volumes for circulation after the Conference.

Why Panama for the Conference? Not because there is great opportunity to see large mission work or typical Latin America life, but because it is most central for all delegates from North and South America. Some are disappointed that it was not decided to go to one of the great centers like Buenos Aires or Rio. But provision has been made to touch all these centers by means of Sectional Conferences. Following the Conference a party of missionary leaders will sail down the west coast to Lima and Santiago and cross the Andes to Buenos Aires and come up to Rio, staying a week or more in each of these centers, where the leaders in the churches will be brought in from all that section of the country, and the problems of that field will be faced minutely as the problems of the whole field are faced at Panama. Besides the party going around South America another will visit the West Indies and Mexico with the same purposes. Thus the important findings at the Panama Conference will be carried directly to the various fields. It is hoped, too, that these Sectional Conferences may be the beginning of wide evangelistic campaigns. The return of the delegates to the home land should lead to deepened interest in the more adequate support of all Latin American missions.

The practical man will ask: How is the Conference to be financed? In the first place, the Conference is planned upon the most economical basis possible consistent with thoroughness. The Executive officers of the Conference are all allowed by their respective Boards to give sufficient time for the accomplishment of the task, without any expense for salary to the Conference Committee. The budget amounts to about \$15,000, half of which has been raised already, mostly from individuals who are especially interested in this work.

One who has had much to do with such movements said at the close of our last Committee meeting that he never saw a Conference whose arrangements had progressed so rapidly and with such unanimity of support as the Panama Conference. Many things are throwing the two Americas closer together, and all are bound to feel that this is an opportune time. May we not believe that it is God's time, and that the enthusiasm with which the idea meets is God's way of heartening us for a task that has indeed within it many delicate and difficult problems that for their solution will challenge our faith and our will to obey God?

So let us remember that no matter how perfect our organization for the Conference and for the continuation of the work after the Conference, the one thing necessary for the advancement of our missions is to help the missionaries and the church on the field, as well as the Christians at home, to get clearly a vision of God and of His power to save a world so greatly in need of Him as is our world of North and South America.

* Address of the Rev. S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary, at the meeting in New York, February 24th, 1915.

Progress of Sectional Conferences

The workers in Lima are the first to report to the Executive Office the organization of a local committee to prepare for their Sectional Conference. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. John Ritchie, of The Evangelical Union of South America; Vice-President, Rev. Wm. O. Stuntz, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission; Secretary, Rev. W. H. Rainey, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society; Treasurer, Mr. Milton M. Longshore, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Chairmen have been appointed of the local committees which are to investigate special subjects and report to the local Conference. These Committees will work in connection with the larger Commissions for the General Conference. The mission workers in Ecuador and Bolivia have been invited by the Lima Committee to join in that Sectional Conference. The Secretary writes: "The news of this proposed meeting of workers in these Latin American republics is most welcome to us and your Committee can count on the hearty co-operation of missionaries at work in Peru."

A letter from the Rev. H. C. Tucker of Rio de Janeiro tells of the meeting of a provisional committee to arrange the Brazilian Sectional Conference. It was planned to call very soon a representative meeting of all the pastors and workers in and round about the city for the purpose of organizing the permanent committee. Mr. Tucker says, "You may rest assured that we will do everything in our power to carry out the plans and shall be engaged in earnest prayer with the hope that the Panama Conference and others to follow it may result in a great forward movement of the missions in Latin America." There is to be a National Sunday School Convention in Brazil this month, meeting with Mr. F. L. Brown, Secretary of the World's Sunday School Association, who will also confer with the Brazilian workers concerning detailed plans both for the Panama and the Sectional Conference, and will bring back to the General Committee their special recommendations.

Dr. John R. Mott, of the Advisory Committee of the Conference, has just returned from Havana, where he discussed with the missionaries the complete plans for both the Panama Conference and the Sectional Conference in Cuba. The forty leading Christian workers at the meeting appointed a committee representing practically all the organizations doing evangelical work in the island to prepare for the Havana Conference. The temporary officers of the committee are: The Rev. M. N. McCall, Superintendent of the Southern Baptist Mission, Chairman; Mr. J. E. Hubbard, Secretary of the Havana Y. M. C. A., Secretary. The committee members resident in Havana form a sub-committee to prepare an outline of proposed work to be presented to the non-resident committeemen for their consideration. As soon as possible, Committees to study the subjects to be presented at the Sectional Conference will be appointed. All were urged to bear in mind that the Committee has no legislative power, and could in no way commit their Boards to any course of action, and that the proposed Conference is for inspiration and information and not for legislation.

Already some of the Mission Boards have appointed representatives to these Sectional Conferences. A pilgrimage through Latin America of the most able missionary leaders of America and Europe will mark this as one of the leading events in modern missionary history, beginning an era of extensive interest in the spiritual life of these lands.

Local Arrangements at Panama

The local committee at Panama is actively at work arranging for the reception of the Conference. In a visit at the Conference office in January, Mr. H. A. A. Smith, Auditor of the Canal Zone, suggested plans for hotel accommodations, meeting places, etc., which will assure the best provision for the Conference. A meeting of all the ministers on the Isthmus with prominent laymen was held February 19th, and a Local Committee was formally organized, and sub-committees were appointed to proceed with the detailed problems of entertaining the Conference. Mr. H. A. A. Smith is Chairman and Mr. F. M. M. Richardson, Superintendent of Clubs and Playgrounds, is Secretary.

Chairmen of Commissions Confer

An important meeting of the Chairmen of the Commissions of the Panama Conference was held in New York February 24, presided over by Bishop Oldham, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. The following Chairmen were present: Mr. E. T. Colton, of Commission I; the Rt. Rev. Wm. Cabell Brown, D.D., of Commission II; Prof. Donald MacLaren, of Commission III; Prof. Andrés Osuna, of Commission IV; the Rev. George H. Brewer, D.D., of Commission VI, (representing Bishop Stuntz, then in South America); Mr. Harry Wade Hicks, Vice-Chairman of Commission VII; the Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, D.D., of Commission VIII. Dr. Barnes, Mr. Speer and Mr. Inman were also present.

The meeting considered the general spirit which should characterize the reports and then revised carefully the membership of the Commissions. Much time was given to the discussion of methods of preparing the reports. Each Commission appointed an Executive Committee, as indicated below, except Commission V, on Women's Work, which has not been fully organized, and Commission VI, on the Church in the Field, which awaits the early return to the United States of Bishop Stuntz. The length of the reports was fixed at an average of 30,000 words. These will be published for circulation among the delegates before the Conference, and will afterward be issued in permanent form with the discussions at Panama. With the exceptions of Commissions I, IV and VII, all material for Commission reports is to be sent to the office of the Executive Secretary. The Chairmen of Commissions I, IV and VII will receive contributions direct. The Chairmen will meet again on Wednesday, May 12th, 1915, at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The Executive Committee of each Commission will meet frequently.

The Chairmen and Executive Committees of the American sections of the six Commissions fully organized are:

I. *Survey and Occupation.*

Mr. E. T. Colton, Chairman, 124 East 28th Street, New York City; Prof. Harlan P. Beach, the Rev. H. K. Carroll, the Rev. H. Paul Douglass, Mr. Morris W. Ehnes, Prof. D. J. Fleming, Prof. Edmund D. Soper, Mr. Robert E. Speer.

II. *Message and Method.*

The Rt. Rev. Wm. Cabell Brown, D.D., Chairman, Monroe Terrace, Richmond, Va.; the Rev. Ed. F. Cook, the Rev. Wm. F. Oldham, the Rev. Charles T. Paul.

III. *Education.*

Prof. Donald MacLaren, Chairman, 5 West 82d Street, New York City; Prof. Paul Monroe, the Rev. Thomas Nicholson, Dean James E. Russell, Prof. T. H. P. Sailer.

IV. *Literature.*

Prof. Andrés Osuna, Chairman, Broadway and Ninth Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.; the Rev. John M. Kyle, the Rev. Judson Swift, the Rev. G. B. Winton.

VII. *Home Base.*

The Rev. T. B. Ray, D.D., Chairman, 1103 Main Street, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Harry Wade Hicks, Vice-Chairman, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City; the Rev. Wm. P. Schell, Secretary; Mr. F. P. Turner, the Rev. Charles L. White.

VIII. *Co-operation and Union.*

The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D., Chairman, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City; the Rev. L. C. Barnes, Mr. Chas. D. Hurrey, the Rev. George C. Lenington, the Rev. Allan MacRossie, the Rev. Ward Platt, the Rev. Stanley White.

For extra copies of this and succeeding Bulletins, and for any information concerning the Latin America Missionary Conference, address S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary, Room 806, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Helps in Preparing Commission and Committee Reports

Reports of Edinburgh Conference (per set of nine volumes, \$5.00) . . .	\$0.65
Report of Latin America Conference, New York, March, 1913 . . . . .	.20
Report of Continuation Committee Conferences in Asia	1.75
Report of Cincinnati Conference on Mexico . . . . .	.05
Report of Sunday School Commission on Latin America . . . . .	.05

"South American Problems," by R. E. Speer, and "Mexico To-day," by G. B. Winton, are the latest Mission Study Text Books. All these can be ordered through the office of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America.

For those desirous of studying the missionary opportunities in Latin America, we recommend Reference Library Number Twelve, published by the Missionary Education Movement, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, which consists of the following eight volumes:

- The South American Republics, by Thomas C. Dawson (2 vols.).
- Panama to Patagonia, by Charles M. Pepper.
- Protestant Missions in South America, by Harlan P. Beach and others.
- The South Americans, by Albert Hale.
- The Continent of Opportunity, by Francis E. Clark.
- Latin America, by Hubert W. Brown.
- The Bible in Brazil, by H. C. Tucker.

The publisher's price of these volumes separately would be \$12.65. They can be secured, however, from the Missionary Education Movement for \$3.69, carriage extra.

Committee on Co-operation in Latin America

(The members of this permanent committee are selected by their respective Boards; it has chosen the "Committee on Arrangements" to develop the Conference.)

Mr. R. E. Speer (Chairmen)	Bd. For. Miss. Pres. U. S. A.
The Rev. W. F. Oldham, D.D. (V.-Ch'man)	Bd. of For. Miss. M. E. Church
The Rev. L. C. Barnes, D.D. (Rec. Sec'y)	Am. Bap. Home Miss. Soc.
The Rev. S. G. Inman (Exec. Sec'y)	Christian Women's Bd. of Miss.
The Rev. Enoch F. Bell	Am. Bd. of Com. of For. Miss.
Mr. F. L. Brown	World's S. S. Asso.
Miss Carrie J. Carnahan	Wom. For. Miss'y Soc. M. E.
The Rev. S. H. Chester, D.D.	Ex. Com. For. Miss. Pres. U. S.
Mr. E. T. Colton	International Com. Y. M. C. A.
The Rev. Ed. F. Cook, D.D.	Bd. of Miss. M. E. South.
The Rev. J. H. Franklin, D.D.	Am. Bap. For. Miss. Soc.
The Rev. W. J. Haven, D.D.	American Bible Society
Miss Mable Head	Woman's Missionary Council, M. E. South.
The Rev. S. S. Hough, D.D.	For. Miss. Soc. Un. Br. in Christ.
The Rev. Alex McLean, D.D.	For. Christian Miss'y Soc.
The Rev. M. T. Morrill	Bd. of For. Miss. Christian Ch.
The Rev. T. B. Neely, D.D.	Bd. Home Miss. and Ch. Ex. M. E. Ch.
The Rev. T. B. Ray, D.D.	For. Miss. Bd. Sou. Bap. Con.
The Rev. C. J. Ryder, D.D.	Amer. Miss'y Association
The Rev. C. I. Scofield, D.D.	Central Amer. Mission
The Rev. George Smith	Even. Un. of S. A.
Miss H. L. Taylor	Nat'l Bd. Y. W. C. A.
The Rev. C. E. Tebbetts	Am. Friends Bd. of For. Miss.
The Rev. C. L. Thompson, D.D.	Bd. Home Miss. Pres. U. S. A.
Mrs. K. S. Westfall	Women's Am. Bap. Home Miss. Soc.
The Rev. J. D. Williams, D.D.	Christian and Miss'y Alliance

Panama, February 10-20, 1916

Latin America Missionary Conference

BULLETIN No. 3

June, 1915

Issued by the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America

Room 806

156 Fifth Avenue

New York

The Outreach⁹⁹ of the Conference

The Panama Conference comes at a most critical time in the world's history. It will be the first great international Christian gathering since the beginning of the world's greatest war. It is primarily a conference to consider Christian work in Latin America, yet such leaders as are expected from North and South America and Europe could not come together without voicing the present-day message of Christianity to a world facing the readjustment not only of its political and economic life, but of its very moral and spiritual foundations. In a way no other like gathering has ever faced such tremendous responsibilities. If, as we devoutly pray, peace shall have come to Europe by the time of this gathering, the demands made on the Church for an enlarged service will be a challenge that will compel a larger program than anyone dreams of now. If, God forbid, the present awful struggle shall not have ceased, then will the need be still greater for leaders in the Kingdom of God to speak to an exhausted, disgusted world a new message of faith, of unity, of dependence on a common Father as the only means of realizing a common Brotherhood.

Here in the United States we hear much of Pan-Americanism today. The European war has forced the two Americas to realize their interdependence as never before. As this is written a great gathering of financiers representing the twenty-one American Republics is being held in Washington under the auspices of this government. Commendable as is this movement, what a calamity it would be if we should see in Pan-Americanism only the opportunities of trade and selfish gain. God would certainly send His judgment upon us if we should think of the death struggle of other nations only as an opportunity to capture their commerce. Pan-Americanism will mean but little if our relationships are not based on a sincere friendship which comes only by an exchange of those fundamental spiritual values which are greater national assets than all the ships and banks and factories of the world. As the President of the National City Bank recently

said in welcoming to New York the Latin-American delegates to the Financial Conference: "The true greatness of a nation is not measured by its extent, its population, its wealth, its trade; it is measured by the clearness of its vision in seeing the principles of right and justice; by the breadth of its appreciation of the great verities of humanity; by its strength in safe-guarding the achievements of civilization. There are principles of honor that are peculiar to no single people, to no era, but are the common and the best heritage of civilization—principles written in all men's conscience, in a common language, understood by every right-minded man, whatever his race, his tongue, or his country."

In order that the Panama Conference may bring about the freest exchange of these spiritual values, it is planned to have present, aside from those interested especially in missionary work, a group of distinguished men in the public life of Latin America, Europe and North America, whose wise and sympathetic council would make the more sure the permanent and far-reaching influence of the gathering.

In this connection it was thought wise to organize an Advisory Committee, in three sections, representing the three national groups mentioned. The North American Section has been partly organized, and we hope soon to announce the Latin-American and British Sections. The membership so far includes:

North American Section of the Advisory Committee

- Mr. John R. Mott, LL.D., Chairman, Secretary World's Student Christian Federation.
Prof. Hiram Bingham, Ph.D., Professor of History, Yale University.
The Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., Pres. World's Union of Christian Endeavor.
The Hon. John W. Foster, former Secretary of State of the United States.
The Hon. W. M. Ladd, Portland, Oregon.
Mr. E. E. Olcott, New York City.
The Hon. C. H. Sherrill, former Minister of the United States to Argentina.
Provost Edgar F. Smith, Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania.
The Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D., President, American Institute of Social Service.
Mr. E. B. Sturges, Scranton, Pa.

Jamaica

His Grace, the Archbishop of the West Indies.

Bulletin No. 4 will be of special interest. It will contain a report of the important meeting of the Chairmen on June 9th and 10th, a complete list of the membership of the eight Commissions, and details of travel and entertainment at Panama and the Sectional Conferences.

Christian Pan-Americanism

P. A. CONARD

The first striking impression one gets on going to South America comes from distances and areas. This continent, inverted with Panama for a hinge, would span Key West and the North Pole, Baltimore and San Francisco. Ten republics occupy it. The largest, Brazil, has more square miles than the United States without Alaska. Uruguay, the least, exceeds New England plus Maryland. Argentina's territory equals France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Ireland and European Turkey before 1913—nations that support a population of more than 200,000,000.

Argentina, with 10,000,000, is sustaining multitudes by exports and is merely tickling the surface. She ships more beef and its products than the United States. As yet only 50,000,000 of the 728,000,000 acres of tillable land are cultivated. Commercially Japan, China, Mexico, Australia and Spain are in turn outranked by the nation on the Plate.

The second impression gained is that of peerless cities. No amount of reading prepares for the sight which bursts upon the vision as the traveler enters the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, surrounded by the majestic, tropical-clad Organ Mountains. Buenos Aires, metropolis of the Southern Hemisphere, is half as large again, and growing at the rate of 100,000 a year. With stately public buildings, networks of transportation lines, public schools, hospitals, department stores, theatres; shipping industries that serve the whole earth; universities of 5,000 students; Parisian fashions worn a season ahead of North America; boulevards and parks; publications; clubs and societies of every possible human interest, no material feature of the greatest of modern cities is wanting in the world's second and third centers of Latin life.

The cities in turn are in the hands of their young men. You meet in the business world or consult professionally young men. They run the government or through the press make and guide public opinion.

These young men are terribly tempted. The vices of the whole earth have found their way here, as to all cosmopolitan populations. Why should not the forces for righteousness doing battle against the same evils in other great cities not be brought to bear on the deadly foes of the metropolis under the Southern Cross? What an Italian surgeon or a German scientist discovers to-day is applied to-morrow in the world's hospitals and laboratories. When a Brazilian aeronaut contributes to the conquest of the air or an Argentine statesman adds a new doctrine to the international code, civilization acknowledges itself debtor. The time has come for free trade in moral resources.

Unbelief and pure materialism are the present masters of the Latin-American mind. Religion, with its moral support, has been well nigh abandoned. Lord Bryce states, in his recent book on South America: "Both the intellectual life and the ethical standards of conduct of these countries seem to be entirely divorced from religion. . . . Men of the upper or educated class appear to be wholly indifferent to theology and to Christian worship. It has no interest for them." The discerning leaders of these nations, themselves, concede and deplore this fact. Follow the language of a professor in the University of

Buenos Aires: "Completely unguided, without faith, without conviction, without moral or religious ideals, in an atmosphere whose sensualism materializes their ideals, and the influence of which chokes their highest initiative and makes sterile their best energies."

That the prominent men of these lands are glad to encourage movements that undertake in a thoroughly sympathetic way to overcome these conditions is illustrated by the help given to the Young Men's Christian Association in conducting their Continental Student Camp held annually at Piriapolis, a charming summer resort of Uruguay.

The governments of Brazil, Chile, Argentina and Uruguay for two years past have paid traveling expenses for part or all the delegates going from their seats of learning. The highest diplomatic representatives of these and other nations make official visits to the encampment. The Secretary of State for Uruguay furnished the entire conference with round trip railway tickets from his capital to the camp. The Minister of War loaned from the Army Department all tents and other needed equipment. The latter declared the camp to be making a larger contribution to international peace among the South American nations than any other agency now at work there. The Chilean Minister, in an extensive state paper to his government, reported his observations to such good effect that urgent invitations have come from students and State to extend the organization to Chilean students.

The student attendants come largely unacquainted with one another and the principles to be considered. Before the ten days of Christian companionship, united sport and serious thought are ended, prejudices are disarmed. One law student voiced the sentiment of many of them by saying:

"Men, I have a confession to make. When my fellow students asked me to represent them at this camp I declined in anger, to think that they should consider me capable of attending a meeting held under religious auspices. But I must confess that I never heard of religion as you men interpret it—something inside of a man which makes him happy and useful. That has opened up to me a new world. I do not say that I am a believing Christian, but I do say that I go away an open-minded man, determined to make a first-hand study of this question."

If there is to be rendered to South America a Christian service, it must be with the spirit of genuine, fraternal good will, a friendly, understanding heart, and a sincere desire to help highly sensitive, self-respecting, cultured neighbors to rise victorious over those common enemies of character and civilization by agencies and methods found effective here. The call of South America is the call of young, potential, resourceful nations; of magnificent cities; of an inspiring and splendid history; the call of attractive and brilliant and worthy manhood. It is the call of deep and urgent need,—the deepest of all, spiritual. It is a call to practical and virile ministry addressed to a fellow race which shuns no tasks for their bigness. It is the call of Christ, whose "all the world" includes the harder pressed half of the Western Hemisphere, with fifty warring millions. Once, Latin Christians journeyed to the lands of our barbarian ancestors and gave to them the gospel of the Kingdom of God. In our day, Latin sons are imperilled and without a means to safety in our power to extend. Shall we return in kind this priceless service?

Progress of Commission Reports

While the Commissions find themselves far from where they would wish in the preparation of their reports, yet the resources at their command are multiplying and means are being discovered of expediting the work without sacrificing thoroughness. About 100 contributions to Commission Reports have already been received, copied and put into the hands of the different Chairmen and members of Executive Committees. Some of the papers are of very exceptional value. A single contribution from Ecuador contains more significant and reliable information of missionary value than all that is to be found in the libraries. Subjects that have never been treated in any missionary literature are being carefully discussed by missionaries of all faiths, laboring among all classes of people. The unique worth of these contributions is greatly appreciated by the Chairmen and Executive Committees of the Commissions, yet they must be increased. Workers on the field are urged to continually send material for the reports. It is now over six months since the first calls for material went out to the field, but a number have not yet responded.

The latter part of April a printed circular on "Preparation of Commission Reports for the Panama Conference" was sent with a personal letter to all from whom contributions to Reports were requested. The list of correspondents was greatly enlarged—the single Commission on Message and Method having about three hundred names added. The opportunity for every one so addressed to make his response to this call a very genuine part of his life work was emphasized. Very soon the Commissions will be reaping the benefit of this enlargement.

The Chairmen of Commissions, together with a few others who are bearing large responsibilities in connection with the Conference, will spend June 9th and 10th in a secluded spot near New York, going over the first drafts of Commission Reports and canvassing carefully all the ground which will come within the survey of the Panama Conference. The papers received to date from the fields, from missionaries on furlough, and from students of missions, together with the reports of missionary societies and the material found in the libraries, are being closely studied, in the preparation of these tentative drafts. The positions taken will be scrutinized and the work of the different Commissions harmonized so that they may cover the entire field. A number of the Chairmen and executive committeemen will give a large part of the summer to the preparation of the first proof sheets which will be mailed to the field in the early fall. The schedule, which has been very carefully worked out, provides for the time required in transmission of mails and for adequate criticism—but no more—when the proof sheets will be returned. They will then be thoroughly revised in the light of these criticisms and further investigations and sent to all the delegates to the Conference in time for study before reaching Panama, thus permitting previous meditation on the questions to be discussed at the Conference. These reports will be printed in book form together with the discussions at Panama following the Conference.

Summons to Prayer

The permanent reach and influence of the Conference will depend on the pressure and power of God. The history of the expansion of Christianity is the story of answered prayer. God has always wrought most by workers who have known how to release and wield the spiritual forces. If those who organize the Conference are given more than human wisdom, if those who furnish materials for the Commissions are faithful to their trust, if the Commission Reports are permeated with reality, if every session of the Conference is filled with the presence of Christ, if by means of the Conference and the subsequent sectional Conferences the Latin-American republics are to receive a fresh revelation of God, if, finally, the whole church is led out into far larger obedience to the will of God, then there must be a special drawing near to God in prayer of a vast number of God's people in behalf of the whole undertaking.

Among the many challenging appeals to prayer in this connection there are two which stand out in bold and striking relief.

There is the challenge of difficulty. The complexity, the delicacy, the multiplicity of problems confronted by the Conference do not constitute a reason for intimidation but rather furnish a summons to prayer because prayer is the greatest known solvent of difficulties. Obstacles yield to its power when no other human agency prevails. It is the most powerful, practical working force wielded by men.

Then there is the challenge of diversity. Men who do not pray might easily become bewildered by the varying points of view, the tenaciously held opinions, the age long antagonisms which must be faced by the Conference. But men who pray know that prayer has marvellous welding power. The hidden fires which burn upon the altars of intercessions fuse minds and hearts and wills together. The simplicity, the directness, the contact with reality involved in genuine united prayer weld intercessors into unity as no other factor save only the name of Christ.

May difficulty and diversity be two giant bonds leading all lovers of our Lord into unwitholding service in prayer!

Prayer for Commissions

Prayer is especially needed at this time for the work of the Commissions. In many ways the next two or three months are the most critical in the whole work of preparation. During these months almost all of the Commissions will be laying down the main lines of their Reports, on the basis of the papers which they have received from the mission-field. It will be no easy task to sift the great amount of valuable material that is being accumulated, to gain a balanced and true view of all questions, and to disentangle from the mass of subsidiary matters and keep steadily to the front the issues that are of central and vital importance. That the members of the Commissions may have time and strength for the difficult and arduous work demanded of them; that they may have insight to see in what respects the material is incomplete and partial, and to understand clearly the facts of the present situation; that they may have vision to recognize and to make living to the Church the great opportunities; and that through the present extensive inquiry the mind and will of God regarding the evangelization of the world may be made known to the Church—all these needs are a call to the ministry of intercession.

The British Corresponding Committee

The members of the British Corresponding Committee feel that the regrettable exigencies of the war impel them to very great endeavor so that they may carry their share of the burden of the Panama Conference. The personnel of the Committee is itself a guarantee of the thoroughness with which their work will be prosecuted. It is holding frequent meetings and is preparing to begin publicity in the interest of the Conference as soon as it becomes wise to undertake such a propaganda, and to give all the support they possibly can to the Commissions and the Committees in America. When the first drafts of the Commission Reports are ready, the British Committee will perform most valuable service in going over them very carefully and aiding in their thorough revision. It is to be hoped that some of their members, at least the Vice-Chairmen of Commissions, may be able to visit the United States and enter into the detailed study that is being made by the Commissions. Some of them have already sent valuable contributions.

The members of the British Corresponding Committee are:

Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E., Chairman.

The Rev. John H. Ritson, M.A., Secretary, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Rev. C. W. Andrews, B.A., of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

Mr. John Davidson, of The Evangelical Union of South America.

Mr. Charles Earle, of the South American Missionary Society.

The Rev. Alan Ewbank, Secretary of the South American Missionary Society.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Hassé, D.D., of the Moravian Missions.

The Rev. C. J. Kiesel, Secretary of the Moravian Missions.

Mr. Charles Hay Walker, J.P., Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Evangelical Union of S. A.

Mr. Peter F. Wood, of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

Books on Latin America

Five important books for studying Latin America:

For Latin American Viewpoint—"Rise and Progress of Latin America"—Calderon—Scribner.

For Latest and Most Stimulating North American Viewpoint—"South of Panama"—Ross—Century.

For Philosophical Reflections of a World Observer—"South American Observations and Impressions"—Bryce—Scribner.

For Pan-American Problems—"Latin America"—Clark University Addresses—Stetchert & Co., New York.

For Economic Resources—"Republics of South and Central America"—Enoch—Scribner.

Those desiring a larger list of books on Latin America may secure the same by applying to the Executive office of the Conference. Books may be ordered through this office also.

Delegates to the Conference

The following Societies have already appointed delegates to the Conference:

Bd. For. Miss. Pres. U. S. A., Bd. of For. Miss. M. E. Church, Am. Bap. Home Miss. Soc., Christian Women's Bd. of Miss., Wom. For. Miss'y Soc. M. E., Ex. Com. For. Miss. Pres. U. S., International Com. Y. M. C. A., Bd. of Miss. M. E. South, Woman's Missionary Council, M. E. South, For. Miss. Soc. Un. Br. in Christ, For. Christian Miss'y Soc., Am. Friends' Bd. of For. Miss., Bd. Home Miss. Pres. U. S. A., Am. Tract Society, Bd. of Missionary Preparation, Laymen's Missionary Movement, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in Am., Anglo-American Com. of For. Miss. Council, Waldensian Church in Uruguay, National Board, Y. W. C. A.

Others are waiting for full meetings of their Boards. It is already evident that Societies will find difficulty in securing places in their limited allotments for all the leaders who wish to attend. At the last meeting of the Committee on Arrangements it was decided to receive special applications from Boards for places for strong native leaders who could not be accommodated in their regular allotment of delegates. A limited number of places has also been reserved for missionaries and lay leaders from the home base who could contribute in a particular way to the gathering. Applications for these places should be made at an early date to the Secretary of the Conference, as they are rapidly being filled.

Mission Boards are increasingly recognizing the importance of their leading missionaries, devoting much time to the preparation of Commission Reports. The Methodist Episcopal Board has recently called home the Rev. Gerhard J. Schilling, D.D., of Buenos Aires, to assist Commission on The Church in the Field; the Presbyterian Board has taken similar action concerning the Rev. J. H. McLean, of Chili, who is to give his time to the Commission on Method and Message.

Leaders of Pan-Americanism Approve the Conference

The Commission on Co-operation which is studying not only how Mission Boards may co-operate among themselves, but how this work may best be co-ordinated with other moral and philanthropic agencies in Latin America, recently sent a special committee to Washington, on the invitation of the Director of the Pan-American Union, to consult with him and with Latin American diplomats concerning these questions. They were most cordially received by Director Barrett, Secretary of State Bryan, the Ministers of Panama and Bolivia, and others, all of whom gave helpful council and assured the Committee of their hope that the Conference would do much toward emphasizing the spiritual relationships of the two Americas, which is fundamental in the development of Pan-Americanism.

Officers of Committee on Co-operation in Latin America

Mr. R. E. Speer (Chairman).....Bd. For. Miss. Pres. U. S. A.
The Rev. W. F. O'Sham, D.D., (V.-Ch'man). Bd. of For. Miss. M. E. Church
The Rev. L. C. Barnes, D.D. (Rec. Sec'y)...Am. Bap. Home Miss. Soc.
The Rev. S. G. Inman (Exec. Sec'y).....Christian Women's Bd. of Miss.

For extra copies of this and succeeding Bulletins, and for any information concerning the Latin America Missionary Conference, address S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary, Room 806, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Panama, February 10-20, 1916

Congress on Christian Work in Latin America

BULLETIN No. 4

August, 1915

Issued by the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America
Room 806 156 Fifth Avenue

New York

CHANGE OF NAME OF THE CONFERENCE

Acting on suggestions from the field, and after full correspondence with the interested Boards, the Committee on Arrangements has decided to change the name of the Panama gathering from "Latin-America Missionary Conference" to "Congress on Christian Work in Latin-America." This name is much more acceptable and better understood by our Latin-American friends, and it is believed that it will immediately challenge the sympathetic attention of a much larger number of people in these countries in whose interest the gathering is held.

THE SPIRIT OF THE CONGRESS DEFINED

"RESOLVED, That this Conference strongly recommends that those who are making arrangements for the Panama Congress, as well as all writers and speakers at the Congress, bear in mind that, if the best and most lasting results are to be obtained, while frankly facing moral and spiritual conditions which call for missionary work in Latin America, and while presenting the Gospel which we hold as the only adequate solution of the problems which those conditions present, it shall be the purpose of the Panama Congress to recognize all the elements of truth and goodness in any form of religious faith. Our approach to the people shall be neither critical nor antagonistic, but inspired by the teachings and example of Christ and that charity which thinketh no evil and rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth in the truth.

"In the matter of Christian service, we will welcome the co-operation of any who are willing to co-operate in any part of the Christian program. We should not demand union with us in all our work as the condition of accepting allies for any part of it."

Thus was the spirit of the Panama Congress defined by a most important representative meeting of the Chairmen of the eight Commissions and members of their Executive Committees, with the Committee of Arrangements, held at Caldwell, N. J., June 9-10. This group of thirty-five men and women included not only those who know missions from the theoretical side, but also several who have spent long periods of years in Latin America, men who speak Spanish and Portuguese fluently, one of the Commission Chairmen being a well-known Latin-American.

Dr. John R. Mott presided at all the sessions, during the two days. In presenting the work to be considered, he said that it would be helpful to imagine the Panama and Sectional Conferences past, and the Commission Reports already in the hands of the public, and try to foresee the results. He suggested that there would issue vastly larger plans on behalf of Latin America, a larger understanding of its people, a truer science of the expansion of pure Christianity in the Latin-American world, a larger efficiency and a better strategy, larger co-operation and unity, a more commanding vision and a deeper sense of responsibility, and, finally, a far larger realization of the superhuman in this undertaking. The object of the two days' meetings was to consider how to enlist in this movement the people who can do most, humanly speaking, to accomplish our end; how to assemble the facts; and how to liberate the necessary spiritual power.

The Executive Secretary stated briefly the development of the Panama Congress. The movement began at the Edinburgh Conference, in 1910. The eight Commissions making investigations for the Panama Congress now have 215 members, most of whom have long been students of Latin America. To date, over 200 papers have been sent in to the Commissions, from the more than 600 correspondents. Practically all the Boards intend to send their full quota of delegates to Panama, and applications for visitors' privileges are being received from many persons prominent in Church and public life. For entertainment of the Congress, the Government of Panama has offered the National Institute buildings, for day meetings and dormitory accommodations, and the new National Theatre for night meetings. It will be easily possible to care for 500 at the Congress. Immediately following the Panama Congress, groups of strong leaders will visit, direct from Panama, the Sectional Conferences: four in South America, two in the West Indies, one in Central America, and one in Mexico. The personnel of these groups now being organized include such leaders as Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Dr. L. C. Barnes, Miss Belle Bennett, Miss Carrie Carnahan, C. J. Ewald, Bishop Kinsolving, Bishop A. S. Lloyd, Bishop W. F. Oldham, Prof. Andrés Osuna, President C. T. Paul, and Dr. C. L. Thompson.

The conference then took up the first drafts of the eight Commission Reports, and discussed very thoroughly the spirit and substance of each one. From a mechanical viewpoint, it was arranged that the whole eight Reports would be comprehensive and harmonious; from the spiritual viewpoint, this conference made its most significant contribution in its endeavor to discover the attitude that the Panama Congress must take, and the spirit that must be breathed into all the Reports, if Christian work in Latin America is to be made adequate and effective.

As the Report of the Commission on Message and Method will embody what is most important in this vital study, its Chairman, Bishop Wm. Cabell Brown, who has spent twenty-three years in Brazil, and Dr. Charles L. Thompson, Chairman of the Commission on Co-operation and Unity, were asked to draft a resolution that would express the crystallized conviction of those present concerning this question. The report of this committee after careful discussion was approved with remarkable unanimity, and with a profound conviction that it had been framed under Divine Guidance. All voiced their assurance that it expresses the wisest attitude and the most effective approach, as well as the true Christian spirit. After Bishop Oldham had led in prayer the resolution was unanimously adopted, as quoted above.

Every one present went away ready to help in obtaining the hearty co-operation of North Americans and Latin Americans alike in a program that is sympathetic, constructive and far-sighted.

The following were present: Mrs. Anna R. Atwater, Dr. L. C. Barnes, Prof. Harlan P. Beach, Miss Belle H. Bennett, Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Bishop Wm. Cabell Brown (Brazil), Dr. S. H. Chester, Mr. E. T. Colton, Dr. Ed. F. Cook, Mr. Morris Ehnes, Dr. Milton Greene (Cuba), Mrs. Ida W. Harrison, Mr. Harry Wade Hicks, Mr. Chas. D. Hurrey (Argentina), Mr. S. G. Inman (Mexico), Dr. John M. Kyle (Brazil), Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, Prof. Donald C. MacLaren (Brazil), Prof. Paul Monroe, Dr. John R. Mott, Bishop Wm. F. Oldham, Prof. Andrés Osuna (Mexico), Dr. Cornelius Patton, President Chas. T. Paul, Dr. Gerhard J. Schilling (Argentina), Dr. Chas. L. Thompson, Mr. Fennell P. Turner, Mr. Eugene E. Vann (Brazil), Mr. John H. Warner (Brazil), Dr. Stanley White.

OPPORTUNITIES AND PURPOSES OF THE CONGRESS

We are greatly indebted to many friends of wide experience who are studying with us the large problems of the coming Congress. Not only do we find religious leaders of great experience in international and interdenominational matters, but business men, diplomats and educationalists, everywhere

trusted as forward-looking men of international mind anxious to help in a movement which promises to go so deeply into the vital problems of enlarging international brotherhood between peoples of long mutual misunderstandings, because of failure to know the deepest and best in one another.

The president of one of the largest banks in North America, who has large business relations and many personal friends all over Latin America, writes:

"It would seem that the date set for this Congress is opportune, and that your plan for co-operation is sound and promising of success.

"Pan-Americanism should, of course, mean much more than the mere development of commercial opportunities, and the establishment of trade interests. It should mean the development of a broader and better understanding between the nations of the two Americas. The present is an opportune time for extending old and establishing new friendly relations with the nations of both South and Central America, and with the individuals who constitute those nations. The peaceful intentions of this nation and our worthy national ambitions have been impressed upon our southern neighbors as never before. They are seeing that the motives underlying our relations with them are not imperialistic. If the recognition of this attitude by the southern republics is possible along political and commercial lines, I see no reason why there should not be the same attitude and recognition in the development of our higher relations.

"Co-operation in its truest and best form is fundamentally important in producing the proper measure of success. In the South and Central American countries, we find a different people. In the light of previous experience, I do not feel that our efforts will be successful if we endeavor to force upon our southern neighbors our ideas of education and of religion and creed, but I am sure that we can help reciprocally in promoting the religious and educational conditions in those countries, and in bringing about a more thorough understanding of the aspirations of each. We have much to learn, as well as to teach, and our efforts in any direction will not be properly productive if we do not learn this lesson. Through a proper recognition of this, we shall be able to gain the confidence of the South American nations, and promote moral values and national and personal ideals.

"I feel that the Congress will be productive of much good, and that it will be the beginning of a rapid advancement along the lines indicated by your Bulletin."

Another friend, who has been most intimately associated with the preparation of the Congress, expresses himself as follows, as to its purpose:

"Realizing the ever-increasing interdependence of the civilizations of the world, and especially those of North and South America, the Congress at Panama has been called for the purpose:

"First—Of obtaining a more accurate mutual knowledge of the history, resources, achievements and ideals of the people of the two Americas.

"Second—To reveal the fact that these countries may mutually serve each other by contributing the best in their civilizations to each other's life.

"Third—To discover and to correct such defects and weaknesses in character as may be hindering the growth of these nations.

"Fourth—To unite in a common purpose to strengthen the moral, social and religious forces that are now working for the betterment of these countries, and to create the desire for these things where absent.

"Fifth—To discover the underlying principles upon which true national prosperity and stability depend, and to consider ways and means by which these principles may be put in action and made effective."

With both of these friends, the Committee arranging for the Congress is in the deepest accord.

NOTES

We are greatly indebted to Bishop Hassé and the Rev. Alan Ewbank of the British Corresponding Committee for the preparation of a prayer pamphlet for the use of those who are remembering the Congress in their daily intercessions. It contains suggestive topics and prayers for each day in the week, with helpful quotations from great Church leaders, concerning the power of prayer in guiding aright the preparation and deliberations of gatherings charged with such large responsibilities as the Panama Congress. Copies can be obtained gratis by addressing the Secretary of the Congress.

Committees of Arrangement for Sectional Conferences have now been organized and are actively at work in Lima, Santiago, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Havana. As it has been recently decided to hold conferences also in Porto Rico and Central America, they will no doubt soon be organized. These local Committees are not only working faithfully for their local conferences, but are giving invaluable aid in the preparation of Commission reports for the Panama Congress. The Committee in charge of the Santiago Conference send us minutes of their weekly meetings, held ever since its organization. The chairman, Dr. W. E. Browning has been relieved of his other duties to give his whole time to this work. In the next Bulletin we hope to describe more fully the important work of the Sectional Conferences.

The growth of interest in the Congress can be judged somewhat by the expansion of the Executive office. At first it consisted of a desk in the office of another secretary. Later on, by the courtesy of the Presbyterian Board, it was given a large room to itself, and more recently it has been found necessary to add another room and materially increase the clerical force. If it were not for the privileges enjoyed of using this same Board's Filing and Treasurer's Departments, and for the copying work done by an outside firm, much larger accommodations would be needed. On a single mail boat from Chile last month we received over two hundred pages of typewritten material for the various commission reports. One contribution from the chairman of their Sectional Conference consisted of a hundred pages of valuable material for the Commission on Education. Other fields have been pouring material in a continuous stream into the office. All this must be copied and carbons sent to each member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for which it is intended, and to any others to whose investigations it is particularly pertinent. It is safe to say that never before has such a mass of material from expert sources been gathered together on the religious, educational and social conditions of Latin-America. Besides serving as a basis for Commission reports, it is planned to present the Missionary Research Library of New York with copies of all these contributions and documents collected so they may be continually accessible to investigators of these subjects.

It is generally considered quite impossible to get a full committee meeting in New York. Yet as this Bulletin goes to press there is in session the largest meeting of the Committee of Arrangements ever held with the following members and visitors present:

Messrs. Brown (A. J.), Hurrey, Inman, Lloyd, Haven, Mott, Pierson, Thompson, Turner, Wood (John W.), Colton, Fahs, Morehouse, Sanders, Beaver, White (Stanley) and Warner. A majority of these have made special trips from their summer headquarters involving real sacrifices to be present.

Besides this meeting, the Executive Committees of the Commissions on Education, The Church in the Field, and Co-operation, and Unity, and the Editorial Committee are having meetings in New York the same week. This is only typical of the activities during this warm weather. In fact it would be difficult for any one who is not called to attend all these meetings and take a share in the assigned work as is the Executive Secretary, to realize what an enormous amount of labor is being expended in the investigations of the Commissions and other preparations for the Congress.

A little group of the Commission on Co-operation and Unity have had three meetings of several days each at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, during the last few weeks. An enormous amount of work has been done on this report already, and yet they propose two more weeks of close attention before they release it for criticism of others.

The Commission on Education is fortunate in counting among its membership some of the leading educators of North and Latin-America. Its Executive Committee was recently the guests of Dean Russell at Teachers College, when great progress was made toward the preparation of the report. There were present Prof. Donald MacLaren, former president Mackenzie College, Pres. Henry Churchill King, Oberlin; Prof. Ernest D. Burton, University of Chicago; Dean James E. Russell, Teachers College; Prof. Paul Monroe, Editor Encyclopedia on Education; Dr. Thomas Nicholson, Sect. Board of Education; M. E. Church; Profs. J. T. Moses and E. E. Vann formerly in educational work in Mexico and Brazil, and the Executive Secretary of the Congress. Sections of the report were assigned to each one, to be submitted to a later meeting at the same place. One of the committee is to spend several days in the libraries in Washington and the National Bureau of Education, collecting data for the Commission.

The Proof Sheets of the preliminary drafts of the Eight Commission Reports will soon be ready for mailing to members of Commissions and others who are asked to criticize them. An Editorial Committee, consisting of Dr. Frank K. Sanders, Mr. C. H. Fahs, Bishop A. S. Lloyd and Prof. Andres Osuna, are passing on these reports as received from the chairmen, before they are turned over to the printers for the preliminary proof sheets. Three reports are in the hands of the Editing Committee at this writing, and it is expected that the proof sheets of these will be mailed by August 21st, and the remaining five by September 1st. All proof sheets with criticisms must be returned in time for thorough consideration before the joint meeting of chairmen, November 16th and 17th, when the final drafts will be determined upon. Those outside of South America should return these preliminary drafts by October 1st.

Standing Committee on Co-operation in Latin America

*(The members of this permanent committee are selected by their respective Boards; it has chosen the "Committee on Arrangements" to develop the Congress.)

Mr. R. E. Speer (Chairman).....	Bd. For. Miss. Pres. U. S. A.
The Rev. W. F. Oldham, D.D. (V.-Ch'm).	Bd. of For. Miss. M. E. Church
The Rev. L. C. Barnes, D.D. (Rec. Sec.)	Am. Bap. Home Miss. Soc.
The Rev. S. C. Inman (Exec. Sec'y).....	Christian Woman's Bd. of Miss.
The Rev. Enoch F. Bell.....	Am. Bd. of Comm. for For. Miss.
Mr. F. L. Brown.....	World's S. S. Association.
Miss Carrie J. Carnahan.....	Wom. For. Miss'y Soc. M. E.
The Rev. S. H. Chester, D.D.....	Ex. Com. For. Miss. Pres. U. S.
Mr. E. T. Colton.....	International Com. Y. M. C. A.
The Rev. Ed. F. Cook, D.D.....	Bd. of Miss. M. E. South.
The Rev. J. H. Franklin, D.D.....	Am. Bap. For. Miss. Soc.
The Rev. W. I. Haven, D.D.....	American Bible Society
Miss Mable Head.....	Woman's Missionary Council, M. E. South.
The Rev. S. S. Hough, D.D.....	For. Miss. Soc. Un. Br. in Christ.
The Rev. A. McLean, LL.D.....	For. Christian Miss'y Soc.
The Rev. M. T. Merrill.....	Bd. of For. Miss. Christian Ch.
The Rev. T. B. Neely, D.D.....	Bd. Home Miss. and Ch. Ex. M. E. Ch.
The Rev. T. B. Rey, D.D.....	For. Miss. Bd. Sou. Bap. Con.
The Rev. C. J. Ryder, D.D.....	Amer. Miss'y Association
The Rev. C. I. Scofield, D.D.....	Central Amer. Mission
The Rev. George Smith.....	Evan. Union of S. A.
Elder W. A. Spicer.....	Genl. Conf. Seventh Day Adventists
Miss Clarissa H. Spencer.....	Nat'l Bd. Y. W. C. A.
The Rev. C. E. Tebbetts.....	Am. Friends Bd. of For. Miss.
The Rev. C. L. Thompson, D.D.....	Bd. Home Miss. Pres. U. S. A.
Mrs. K. S. Westfall.....	Woman's Am. Bap. Home Miss. Soc.
The Rev. J. D. Williams, D.D.....	Christian and Miss'y Alliance

Committee on Arrangements for the Panama Congress

*The Rev. W. F. OLDHAM, D.D., Chairman

*The Rev. S. G. INMAN, Secretary

The Rev. L. C. BARNES, D.D.	The Rt. Rev. ARTHUR S. LLOYD, D.D.
*The Rev. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D.D.	*JOHN R. MOTT, LL.D.
Mr. FRANK L. BROWN	*Mr. EBEN E. OLCOTT
*The Rev. W. I. HAVEN, D.D.	Mr. DELAVAN L. PIERSON
Mr. HARRY WADE HICKS	The Rev. C. L. THOMPSON, D.D.
*Mr. CHAS. D. HURREY	*Mr. FENNELL P. TURNER

(Those whose names are starred constitute the Executive Committee)

Members of British Corresponding Committee

Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E., Chairman, London.

The Rev. John H. Ritson, M.A., Secretary, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, London.

The Rev. C. W. Andrews, B. A., of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, London.

John Davidson, Esq., of The Evangelical Union of South America, London.

Charles Earle, Esq., of the South American Missionary Society, London.

The Rev. Alan Ewbank, Secretary of the South American Missionary Society, London.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Hassé, D.D., of the Moravian Missions, London.

The Rev. C. J. Klesel, Secretary of the Moravian Missions, London.

Charles Hay Walker, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Evangelical Union of South America, London.

Peter F. Wood, Esq., of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, London.

Provisional List of Members of Commissions*

I. SURVEY AND OCCUPATION

Chairman

Mr. E. T. COLTON, Secretary, International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York.

Vice-Chairman

The Rev. C. W. ANDREWS, B.A., Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, London.

Executive Committee

Professor HARLAN P. BEACH, D.D., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

The Rev. HENRY K. CARROLL, D.D., Secretary, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Washington, D. C.

The Rev. H. PAUL DOUGLASS, D.D., Secretary, American Missionary Association, New York.

Mr. MORRIS W. EHNES, Secretary, Missionary Education Movement, New York.

The Rev. JOHN FOX, D.D., Secretary, American Bible Society, New York.

Professor EDMUND D. SOPER, LL.D., Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.

Mr. ROBERT E. SPEER, Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., New York.

The Rev. JOHN W. BUTLER, D.D., Superintendent, Methodist Episcopal Mission, Mexico City.

Dr. JUSTO CUBILÓ, Justice of the Supreme Court of Uruguay, Montevideo.

*A few of those listed here have not yet been heard from as to their acceptance of membership.

-
-
- The Rev. S. D. DAUGHERTY, Synodical Missionary Superintendent, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Philadelphia.
- The Rev. PHILO W. DRURY, Superintendent, Mission of United Brethren in Christ, Ponce, Porto Rico.
- Mr. C. J. EWALD, Secretary, South American Federation of Young Men's Christian Associations, Montevideo.
- Professor D. J. FLEMING, Union Theological Seminary, New York.
- Mr. W. B. GRUBB, South American Missionary Society, Los Urundeles, F.C.C.N., Argentina.
- The Rev. JAMES HAYTER, American Bible Society, Guatemala City.
- A. W. HOOKER, M.D., Southern Baptist Convention, Guadalajara, Mexico.
- The Rt. Rev. H. R. HULSE, D.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Cuba, Havana, Cuba.
- The Rev. WILLIAM KEECH, The American Baptist Home Mission Society, San Salvador.
- The Rev. FRANCIS G. PENZOTTI, American Bible Society, Buenos Aires.
- The Rev. EDUARDO PEREIRA, São Paulo, Brazil.
- The Rev. THEODORE S. POND, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Caracas, Venezuela.
- The Rev. W. E. REED, Ecuador Coast Mission, Guayaquil, Ecuador.
- The Rev. JOHN RITCHIE, Evangelical Union of South America, Lima.
- The Rev. GEORGE SMITH, Secretary, Evangelical Union of South America, Toronto.
- Mr. A. R. STARK, British and Foreign Bible Society, Valparaiso, Chile.
- The Rev. H. C. TUCKER, American Bible Society, Rio de Janeiro.
- CHARLES HAY WALKER, Esq., J.P., Chairman, Board of Directors, Evangelical Union of South America, London.

II. MESSAGE AND METHOD

Chairman

- The Rt. Rev. WILLIAM CABELL BROWN, D.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop Co-adjutor of Virginia, Richmond.

Vice-Chairmen

- President W. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, D.D., LL.D., Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.
- Sir ANDREW WINGATE, K.C.I.E., London.

Secretary

- The Rev. J. H. McLEAN, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Santiago de Chile.

Executive Committee

- The Rev. ED. F. COOK, D.D., Secretary, Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Tenn.
- The Rev. WILLIAM F. OLDHAM, D.D., Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, New York.
- President CHARLES T. PAUL, Ph.D., College of Missions, Indianapolis, Ind.
- The Rev. MANUEL ANDÚJAR, Superintendent, Methodist Episcopal Mission, San Juan, Porto Rico.
-
-

-
-
- The Rev. J. L. BRUCE, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Bello Horizonte, Brazil.
The Rev. J. S. CHEAVENS, Southern Baptist Convention, Saltillo, Mexico.
Mr. MYRON CLARK, General Secretary, National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.
The Rev. J. G. DALE, Superintendent, Associate Reformed Presbyterian Mission in Mexico.
The Rev. J. W. FLEMING, D.D., Pastor, St. Andrew's Scotch Presbyterian Church, Buenos Aires.
Mr. E. J. D. HERCUS, M.A., Evangelical Union of South America, Buenos Aires.
The Rt. Rev. LUCIEN LEE KINSOLVING, D.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul.
The Rev. R. F. LENINGTON, Moderator, Synod of Brazilian Presbyterian Church, Curitiba, Brazil.
The Rev. ARCADIO MORALES, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Mexico City.
The Rev. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D., London.
The Rev. F. S. ONDERDONK, Superintendent, The Texas Mexican Mission, San Antonio, Texas.
Dr. JOSÉ DE LA RÚA, Buenos Aires.
The Rev. JAMES F. SMITH, Presbyterian Church in the U. S., Yú, Brazil.
The Rev. J. W. TARBOUX, President, Granbery College, Juiz de Fora, Brazil.
The Rev. W. CHARLES K. TORRE, British and Foreign Bible Society, Buenos Aires.
The Rev. ALEJANDRO TREVIÑO, Templo Bautista, Monterey, Mexico.

III. EDUCATION

Chairman

- Professor DONALD C. MacLAREN, Former President of Mackenzie College, New York.

Vice-Chairmen

- Professor ERNEST D. BURTON, D.D., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
President HENRY CHURCHILL KING, D.D., LL.D., Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Secretary

- Professor JASPER T. MOSES, Former President Christian Institute (Monterey, Mexico), Pueblo, Colo.

Executive Committee

- Professor PAUL MONROE, Ph.D., LL.D., Columbia University, New York.
The Rev. THOMAS NICHOLSON, D.D., LL.D., Secretary, Board of Education, Methodist Episcopal Church, New York.
Dean JAMES E. RUSSELL, Ph.D., LL.D., Teachers College, New York.
The Rev. EUGENE E. VANN, Former Professor in Granbery College (Brazil), New York.
Dr. AMARANTO A. ABELEDO, Universidad Nacional de la Plata, Buenos Aires.
Mr. G. I. BABCOCK, National Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Mexico.
Professor ERASMO BRAGA, Seminario Theologico da Igreja Presbyteriana, Campinas, Brazil.
-
-

-
- The Rev. WEBSTER E. BROWNING, Ph.D., D.D., Principal, El Instituto Inglés, Santiago de Chile.
- Professor WILLIAM OWEN CARVER, Th.D., Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.
- President R. H. CROSSFIELD, Ph.D., Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.
- Professor S. Y. ESQUIVEL, Palmere Institute, Chihuahua, Mexico.
- The Rev. ALAN EWBANK, M. A., Secretary, South American Missionary Society, London.
- Mr. HARRY E. EWING, Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association of the University of Buenos Aires.
- The Rev. SAMUEL RHEA GAMMON, D.D., Instituto Evangelico, Lavras, Brazil.
- The Rev. J. W. HARRIS, President, Polytechnic Institute, San Germán, Porto Rico.
- The Rev. GEORGE P. HOWARD, Sunday School Secretary for South America, Montevideo.
- The Rev. JOHN HOWLAND, D.D., President, Colegio Internacional, Chihuahua, Mexico.
- Miss MARTHA BELL HUNTER, Colegio Americano, Barranquille, Colombia.
- Mr. P. P. PHILLIPS, Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Buenos Aires.
- The Rev. J. W. PRICE, Presiding Elder, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Uruguayana, Brazil.
- Miss LELIA ROBERTS, Principal, Colegio Normal, Saltillo, Mexico.
- Professor T. H. P. SAILER, Ph.D., Teachers College, New York.
- The Rev. J. W. SHEPARD, Rio de Janeiro Baptist College and Seminary.
- The Rev. P. FLORES VALDERRAMA, Director, Instituto Metodista, Puebla, Mexico.
- President W. A. WADDELL, D.D., Mackenzie College, São Paulo, Brazil.
- The Rev. J. E. WASHBURN, Director, The American Institute, La Paz, Bolivia.
- The Rev. J. SMYTH WOOD, Director, Evangelical Union of South America, London.

IV. LITERATURE

Chairman

- Professor ANDRÉS OSUNA, Superintendent of Department of Spanish Literature, Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Tenn.

Vice-Chairmen

- The Rev. JOHN H. RITSON, M. A., Secretary, British and Foreign Bible Society, London.
- Mr. JAMES WOOD, President, American Bible Society, New York.

Executive Committee

- The Rev. JOHN M. KYLE, D.D., former Missionary, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Lowell, Mass.
- The Rev. JUDSON SWIFT, D.D., Secretary, American Tract Society, New York.
- The Rev. G. B. WINTON, D.D., Editorial Secretary, Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Tenn.
- ☞ The Rev. W. I. HAVEN, D.D., Secretary, American Bible Society, New York.
- The Rev. A. G. BAKER, Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, La Paz, Bolivia.
-

-
-
- The Rev. ERNESTO BAROCIO, Templo Bautista, Monterey, Mexico.
- The Rt. Rev. CHARLES B. COLMORE, D.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Porto Rico, San Juan, Porto Rico.
- Mr. P. A. CONARD, Associate Continental Secretary for South America, Young Men's Christian Associations, Montevideo.
- Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON, Director, The Evangelical Union of South America, London.
- The Rev. J. E. DAVIS, Manager, Publishing House, Southern Baptist Convention, León, Mexico.
- The Rev. CHARLES W. DREES, D.D., Bible Revision Committee, Madrid, Spain.
- The Rev. ROBERT ELPHICK, Methodist Episcopal Church, Valparaiso, Chile.
- Dr. W. E. ENTZMINGER, Southern Baptist Convention, Rio de Janeiro.
- The Rev. JUAN ORTOS GONZALEZ, Presbyterian Church in the U. S., Sagua la Grande, Cuba.
- The Rev. DANIEL HALL, Methodist Episcopal Church, Buenos Aires.
- The Rev. J. P. HAUSER, Methodist Episcopal Church, Mexico City.
- The Rev. ERIC LUND, Editor, "Revista Homiletica," Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. ALBERTO NIN-FRIAS, Author and Diplomat, Montevideo.
- The Rev. CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D.D., Secretary, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Mass.
- The Rev. J. A. PHILLIPS, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Mexico, San Antonio, Texas.
- The Rev. W. A. ROSS, Presbyterian Church in the U. S., Brownsville, Texas.
- Mr. R. D. SMITH, Secretary, Bible House of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif.
- The Rev. WILLIAM WALLACE, D. D., Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Vera Cruz, Mexico.

V. WOMEN'S WORK

Chairman

- Miss BELLE H. BENNETT, President Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Richmond, Ky.

Vice-Chairman

- Mrs. IDA W. HARRISON, LL.D., Vice-President, Christian Woman's Board of Missions, Lexington, Ky.

Secretary

- Miss MARIA L. GIBSON, Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Kansas City, Mo.

Executive Committee

- Miss IRENE T. MYERS, Ph.D., Dean of Women, Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.
- Mrs. R. W. MacDONNELL, Home Secretary, Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Tenn. (Advisory Member of Committee).
- Mrs. W. C. WINSBOROUGH, Superintendent, Woman's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S., Atlanta, Ga.
- Miss ELIZABETH R. BENDER, Secretary, Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York.
- Mrs. FRED SMITH BENNETT, Vice-President, Council of Women for Home Missions, New York.
-
-

-
- Miss LAURA CLAY, Protestant Episcopal Church, Lexington, Ky.
- Mrs. C. E. CONWELL, American Baptist Home Mission Society, Mexico City.
- Srta. ELISA CORTÉS, Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association, Buenos Aires.
- Miss MABEL HEAD, Secretary, Women's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Tenn.
- Miss MILLER, The Evangelical Union of South America, London.
- Mrs. FRANK J. MILLER, Chairman, Editorial Committee, Woman's American Baptist Home Missionary Society, Chicago, Ill.
- Miss MARY IRENE ORVIS, Christian Woman's Board of Missions, San Antonio, Texas.
- Srta. JUANA PALACIO, Mexico City.
- Miss MARY PICKETT, American Friend's Board of Foreign Missions, Brownsville, Texas.
- Miss JANET NAISMITH SCOTT, Secretary, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Miss FLORENCE E. SMITH, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Valparaiso de Chile.
- Miss HARRIET TAYLOR, Secretary, National Board, Young Women's Christian Associations, New York.
- Miss ELSIE WOOD, Methodist Episcopal Church, Callao, Perú.
- Mrs. WM. D. BARBOUR, Secretary, Women's Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church, New York.
- Miss IDA W. HAYES, Madero Institute, Saltillo, Mexico.
- Mrs. JOHN HOWLAND, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Chihuahua, Mexico.
- Mrs. K. B. SHAFFER, Ph.D., Editor, "Lutheran Woman's Work," Delaware, Ohio.
- Miss ELSIE G. WALTER, Secretary, South American Missionary Society, London.
- Mrs. ARTHUR YEAGER, San Juan, Porto Rico.

VI. THE CHURCH IN THE FIELD

Chairman

- The Rev. HOMER C. STUNTZ, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Bishop in South America, Buenos Aires.

Vice-Chairmen

- The Rev. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D.D., Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., New York.
- The Rt. Rev. Bishop HASSÉ, London.
- The Rev. WALTER R. LAMBUTH, D.D., M.D., Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Oakdale, Calif.

Secretary

- The Rev. GERHARD J. SCHILLING, D.D., District Superintendent, Methodist Episcopal Church, Buenos Aires.

Executive Committee

- The Rev. GEORGE H. BREWER, Superintendent, American Baptist Home Mission Society, Mexico.
- Mr. J. H. WARNER, Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Recife, Brazil.
-

-
- The Rev. W. B. ALLISON, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Guatemala City.
- The Rev. P. ARILLANO, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Mexico City.
- Sr. J. LUIZ FERNANDES BRAGA, Jr., Chairman, National Committee, Young Men's Christian Associations, Rio de Janeiro.
- The Rev. C. S. DETWEILER, Superintendent, American Baptist Home Mission Society, Ponce, Porto Rico.
- The Rev. ROBERT F. ELDER, Argentine Secretary of The Evangelical Union of South America, Tres Arroyos, Argentina.
- The Rev. J. FANSTONE, Director, Evangelical Union of South America, London.
- The Rev. F. C. GLASS, Evangelical Union of South America, Goyaz Capital, Brazil.
- The Rev. J. MILTON GREENE, D.D., Superintendent, Cuban Mission, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Havana, Cuba.
- The Rev. RAYMOND S. HOLDING, American Friends' Board of Foreign Missions, Banos, Cuba.
- The Rev. N. E. JOYNER, Director, Instituto Laurens, Monterey, Mexico.
- The Rev. W. H. LESTER, D.D., Pastor, Union Church, Santiago de Chile.
- The Rev. M. N. McCALL, Superintendent Cuban Mission, Southern Baptist Convention, Havana, Cuba.
- The Rev. JOHN G. MEEM, Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A., Rio de Janeiro.
- The Rev. ARTHUR H. MELLEN, Protestant Episcopal Archdeacon of Mexico.
- Professor EDUARDO MONTEVERDE, Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Montevideo.
- The Rev. TOLVERT F. REAVIS, Christian Woman's Board of Missions, Buenos Aires.
- The Rev. ALVARO REIS, Pastor, Presbyterian Evangelical Church, Rio de Janeiro.
- The Rev. EUCARIO M. SEIN, Board of Home Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, Los Angeles, Calif.
- The Rev. C. L. SMITH, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Porto Alegre, Brazil.
- The Rev. S. M. SOWELL, Southern Baptist Convention, Buenos Aires.
- The Rev. THOMAS B. WOOD, D.D., retired Missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church, Tacoma, Wash.

VII. THE HOME BASE

Chairman

- The Rev. T. BRONSON RAY, D.D., Secretary, Foreign Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention, Richmond, Va.

Vice-Chairman

- Mr. HARRY WADE HICKS, Secretary, Missionary Education Movement, New York.

Secretary

- The Rev. WILLIAM P. SCHELL, Assistant Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., New York.

Executive Committee

- Mr. FENNELL P. TURNER, Secretary, Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, New York.
- The Rev. CHARLES L. WHITE, D.D., Secretary, American Baptist Home Mission Society, New York.
-

-
-
- The Rev. CHARLES M. BOSWELL, D.D., Secretary, Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Mr. FRANK L. BROWN, Secretary, World's Sunday School Association, New York.
- Miss CARRIE J. CARNAHAN, Secretary, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- The Rev. ABRAM E. CORY, D.D., Secretary, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Mr. B. A. GLANVILL, Director, Evangelical Union of South America, London.
- The Rev. H. C. HERRING, Secretary, National Council of Congregational Churches, Boston, Mass.
- The Rev. C. J. KLESEL, Secretary, Brethren's Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel (Moravian Missions), London.
- Mr. MARION LAWRENCE, Secretary, International Sunday School Association, Chicago, Ill.
- Mr. JOSEPH ERNEST McAFEE, Secretary, Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., New York.
- Miss KATHLEEN MALLORY, Secretary, Woman's Missionary Union, Southern Baptist Convention, Baltimore, Md.
- Mr. DELAVAN L. PIERSON, Editor, "The Missionary Review of the World," New York.
- The Rev. C. J. RYDER, D.D., Secretary, American Missionary Association, New York.
- The Rev. EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH, D.D., Secretary, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, New York.
- The Rev. EGBERT W. SMITH, D.D., Secretary, Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in the U. S., Nashville, Tenn.
- Mrs. J. McDANIEL STEARNS, Secretary, Christian Woman's Board of Missions, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Mr. S. EARL TAYLOR, LL.D., Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York.
- Mr. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, Secretary, Laymen's Missionary Movement, New York.
- Mr. JOHN W. WOOD, Secretary, The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A., New York.

VIII. CO-OPERATION AND THE PROMOTION OF UNITY

Chairman

- The Rev. CHARLES L. THOMPSON, D.D., Chairman, President Home Missions Council, New York.

Vice-Chairman

- The Rev. HENRY HAIGH, D.D., Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, London.

Secretary

- Mr. CHARLES D. HURREY, Secretary, International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations, New York.

Executive Committee

- The Rev. L. C. BARNES, D.D., Secretary, American Baptist Home Mission Society, New York.
- The Rev. GEORGE C. LENINGTON, former Professor in Mackenzie College, New York.
-
-

-
-
- The Rev. WARD PLATT, D.D., Secretary, Board of Home Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa.
- The Rev. STANLEY WHITE, D.D., Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., New York.
- Mrs. ANNA R. ATWATER, President, Christian Woman's Board of Missions, Indianapolis, Ind.
- The Rev. ENOCH F. BELL, Secretary, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Mass.
- The Rev. AMERICA V. CABRAL, Protestant Episcopal Church, Porto Alegre, Brazil.
- The Rev. JULIAN CASTRO, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Mexico City.
- The Rev. J. G. CHASTAIN, Southern Baptist Convention, Guadalajara, Mexico.
- The Rev. S. H. CHESTER, D.D., Secretary, Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in the U. S., Nashville, Tenn.
- The Rev. MATTATHIAS GÓMEZ DOS SANTOS, Iglesia Presbiteriana, São Paulo, Brazil.
- The Rev. EUGENE RUSSELL HENDRIX, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Kansas City, Mo.
- The Rev. SAMUEL STRICKLER HOUGH, D.D., Secretary, Foreign Missionary Society, United Brethren in Christ, Dayton, Ohio.
- The Rev. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, Secretary, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, New York.
- The Rev. ALLAN MacROSSIE, D.D., Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York.
- The Rev. FRANCIS J. McCONNELL, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Denver, Colo.
- The Rev. M. T. MORRILL, Secretary, Mission Board of the Christian Church, Dayton, Ohio.
- The Rev. W. W. PINSON, D.D., Secretary, Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Tenn.
- The Rev. JOHN H. RITSON, M.A., Secretary, British and Foreign Bible Society, London.
- Mr. B. A. SHUMAN, Secretary, Young Men's Christian Associations, Buenos Aires.
- Mr. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Secretary, Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, Richmond, Va.
- The Rev. CHARLES E. TEBBETTS, Secretary, American Friends' Board of Foreign Missions, Richmond, Ind.
- The Rev. W. H. TEETER, Superintendent, Central District, Methodist Episcopal Church, Santiago de Chile.
- Mrs. KATHERINE S. WESTFALL, Secretary, Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, Chicago, Ill.
- The Rev. J. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary, Christian and Missionary Alliance, New York.
-
-

Panama, February 10-20, 1916

Congress on Christian Work in Latin America

BULLETIN No. 5

December, 1915

Issued by the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America
Room 1901 25 Madison Avenue New York

INTERCESSORS—THE PRIMARY NEED OF THE PANAMA CONGRESS

The plans for the Panama Congress have recently been very carefully reviewed. Those who have had much experience in planning for meetings of this kind are greatly encouraged. The work of the Committees responsible for arrangements is well in hand. The eight Commissions appointed more than a year ago to study various problems connected with the Christian work in Latin America have their reports so well advanced that the Editorial Committee hopes to mail proofs in time for all the delegates to carefully study these documents before the Congress opens. The speakers secured insure a series of strong addresses. The correspondence indicates that the attendance will exceed the number originally planned for. The steamship lines report that they find it difficult to care for those who are applying for accommodations. The details of the arrangements have been carefully worked out, and the machinery of the organization is working smoothly.

But perfection in the machinery of organization and of all the details in the arrangements cannot make the Panama Congress the success which is hoped for it. As necessary and important as these things are they cannot give to the Congress spiritual atmosphere and vision, nor the spirit of sacrifice, of charity, and of undaunted purpose. These are essential, and they cannot come unless the Holy Spirit be present and brood over every session.

Only the mind which was in Jesus Christ can create in this great gathering the spirit and temper which are necessary if it is to achieve the results for which those who have initiated and planned the Congress have labored unselfishly and untiringly to accomplish.

To this end we most earnestly appeal to all Christians to whom these words may come to labor together with us in prayer. Necessarily a limited number of men and women have done the work on the Committees of Arrangement and the Commissions. The number who can help in this most important work of intercession is unlimited. The effectiveness of such work is not dependent on one's physical presence at Panama. The prayer of the Christian who is most remote from the seat of the Congress will be as effective and will avail as much as the prayer of the delegate in attendance.

Every Christian who reads this is urged to pray each day for the Congress and to lead others to do likewise.

Ministers, missionaries and others in places of leadership are requested to bring together at least once every week before the Congress opens on February 10th groups of Christians for united prayer for the Congress. It is hoped that these groups may find it possible also to meet every day for united prayer while the Congress is in session at Panama, February 10th to 20th inclusive.

It will not be easy to carry out this request. It is never easy to pray. It is even more difficult for busy men and women to get together for united prayer. And yet we make the request with confidence; for this appeal is made to those who believe in prayer and who understand how far-reaching are the issues of the Panama Congress. What need of the Panama Congress is greater than the need for intercessors? Do we really believe that when Christians set themselves "to pray with the same seriousness and strength of purpose that they have devoted to other forms of Christian effort" we will see the Kingdom of God come with power in Latin America?

If so, with decisive obedience and daring faith let us give ourselves to this needed and self-sacrificing service.

In order to promote unity in thought and prayer for the Congress "Topics for Prayer and Praise" have been prepared by the Committee of Arrangements. Copies may be secured as long as the supply lasts on application to the Executive Secretary, 25 Madison Avenue, New York City.

DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESS

Organizations choosing representatives for the Panama Congress should keep in mind the responsibilities to be borne by those attending and spare no effort to send those who will measure up to their responsibilities. The difficulty is not in securing the attendance of a large number of people who would like to go to Panama. More applications have already been received than it was originally intended to include in the entire enrolment. The success of the Congress depends not so much on numbers as on the presence of those whose experience and wisdom will enable them to bring to its deliberations the constructive suggestions which will insure its being of largest service, and those who are in a position to carry back to the constituencies they represent its far-reaching benefits.

Those who are most closely identified with the preparations for the Panama Congress, and who at the same time have had large experience with similar gatherings, believe that no like meeting has been held where questions of greater importance are to be discussed. The Congress is to be held in the midst of the people for whose help it has been planned in order that they may realize that the object is not to enforce upon them alien ideas, but to help promote better religious, educational and social conditions in these countries.

Such efforts between peoples of different habits of mind involve difficult and delicate problems. The problems inseparable from such an undertaking have been cheerfully faced with the firm conviction that by the help of God they can be overcome, and thus demonstrate the peculiar benefits of such an undertaking.

Delegates. Delegates are needed for Panama who will be high-minded, sympathetic and constrained by the love of Christ to such a degree that there may be worked out a constructive program for the thorough Christianization of every influence that is moulding the life of the Latin-American peoples.

Delegates should prepare themselves in advance by study and prayer and by all other means to bring to the important deliberations at Panama the light and love that will be so necessary for the right solution of these problems.

Admission to the meetings of the Congress will be by ticket only, to be issued in Panama to accredited delegates or visitors presenting credentials issued by the Committee on Arrangements over the signature of the Executive Secretary.

Mission Boards doing work in Latin America and cooperating agencies have been allotted a fixed number of delegates. The names and addresses of these delegates should be sent to the Executive Secretary immediately, if this has not already been done, in order that he may issue credentials to them. One or more alternates should be chosen and reported by each Board, in order of preference, to fill vacancies that may be made by declensions of those first chosen. In the choice of alternates, care should be taken to name those who are as well qualified to serve as delegates as are those named in the first list.

If on December 15th any Board entitled to name delegates has been unable to take up its full allotment of delegates, or is unable to give assurance that the places will be used, the Committee on Arrangements will be free to assign the vacant places to delegates whom the Committee itself will choose. A certain number of places has been reserved for the Committee to fill from among those who, though not included among the representatives of Boards, are desirable because of their official position, their familiarity with the problems to be discussed at the Congress, or the part they have taken in its preparation.

Visitors. These will consist of missionaries and others whose presence will contribute to the success of the Congress, but whom the Boards have not been able to include among their delegates. Each participating organization will be entitled to name half as many visitors as delegates. If any society desires more than this number, they may nominate them immediately for consideration after December 15th, when some societies may not have found it practicable to claim their allotment. Those not connected with Mission Boards who desire visitors' privileges should make application immediately to the Executive Secretary.

Expense. The Committee on Arrangements does not pay the expenses of delegates or visitors, and persons named as such by the Committee should understand that this in no way implies obligation to finance their way. All delegates and visitors must arrange with the organization they represent, or pay personally, their expenses to the Congress and during their stay at Panama.

Preparatory Study. Both delegates and visitors will wish to be well informed concerning the general and missionary conditions of all Latin America before arriving in Panama, so that they may be able to give and receive most at the Congress. The general literature concerning Latin America is growing rapidly, and there are recent books which all will wish to have read. The following are especially suggested:

For a General Survey—"Latin America"—Shepherd—Henry Holt & Co.

For Latin-American Viewpoint—"Latin America; Its Rise and Progress"
—Garcia Calderon—Scribner.

For the View of a North American Sociologist—"South of Panama"—Ross—
Century Co.

For Missionary Work—"South American Problems"—Speer—Student Volun-
teer Movement and "Mexico To-Day"—Winton—Missionary Education
Movement.

So far as possible, the Executive Office will gladly help delegates and visitors in referring them to sources of study. Through the kindness of the Director-General of the Pan-American Union we are enabled to send each delegate two very splendid pamphlets, by the Minister of Peru to the United States and the Assistant Director of the Pan-American Union, which will help to an understanding of the Latin-American people.

Commission Reports. The Reports of the eight Commissions are undergoing very careful revision and are to be reprinted and sent to all delegates and visitors before they start for Panama. These reports will be used as the basis of discussion during the Congress. Time will not permit, however, of their being read during the sessions. It is, therefore, necessary to study them in advance in order to understand and participate intelligently in the discussions.

TRAVEL AND HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

The Bureau of University Travel, 31 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass., are acting as travel agents for the Congress. All reservations for steamship passage should be made through them for the journeys both going and returning. As the Congress comes at the height of the tourist season, it is of first importance that all travel arrangements be made as soon as possible. Delegates and visitors who have made or are making their own travel arrangements are requested to inform the Bureau of University Travel to that effect in order to avoid confusion and to clear up doubt. The sailings nearest the Congress, for the ports of New York and New Orleans, are as follows:

Leave	Date	Via	Arrive Colon	Line	Minimum Rate		
					1 Way	Rd. Trip	Meals
New York	Jan. 26	Kingston	Feb. 2	United Fruit	\$57.50	\$109.25	Extra
New York	Jan. 27	Direct	Feb. 2	Panama R. R.	60.00	100.00	Included
New York	Feb. 2	Kingston	Feb. 9	United Fruit	57.50	109.25	Extra
New York	Feb. 3	Direct	Feb. 9	Panama R. R.	60.00	100.00	Included
New Orleans	Jan. 29	Havana	Feb. 5	United Fruit	60.00	100.00	Included
New Orleans	Feb. 2	Direct	Feb. 7	United Fruit	55.00	90.00	Included

Leave Colon	Via	Arrive	Arrive	Line
Feb. 21.....	Havana	New York.....	Feb. 28.....	United Fruit
Feb. 24.....	Kingston	New York.....	Mar. 2.....	United Fruit
Feb. 24.....	Direct	New York.....	Mar. 1.....	Panama R.R.
Feb. 21.....	Havana	New Orleans..	Feb. 28.....	United Fruit
Feb. 20.....	Direct	New Orleans..	Feb. 25.....	United Fruit

A war tax of \$3 must be paid on each ticket. The railroad fare from Colon to Panama City is \$2.40.

All hotel accommodations at Panama should be made through the Executive Secretary. Rates vary from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per day.

Effort is being made to arrange dormitory accommodations, with cots at a still lower rate. A representative of the Committee on Arrangements has just gone to Panama to complete arrangements for accommodations. Definite information will be in hand by the time this Bulletin is circulated.

All correspondence concerning entertainment at Panama should be directed to S. G. Inman, 25 Madison Avenue, New York City.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

The Regional Conferences will immediately succeed the Panama Congress and will be visited by several deputations, starting directly from Panama. The official deputations will be small, consisting chiefly of officials of Mission Boards, but it will be possible to arrange to take a number of visitors along with each deputation—persons who wish to attend the Regional Conferences and who have a genuine interest in the problems of the Latin-American fields. These deputations cannot be in any sense pleasure parties of tourists. All arrangements for these parties or deputations are to be made through the Executive Secretary.

1. *South America.* Leaving Panama immediately following the Congress, Conferences will be held in the following cities at as near the dates mentioned as steamship sailings will allow: Lima, March 1-8; Santiago, March 15-23; Buenos Aires, March 25-April 3; Rio de Janeiro, April 7-15. It is impossible to announce definite dates for sailings at the present time. Lamport & Holt steamers, which sail at least every two weeks, make the trip from Buenos Aires to New York in twenty-three days, and from Rio de Janeiro to New York in seventeen days. The cost of the round-trip ticket from New York to New York, with stop-over privileges at Panama and all other points, is \$500. The entire cost of the trip will be between \$750 and \$1,000, according to individual tastes.

The Chairman of this deputation is Dr. Arthur J. Brown. Some of those who are expected to go on the trip are: Bishop A. S. Lloyd, President Charles T. Paul, Miss Ruth Rouse, Mr. Charles J. Ewald, Bishop L. L. Kinsolving, Dr. Thornton B. Penfield, Dean Irene T. Myers and Miss Carrie Carnahan.

2. *Havana and San Juan.* This deputation will leave Panama, February 21st, arriving at Havana the 24th; leave Havana (providing party of thirty is secured) for San Juan by special steamer of New York & Porto Rico Line about February 28th; leave San Juan, March 9th, arriving in New York, March 13th.

The Chairman of the deputation is Dr. L. C. Barnes. On account of need of thirty people for steamship arrangements, all going are urged to write immediately to the Executive Secretary.

3. *Mexico City, Central America and Colombia.* Transportation and other difficulties do not allow us to make definite announcement concerning these Conferences. It seems necessary at present to plan for one deputation to hold a Conference in Mexico City for Mexico and Central America, and another to go to Colombia. The schedules would be as follows:

Mexico City. The deputation will leave Panama, February 21st, arriving in Havana the 24th, leaving Havana the 28th, arriving in Mexico City, March 4th. It is possible to return via the Ward Line from Vera Cruz, leaving March 9th, arriving in New York the 17th, or to come by rail in four days to St. Louis.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell will be Chairman of the deputation.

Barranquilla. Leave Panama, February 24th, arriving Barranquilla the 27th; leave Barranquilla, March 5th; arrive New York, March 16th.

COMMISSION REPORTS

It has been just a year since the names and scope of investigations for the eight Commissions which are to report at Panama were decided upon. Although it was some time later when all the Chairmen were secured and the personnel of the Commissions completed, the work of gathering material was begun immediately by the Executive Office. A tentative outline of the Commission's report was sent to each member as he was notified of his appointment, with the request that he prepare a thesis on certain indicated sections. Later, questionnaires were sent by most of the Commissions to a large number of people who would be able to furnish reliable information on points of investigation. Answers to these questionnaires have often brought contributions which, could they have been published in their entirety, would have been recognized immediately as worthy and authoritative documents. From hundreds of answers to questionnaires, and from information gathered from the libraries and by personal investigations, the first drafts of the Commission reports were prepared. From the hands of the Chairmen, they went to the Editorial Committee, and from them to the printers. On September 1st the proof sheets of these first drafts were mailed to all correspondents and others fitted to judge of the material, in order that they might criticize them and return their suggestions to the Commissions.

The enormous value of these criticisms, coming as they did from people representing all different viewpoints in Latin America, North America and Europe, could be estimated by no one who has not gone through them galley by galley for the several Commissions. After this was done cooperatively by the Chairmen and the Editorial Committee, the larger questions growing out of the criticisms were referred to a representative gathering of some forty-five Christian leaders at Garden City, where two days were given to their consideration. In the light of these discussions, the reports were recommitted to the same authorities to reshape according to decisions there reached.

The Editorial Committee is now engaged in the arduous task of getting the reports ready for the second printing, when they will be sent to the delegates in time for study before reaching Panama. After the Congress, the reports will again be revised and published, with the discussions at Panama, in permanent form.

It is clearly seen, as the many processes of development are traced, that the reports do not represent the viewpoint of any particular individual or group, but are the blendings of original investigations, secondary sources, and criticisms from many men of many minds, in an effort to present, with sympathy and fairness, the real conditions of Latin-American life. It is hoped that when the task is finally completed with the publishing of the permanent volumes the reports will be recognized as an exhaustive and trustworthy treatment of the subject.

JOINT MEETING OF COMMISSIONS

There was held at Garden City, L. I., November 16-17, a most representative gathering of those interested in the Panama Congress. The object of the meeting was described by Dr. John R. Moitt, who presided during all of the sessions, as the frank and full discussion of the eight Commission reports, especially in the light of all the criticisms that have been received on the returned proof sheets, in order to perfect the reports and make them express the best judgment of those interested in the Congress. The task, he said, should be undertaken with a high sense of responsibility, a keen realization of the large influence and the great issues involved in the reports. All criticisms and suggestions should be frank and constructively made, in the clear light of the different factors to be considered. We were there not only to express our own minds, but in a representative capacity for those who could not be present, but who had great expectations for the Congress.

During all the sessions it was endeavored to keep in mind especially the viewpoint of the Latin-American Christians, the entire Latin-American world which the Congress is seeking to serve, the North American churches and the Europeans who desire to cooperate with Latin America in building up Christ's kingdom in the Southern republics. It was greatly to be regretted that the British societies, whom it had been hoped would send a representative, had not been able to do so, but in the readjustment of the reports every effort was made to adequately represent their work.

It was urged that the reports should be considered with reference to the different schools of thought and the practical problems of education, evangelization and cooperation, emphasizing the fact that these reports, to whatever perfection of form they might be brought, were not to be regarded as an end in themselves, but only as a means to the great objective of making Christ adequately known, obeyed and followed in Latin-American lands.

The Chairman of each Commission then presented his report, as it was proposed to amend it after taking into account the criticisms that had been received from the field. An agenda had been prepared for each one of the Commission reports, presenting the principal questions. The members of the Commission and the Editorial Committee had already gone over all of the criticisms and made all changes that did not involve large questions affecting the policy of the Congress. These larger questions were presented on the agenda, and decisions made on the points involved.

The following were among those present from the United States: Dr. L. C. Barnes, Prof. Harlan P. Beach, Miss Belle H. Bennett, Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Mr. E. T. Colton, Dr. E. F. Cook, Dr. A. E. Cory, Dr. J. H. Franklin, Dr. John F. Goucher, Dr. Wm. I. Haven, Mr. Harry Wade Hicks, Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, Dr. W. Douglas Mackenzie, Dr. Wm. F. Oldham, President Charles T. Paul, Dr. Frank K. Sanders and Miss Clarissa H. Spencer. The following were present from Latin America: Mr. G. I. Babcock, Mr. George H. Brewer, Mr. José Escobar, Prof. Andrés Osuna, Mr. S. G. Inman, from Mexico; Bishop L. L. Kinsolving, Rev. J. L. Bruce, Dr. J. M. Kyle, Mr. J. H. Warner, from Brazil; Rev. J. H. McLean, Chile; Dr. G. J. Schilling and Mr. Charles D. Hurrey from Argentina; Rev. John E. Washburn from Bolivia.

NOTES

It has been decided to issue, besides the regular Commission Reports and the historic statement, which will fill several volumes, a popular account of the Congress, in a single volume. This will give to those not interested in the details of the more technical questions discussed, an interpretation of the Congress and its general significance in an attractive form at a reasonable price. The right authors for such a work are now being sought by the Committee on Arrangements, one for the English and one for the Spanish and Portuguese editions.

Dr. José Carlos Rodríguez, Editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio de Janeiro, and one of the most distinguished men of South America, has accepted membership on the Advisory Committee. On a recent visit to the United States, where he came to thank this Government for special honors conferred upon him, he was entertained at a luncheon at the Yale Club by a company of those interested in the Congress. His enthusiastic indorsement of the Movement and his wise counsel have been of great assistance already. It is our earnest hope that he will be present at Panama.

A special committee on delegates has been appointed by the Committee on Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. F. P. Turner, J. R. Mott, A. J. Brown, W. F. Oldham, H. W. Hicks, C. D. Hurrey and S. G. Inman. A sub-committee, with Mr. Hurrey as Chairman, is working on the problem of securing a large and representative Latin-American delegation. All organizations sending delegates are especially urged to fill a liberal portion of their allotments with representative Latin Americans.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Editorial Committee for their self-sacrificing labor on the Commission reports. Before the first proof sheets were printed the Chairman, Dr. Frank K. Sanders, and the Secretary, Mr. Charles H. Fahs, sometimes worked all night in order to get them ready for certain sailings. The same will no doubt be true of the second printing, for which they are preparing at the present time.

The Commission reports, as revised, will be printed in ample time to reach all delegates before sailing for Panama. If after all efforts it is found that irregular steamship sailings make it doubtful about reaching the delegates from Brazil, Argentina and Chile, arrangements will be made to have the reports meet them at certain ports-of-call as they come to Panama. In order to insure this, all should take care to provide the Executive Secretary with careful instructions about their plans for sailing.

The Executive Office of the Congress has moved from 156 Fifth Avenue to 25 Madison Avenue, New York City, because the most generous provisions provided by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in U.S.A. have proved inadequate to the increased volume of work now handled by the Executive Office. Larger quarters have been placed at our disposal by the kindness of the Committee of Reference and Counsel in their interdenominational missionary headquarters. In fact, the whole floor has become considerably a

Panama Congress office. The several secretaries with headquarters here are taking on enlarged burdens in an effort to see that all preparations for the Congress are made in an adequate manner.

The Editorial Committee meets daily around a large table piled high with reports in the Assembly Room. The Chairman of the Committee on Delegates gives much time to this work in the rooms adjoining the Student Volunteer Movement. Other offices have been requisitioned by Chairmen and members devoting themselves to the Commission reports. The Chairman of Commission I has spent practically all the last month here, where, with clerical assistance, he has carefully considered the great volume of valuable criticisms that have returned on the proof sheets. Rev. J. H. McLean of Chile, Professor Andrés Osuna of Mexico and others from Latin America, who have given generously of their time to various phases of the task, have found desk room for more or less prolonged periods, thus furnishing continually the valuable viewpoint of the field. Sometimes two or three meetings of sub-committees are going on at the same time, while a constant stream of people is interviewing the Executive Secretary.

The Chairman of the General Committee, Mr. Robert E. Speer, to whom more than to any other man the beginning of the Congress is due, has returned from a tour of the Orient, and from now on will give generously of his time to the work of the Congress, as he did up to the time of his departure.

The location of the Executive Office in New York is fortunate in that it brings into contact with the Committee of Arrangements so many missionaries from Latin America who must needs pass through this city to and from their fields. More than any one will realize are the plans for the Congress due to the wise counsel of the missionaries on furlough, who have been ever ready to help. Among those who have visited the office recently and given help are: Messrs. Schilling of Argentina, Brewer and Babcock of Mexico, Austin of Colombia, Howard of Uruguay, Reed of Ecuador, McLean and Arms of Chile, Hubbard of Cuba, Harris of Porto Rico, Bruce, Manuel, Warner and Bishop Kinsolving of Brazil. Thus the Committee on Arrangements has been constantly aided and guided by the judgments of these men, all of whom have lived many years in Latin America. It is encouraging to see with what loyalty these men are supporting the Movement, and with what expectancy they are awaiting the Congress.

We are glad to learn that Rev. A. Stuart McNairn, the secretary of the Evangelical Union of South America, will complete his extensive tour among the missions of that society in Brazil, Argentina and Peru, in time to visit the Canadian headquarters of the Union, and sail with the delegation from New York to Panama. With this recent tour and his previous life as a missionary in South America and later as a Secretary in Great Britain, Mr. McNairn will bring valuable experience to the discussions of the Congress.

His Grace, the Archbishop of the West Indies, as a member of the Advisory Committee, is manifesting his vital interest by working for a worthy delegation from the West Indies. He has recently sent a list of splendid men whom he suggests as representatives of various Communions. It is hoped they will all be present.

The Chairman of the Program Committee, Dr. John R. Mott, is working diligently to make the program of the highest order. Enough distinguished speakers from different countries have already accepted to insure a statesmanlike treatment of the great themes to be discussed. The night sessions will consist of stated addresses. The day meetings will be given to the discussion of Commission reports, one report for each of the week days the Congress is in session. The two Sundays will be used for inspirational meetings.

The question is often asked when most of the official delegates will sail to Panama. It is not possible to say. There is no single boat sailing from the United States to Panama that is able to carry anything like the majority of those going from this country to the Congress. All the boats from New York and New Orleans sailing on the dates announced in the schedule in another part of this Bulletin will carry a large number of delegates. Delegates from Latin America and Europe will select sailings most nearly coinciding with their individual convenience. Limited steamship accommodations will make it necessary for a large majority of the delegates to spend more time in Panama than the days in which the Congress is in session. The Local Committee at Panama, which is working so unselfishly for the entertainment of delegates, will do all in its power to make this extra time pleasant and profitable. The inspection of the Canal, the visitation of historic landmarks and other sightseeing, can thus be done before and after the Congress, so that the ten days may be given entirely to the work in hand.

"The day has gone by when men and women could be sent out simply to preach; there is to-day a science of Christian activities built up, we believe under the guidance of the Holy Spirit." One of the principal objects of the Panama Congress, under the same guiding hand, is to make the science an exact one.

It is in no sense a gathering for legislation on ecclesiastical questions or even on matters of missionary policy. It will have no such authority. It is to be a gathering for the honest investigation of the problems of Christian work in Latin America and for full, brotherly conference as to how the needs of Latin America can be most effectively met by the Gospel of Christ. Such a Conference can not expect to have God's blessing if it is not held in the spirit of hope and love. It must be a time of conscientious, prayerful, open-hearted planning together to spread the Word of God throughout all the great reaches of the Latin-American nations and to make the living Christ known as the power of salvation alike to nations and to individual men.

All who believe that that gospel, in its New Testament purity, is the one hope of the world, and who desire to see it proclaimed and applied throughout all the American nations, are entreated to pray for this Conference and for all its preparation, and to do all in their power to promote its true success.

The following organizations have definitely elected delegates to the Panama Congress. A number of others have requested that a certain number of places be reserved for them. Besides the delegates named by these organizations, the

Committee on Arrangements is specially inviting a number of people whose presence will contribute in a large way to the success of the Congress.

American Bible Society.

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Foreign Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention.

Mission Board of the Christian Church.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

American Missionary Association.

Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

American Friends Board of Foreign Missions.

Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Board Home Missions & Church Extension, Methodist Episcopal Church.

Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.

Board Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.

Executive Committee, Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.

Domestic & Foreign Miss. Soc., Protestant Episcopal Church in U. S. A.

Foreign Missionary Society United Brethren in Christ.

General Conference, Seventh Day Adventists.

International Committee Y. M. C. A., N. A.

National Board, Y. W. C. A., U. S. A.

World's Sunday-School Association.

The Evangelical Union of South America.

Mackenzie College.

International Sunday-School Association.

World's Union, Women's Christian Temperance Union.

British & Foreign Bible Society.

Board of Missions of the Moravian Church.

South American Missionary Society.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention.

Inland-South-American Missionary Union.

American Tract Society.

Board of Missionary Preparation.

Student Volunteer Movement.

Missionary Education Movement.

Laymen's Missionary Movement.

United Society of Christian Endeavor.

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Anglo-American Committee, For. Miss. Coun. of N. A.

World's Student Christian Federation.

American Seamen's Friend Society.

Reformed Church in America.

Evangelical Churches in Argentina; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Cuba;

All travelers in Latin America should have a copy of the Latin-American Tourist Guide issued by the Committee on Religious Needs of Anglo-Americans Abroad, and furnished gratis to those applying to the Committee at 156 Fifth Avenue, or to the Executive Office of the Panama Congress. It gives the location of the Mission stations, the hours of service held in English, and much other valuable information for travelers.

It is interesting to note that this booklet, which was printed before Bulletin No. 1, and contained probably the first definite announcement about the Panama gathering, referred to it as a "Conference on Christian Work in Latin America." This further indicates, as has been stated, that the name now used does not, in any way signify a change in the original purpose of the Congress, but that the only end sought was the selection of a terminology which it became more and more apparent would be better understood by, and more generally acceptable to, Latin Americans.

Officers of the Standing Committee on Cooperation in Latin America

Robert E. Speer, *Chairman* Rev. L. C. Barnes, *Recording Secretary*
Bishop Wm. F. Oldham, *Vice-Chairman* Rev. S. G. Inman, *Executive Secretary*

Officers of the British Corresponding Committee

Sir Andrew Wingate, *Chairman* Rev. John H. Ritson, *M.A., Secretary*

Committee on Arrangements for the Panama Congress

Bishop Wm. F. Oldham, *Chairman* Charles D. Hurrey
Rev. S. G. Inman, *Secretary* Rt. Rev. A. S. Lloyd, D.D.
Rev. L. C. Barnes, D.D. John R. Mott, LL.D.
Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D. E. E. Olcott
Frank L. Brown Delavan L. Pierson, LL.D.
Rev. Wm. I. Haven, D.D. Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, LL.D.
Harry Wade Hicks Fennell P. Turner
John W. Wood

Advisory Committee

John R. Mott, LL.D., *Chairman* The Archbishop of the West Indies
Francis L. Clark, LL.D., E. E. Olcott
Hon. John W. Foster Dr. José Carlos Rodriguez
Col. Sir Thomas H. Holdich Hon. Charles H. Sherrill
Sir Robert John Kennedy Provost Edgar F. Smith
W. M. Ladd Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D.
Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D.D. E. B. Sturges

For extra copies of Bulletins, and for any information concerning the Congress on Christian Work in Latin America, address S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary, Room 1901, 25 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Committee on Arrangements is specially inviting a number of people whose presence will contribute in a large way to the success of the Congress.

- ✓ American Bible Society.
- ✓ American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.
- ✓ American Baptist Home Mission Society.
- ✓ Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society.
- Foreign Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention. - No Sect
- Mission Board of the Christian Church.
- American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. - No Sect
- American Missionary Association.
- Christian Woman's Board of Missions. - No Sect
- ✓ Foreign Christian Missionary Society.
- American Friends Board of Foreign Missions.
- ✓ Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
- ✓ Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
- Board Home Missions & Church Extension, Methodist Episcopal Church.
- Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
- Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
- ✓ Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.
- ✓ Board Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.
- ✓ Executive Committee, Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.
- ✓ Domestic & Foreign Miss. Soc., Protestant Episcopal Church in U. S. A.
- Foreign Missionary Society United Brethren in Christ.
- General Conference, Seventh Day Adventists.
- ✓ International Committee Y. M. C. A., N. A.
- ✓ National Board, Y. W. C. A., U. S. A.
- ✓ World's Sunday-School Association.
- The Evangelical Union of South America.
- Mackenzie College.
- International Sunday-School Association.
- ✓ World's Union, Women's Christian Temperance Union.
- British & Foreign Bible Society.
- Board of Missions of the Moravian Church. - No Sect
- South American Missionary Society.
- Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.
- Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention.
- Inland-South-American Missionary Union.
- ✓ American Tract Society.
- ✓ Board of Missionary Preparation.
- ✓ Student Volunteer Movement.
- ✓ Missionary Education Movement.
- ✓ Laymen's Missionary Movement.
- ✓ United Society of Christian Endeavor.
- ✓ Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.
- Anglo-American Committee, For. Miss. Coun. of N. A.
- World's Student Christian Federation.
- ✓ American Seamen's Friend Society.
- ✓ Reformed Church in America.
- Evangelical Churches in Argentina; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Cuba;
- Evangelical Union of S. America

Bd. of Foreign Missions of Lutheran Ch.

All travelers in Latin America should have a copy of the Latin-American Tourist Guide issued by the Committee on Religious Needs of Anglo-Americans Abroad, and furnished gratis to those applying to the Committee at 156 Fifth Avenue, or to the Executive Office of the Panama Congress. It gives the location of the Mission stations, the hours of service held in English, and much other valuable information for travelers.

It is interesting to note that this booklet, which was printed before Bulletin No. 1, and contained probably the first definite announcement about the Panama gathering, referred to it as a "Conference on Christian Work in Latin America." This further indicates, as has been stated, that the name now used does not, in any way signify a change in the original purpose of the Congress, but that the only end sought was the selection of a terminology which it became more and more apparent would be better understood by, and more generally acceptable to, Latin Americans.

Officers of the Standing Committee on Cooperation in Latin America

Robert E. Speer, *Chairman*
Bishop Wm. F. Oldham, *Vice-Chairman*

Rev. L. C. Barnes, *Recording Secretary*
Rev. S. G. Inman, *Executive Secretary*

Officers of the British Corresponding Committee

Sir Andrew Wingate, *Chairman*

Rev. John H. Ritson, M.A., *Secretary*

Committee on Arrangements for the Panama Congress

Bishop Wm. F. Oldham, *Chairman*
Rev. S. G. Inman, *Secretary*
Rev. L. C. Barnes, D.D.
Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D.
Frank L. Brown
Rev. Wm. I. Haven, D.D.
Harry Wade Hicks

Charles D. Hurrey
Rt. Rev. A. S. Lloyd, D.D.
John R. Mott, LL.D.
E. E. Olcott
Delavan L. Pierson, LL.D.
Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, LL.D.
Fennell P. Turner
John W. Wood

Advisory Committee

John R. Mott, LL.D., *Chairman*
Francis L. Clark, LL.D.,
Hon. John W. Foster
Col. Sir Thomas H. Holdich
Sir Robert John Kennedy
W. M. Ladd
Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D.D.

The Archbishop of the West Indies
E. E. Olcott
Dr. José Carlos Rodriguez
Hon. Charles H. Sherrill
Provost Edgar F. Smith
Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D.
E. B. Sturges

For extra copies of Bulletins, and for any information concerning the Congress on Christian Work in Latin America, address S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary, Room 1901, 25 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Standing Committee on Co-operation in Latin America

*(The members of this permanent committee are selected by their respective Boards; it has chosen the "Committee on Arrangements" to develop the Congress.)

Mr. R. E. Speer (Chairman).....	Bd. For. Miss. Pres. U. S. A.
The Rev. W. F. Oldham, D.D. (V.-Ch'm).....	Bd. of For. Miss. M. E. Church
The Rev. L. C. Barnes, D.D. (Rec. Sec.).....	Am. Bap. Home Miss. Soc.
The Rev. S. G. Inman (Exec. Sec'y).....	Christian Woman's Bd. of Miss.
The Rev. Enoch F. Bell.....	Am. Bd. of Com'n. for For. Miss.
Mr. F. L. Brown.....	World's S. S. Association.
Miss Carrie J. Carnahan.....	Wom. For. Miss'y Soc. M. E.
The Rev. S. H. Chester, D.D. f. a.....	Ex. Com. For. Miss. Pres. U. S.
Mr. E. T. Colton.....	International Com. Y. M. C. A.
The Rev. Ed. F. Cook, D.D.....	Bd. of Miss. M. E. South.
The Rev. J. H. Franklin, D.D.....	Am. Bap. For. Miss. Soc.
The Rev. W. I. Haven, D.D.....	American Bible Society
Miss Mable Head.....	Woman's Missionary Council, M. E. South.
The Rev. S. S. Hough, D.D.....	For. Miss. Soc. Un. Br. in Christ.
The Rev. A. McLean, LL.D.....	For. Christian Miss'y Soc.
The Rev. M. T. Morrill.....	Bd. of For. Miss. Christian Ch.
The Rev. T. B. Neely, D.D.....	Bd. Home Miss. and Ch. Ex. M. E. Ch.
The Rev. T. B. Ray, D.D.....	For. Miss. Bd. Sou. Bap. Cen.
The Rev. C. J. Ryder, D.D.....	Amer. Miss'y Association
The Rev. C. I. Scofield, D.D.....	Central Amer. Mission
The Rev. George Smith.....	Evan. Union of S. A.
Elder W. A. Spicer.....	Genl. Conf. Seventh Day Adventists
Miss Clarissa H. Spencer.....	Nat'l Bd. Y. W. C. A.
The Rev. C. E. Tebbets.....	Am. Friends Bd. of For. Miss.
The Rev. C. L. Thompson, D.D.....	Bd. Home Miss. Pres. U. S. A.
Mrs. K. S. Westfall.....	Woman's Am. Bap. Home Miss. Soc.
The Rev. J. D. Williams, D.D.....	Christian and Miss'y Alliance

W. F. Oldham

Committee on Arrangements for the Panama Congress

*The Rev. W. F. OLDHAM, D.D., Chairman

*The Rev. S. G. INMAN, Secretary

The Rev. L. C. BARNES, D.D.	The Rt. Rev. ARTHUR S. LLOYD, D.D.
*The Rev. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D.D.	*JOHN R. MOTT, LL.D.
Mr. FRANK L. BROWN	*Mr. EBEN E. OLCOTT
*The Rev. W. I. HAVEN, D.D.	Mr. DELAVAN L. PIERSON
Mr. HARRY WADE HICKS	The Rev. C. L. THOMPSON, D.D.
*Mr. CHAS. D. HURREY	*Mr. FENNELL P. TURNER

(Those whose names are starred constitute the Executive Committee)

W. F. Oldham
President

Mr. Nair
H. d. a

Members of British Corresponding Committee

Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E., Chairman, London.

The Rev. John H. Ritson, M.A., Secretary, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, London.

The Rev. C. W. Andrews, B. A., of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, London.

John Davidson, Esq., of The Evangelical Union of South America, London.

Charles Earle, Esq., of the South American Missionary Society, London.

The Rev. Alan Ewbank, Secretary of the South American Missionary Society, London.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Hassé, D.D., of the Moravian Missions, London.

The Rev. C. J. Kiesel, Secretary of the Moravian Missions, London.

Charles Hay Walker, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Evangelical Union of South America, London.

Peter F. Wood, Esq., of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, London.

Provisional List of Members of Commissions*

I. SURVEY AND OCCUPATION

Chairman

Mr. E. T. COLTON, Secretary, International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York.

Vice-Chairman

The Rev. C. W. ANDREWS, B.A., Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, London.

Executive Committee

Professor HARLAN P. BEACH, D.D., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

The Rev. HENRY K. CARROLL, D.D., Secretary, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Washington, D. C.

The Rev. H. PAUL DOUGLASS, D.D., Secretary, American Missionary Association, New York.

Mr. MORRIS W. EHNES, Secretary, Missionary Education Movement, New York.

The Rev. JOHN FOX, D.D., Secretary, American Bible Society, New York.

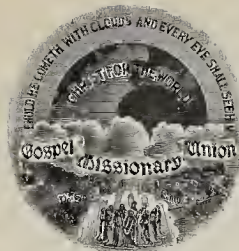
Professor EDMUND D. SOPER, LL.D., Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.

Mr. ROBERT E. SPEER, Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., New York.

The Rev. JOHN W. BUTLER, D.D., Superintendent, Methodist Episcopal Mission, Mexico City.

Dr. JUSTO CUBILÓ, Justice of the Supreme Court of Uruguay, Montevideo.

*A few of those listed here have not yet been heard from as to their acceptance of membership.



EVERY SCRIPTURE IS GOD BREATHED 2 TIM. 3-16
 THE GOSPEL OF GOD

The Gospel Message

VOL. XXIV.

DECEMBER, 1915.

No. 6.

"But as we are allowed of God to be put in trust with the Gospel, even so we speak; not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts."—1 THESS. 2:4.

CORRECT DOCTRINE--RIGHT LIVING.

Safe in Jehovah's keeping,
 Led by His glorious arm,
 God is Himself my refuge,
 A present help from harm.
 Fears may at times distress me,
 Grievs may my soul annoy;
 God is my strength and portion,
 God my exceeding joy.—*Selected.*

AS YOU WOULD dread outward sin, tremble at inward repining.—*Spurgeon.*

I CAN AFFORD to be poor but I cannot afford to injure my conscience.—*Dr. Gill.*

O GRACIOUS God, come quickly, come at last! I wait ever for that day—that morning of spring!—*Luther.*

BEAR THE hen's cackle for the sake of the eggs. Little annoyances must be put up with because of great advantages.—*Spurgeon.*

I CANNOT look at the Cross of the Lord Jesus Christ without seeing, at the same time, my utter ruin and my complete deliverance.—*Selected.*

"HE WAS a burning and a shining light." This is always God's order. There must be a burning first before there can be a shining, and the order is never reversed, though men would have it so.—*Selected.*

"ALL HIS paths drop fatness." I feel that the snare which needs much grace to watch against is *my own will* cropping up and leading me into *my own paths*, which only end in sorrow and bitterness.—*Arnot.*

WE MAY BE in the way of our duty, and yet may meet with trouble and distress in that way. As prosperity will not prove us in the right, so cross events will not prove us in the wrong; we may be going whither God

calls us, and yet may think our way hedged up with thorns.—*Matthew Henry.*

SATAN DISTURBS thee in praying that he may make thee weary of praying; nor is he likely to miss his mark if thou lettest the vermin of vain thoughts go on breeding in thy heart; for these will rob thee of the sweetness of the duty, and when the marrow is once out, thou wilt easily be persuaded to throw away the bone. He is in danger to forsake his meat who hath lost his relish for it. Prayer is a tedious work to him who hath no pleasure in it; and weariness in it stands next door to weariness of it.—*Wm. Gurney.*

MANY URGE the necessity of the Missionary's going to the "Raw" tribes in the guise of a great man, with a large retinue of servants and abundance of goods. Then, I am told, he gets a position in the tribe, and his voice is listened to. But this is surely a fatal mistake, and far from the Divine pattern. In such a case the heathen may easily be brought to believe in the man and his goods, and, in the hope of improving their social position, may make a profession of Christianity without having seen or known anything of the meek and lowly Savior.—*Arnot.*

USE ANY AND every opportunity which the Lord is pleased to give thee; seek to redeem the time for thou hast but one life here on earth, and that a *brief* life—a very brief one as compared with Eternity; therefore make good use of it. Oh, the blessing that results from attending to this! On every occasion, under all circumstances, after we have sought the Lord's blessing and are in a proper state of heart, let us drop a word for Christ here and there and everywhere, and after we have spoken it, bring it before God again, and again, and again in prayer.—*Geo. Muller.*

THE FIELD IS THE WORLD.**THE MOROCCO MISSION:—**

"Let Thy mercy, O Lord, be upon us, according as we hope in Thee."

"Mercy is welcome news indeed
To those that guilty stand,
Wretches, that feel what help they need
Will bless the helping hand."

"Surely those who have come to hope in God's mercy to them find great comfort in it, though I suppose no one has ever been as thankful as he ought, nor could any one ever praise Him enough for it, while he still lives in a sinful body with a defiled nature."

Thus writes Mrs. Enyart from Mequinez under date of November 1st. The same letter also tells of a visit to the country with the children during the latter part of October, when a week was spent in the village where El Husain lives. The children feel the confinement of the city and were glad to run about in the fresh air, and Mrs. Enyart found opportunity to speak of the Savior to El Husain's wife and some of their neighbors.

Mrs. Swanson is gaining in strength and writes to Mr. Fisher: "If you are back in Kansas City you may have learned by this time of the arrival of John Marshall Swanson at the Sefrou station. His mother was very glad to welcome him and prays for grace and wisdom as a mother. It looks like a big task indeed to bring up and teach a boy in a land like this, though it may be a better place than our own land today."

F. C. Enyart.

MEQUINEZ, November 23, 1915.

"I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

Perhaps it is as well to write of our disappointments as it would be to write of what seemed to be our successes.

Our Brethren had planned that we should this year build houses among the Berbers of the mountains. For this reason I visited the town of Azrou again last spring as I had done the year before, and it seemed to us that this old Berber town, situated at the foot of the first large range of the Atlas Mountains, and being a kind of a door to the great Berber country beyond, would be a suitable place to build our first Berber station.

Since the country is still under military rule, and not even natives are permitted to travel without written permission, and since we had been led to think that the Government was rather favorable to work among the Berbers, we asked permission of the General in command of this region to buy a piece of land at Azrou for the purpose of building. We were informed that the sale of lands to foreigners in that district and other outlying sections was forbidden. An appeal to the

higher authorities for a special permit was not answered until we secured the intercession of a friend who was acquainted with the Resident General. He also denied us permission to buy land or build, but we were told that every facility could be given us to go to Azrou and find quarters in which to live, providing the local authorities made no objection. When I applied to the latter, however, they would not even grant me permission to visit Azrou. Thus our plans for building and our hopes of getting further into the Berber country this year were thwarted.

In his letter granting us permission to go to Azrou, the Resident General gave me distinctly to understand that he was strictly opposed to any religious propaganda among the Berbers at this time. That the principles upon which his government was based secured to the natives that there should be no interference with their customs, religion, etc. Since then local authorities at Mequinez have said that they were considering whether the sale of Gospels, preaching, and house to house visitation were not likely to be detrimental to the interests of the Government, though these have not been forbidden.

I have little doubt but that Roman Catholic influences are at work to hinder us. The tendency in Europe to return to religion since the war broke out, will probably mean in France a going back to Roman Catholicism, and unless God overrules in the affairs of this country we may find many difficulties to our Gospel work here. These things constitute a new call to prayer on the behalf of Morocco.

Our Berber brother, El Husain, has been having some severe tests. Some of his land has been taken from him, and his fellow-tribesmen have threatened his life so much that he fears to live in an open tent as others do. He now dwells in a cave in front of which he has built a wall. He receives many insults and jests at the hands of his Moslem neighbors, and while these things have sometimes cast him down, and he feels them deeply, yet we thank God that he seems to have no thought of turning away from Christ; and while he has for some time seemed to be rather strong and proud, and I fear was inclined to forget the meek and lowly ways of the Savior, he now seems to be more humble in heart, and we trust he may come out of this fire refined as silver. We bespeak for him the earnest prayers of God's people.

THE ECUADOR MISSION:—

Chas. Olson.

MACAS, October 17, 1915.

"Neither thought I myself worthy."

So spake the man of himself, of whom the

Savior said, "I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." We, too, if we want to have the favor of God must have the same feeling concerning ourselves,—not fancy it, nor repeat it because it is a religious custom, but feel it in our hearts, because it is the truth. Who can know better our failures, corruptions and sins than we ourselves? And why should we not believe the plain simple testimony which God has recorded in His Holy Book concerning the sinfulness of the human heart? But, alas, how silly and foolish is man, who loves lies and goes astray in his vain imaginations concerning himself!

Since my last letter I have had the privilege of going out to Riobamba and down to Guayaquil. Starting from here on August 12th we had a fine sunny day, but before we reached our lodging place for the night a heavy shower came on. The next day was also pleasant, but again a shower came on; and so each day, it being the rainy month of the year.

The day we crossed over the divide the sun shone brightly and one could enjoy the beautiful scenery of lakes and snow-covered mountains on the two sides. But the traveler must stop over night, and the cold wind is extremely disagreeable. From this high point about two hours brought me down to a dry sandy country, then one night more and early the next day I was at our Mission station at Caleata.

Here I stayed a few days, and one morning, with a man to carry my things for me, I started at about 2:30 A. M. across the hills to Guamate, where I took the train for Guayaquil, and found that Mr. Fisher had just arrived that morning.

We remained there nearly a month, during which time meetings were held every night, in which we tried to set forth the holy Gospel as it is in God's Book. Then we all left for Riobamba, and held meetings there for about ten days. The first evenings some boys disturbed us by pounding on the windows, but a complaint to the officials soon put two policemen in front of our house from early morning until ten o'clock at night, and we had for the most part perfect order. Then we went up to Quito for about four days and stayed with Mr. Polk, and with him held meetings every night.

Returning, Mr. Fisher stopped at Riobamba before taking the train for Guayaquil, thus beginning his homeward trip. I stayed two days longer and then returned to Caleata to wait for my friends to come to take me back to the Oriente. They arrived so that we started at eight o'clock Monday morning, and traveling every day without being detained anywhere, I got into Macas about three o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Once more the fears, worry, fatigue, pains, rivers, mud and high mountains are behind; so some day we trust through infinite Grace the pains and sorrows of our pilgrimage shall all lie behind us.

THE NAVAJO MISSION:—

Conard VanZee.

TUBA, Arizona, December 6, 1915.

"They say and do not."

These words were spoken of a people who were well versed in the Mosaic law, and who claimed to believe the words of the Prophets as pertaining to Him of whom they spoke—the Messiah, the Promised Redeemer; but when He came to fulfil His mission, they received Him not.

Our Indians are not versed in a written law, as were the scribes and Pharisees, but it is evident that they have a law written on their hearts, for they are not ignorant of right and wrong in many things, but not knowing Him who alone can deliver them from Satan, their present taskmaster, they only bring forth evil works.

In the past month I have met several of the Navajos who profess to believe our message, but in practice there is nothing to assure me that a change has taken place.

I have camped for a few days with what seemed to me a model family. The father was the head of the house, the wife evidently knew her place, and the children moved when the parents spoke to them. This was a heathen home, but it surpassed many homes of professing church people where I have visited in the past. In the evening we gathered around the open fire and as we beheld the stars in all their beauty, the question arose as to who made them. This gave me an opportunity to speak to them of God as the Creator of all things, and that our first parents were God-like and beautiful, but that disobedience to God's Word caused them to lose their beauty, so that today all men appear bad before God. For this cause Jesus Christ came from heaven and died for us that we might, by faith in His precious Blood, be made beautiful again before God.

Mr. Brown is at present camping with some Indians fifty miles northwest from the Mission.

The cold weather has caused our people to move to their winter quarters, so that at present we have a long journey to reach them.

Our hearts cry to God that He will soon reveal His power and save some of these people, and we trust that our readers will unite with us in this prayer.

THE HOMELAND:—

"In hope of eternal life, which God, that

cannot lie, promised before the world began."

Thank God for such a hope, and such a foundation beneath it.

Messrs. L. H. Jamison, J. Calvin Jones, W. O. Sturgeon and Jas. H. McCune have visited us at the Institute during the past month.

Our old friend, Mr. Roht. Cartwright, of Leavenworth, Kansas, has now gone to California for his health, and may locate there permanently.

The ladies at Topeka, Kansas, report a growing interest in their children's classes. They have met a number of families who are suffering temporal need; sometimes caused by sickness or lack of employment, and often by intemperance and shiftlessness. They are thankful for a little they have been able to help these needy ones, and trust that God may yet bless His Word to the salvation of some of their souls.

As Mr. H. I. Brown has continued to set forth the truth to the friends at Atchison, Kansas, their indifference has brought forcibly to his mind the words of the prophet, "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?" It was thought necessary to purchase books to help in the study of the Bible at the young people's meetings, but these books were found to be unsound, and when Mr. Brown denounced their teachings there was quite a commotion among some of the members of the church.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 4, 1915.

"The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and His ears are open unto their cry." Psalm 34:15.

"Let the Lord be magnified, which hath pleasure in the prosperity of His servant." Psalm 35:27.

May the Lord help all His children to exercise constantly a more childlike faith and trust in His precious Word. I see that unbelief still greatly robs my soul and my Lord.

I have found three women who feel uneasy about their souls, and this reminds me anew of the ceaseless marvel of mercy that I am among those who are "Washed—sanctified—justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God," and anew I long for my fellow-sinners who are still in their sins.

Several homes here, to which I have been the first Gospel visitor, as well as some known to former workers, heartily welcome me and the good Book. I crave your prayers that salvation may come to some of them, and that with me this blessed service may be not a profession, but a passion.

Temptations and snares constantly beset me, and I do hope none of our readers imagine that those of us who are Missionaries always have a smooth, easy time spiritually because we are separated unto Gospel ser-

vice; but rather that you pray for us as desperately, urgently needing the help of God against the persistent malice and cunning of Satan.

My heart still yearns over our Berbers in Morocco, and feels some jealousy for our Lord's glory among those lost, deceived tribes.

Let us keep our eyes on the fields and make continual prayer to the Lord of the harvest.

ELIZABETH V. TRYON.

"THE BEGINNING OF SORROWS."

Light for the present hour.

"And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars; see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet. For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom: and there shall be famines, and pestilences, and earthquakes, in divers places. All these are the beginning of sorrows." Matt. 24:6-8.

The prophetic period to which the words of the above passage refer has now arrived. We have just entered upon it. Nation is rising against nation, and kingdom against kingdom, and the sword is being bathed in human blood to an extent which hitherto has been unknown in this sad and weary world's history. Men and women are perplexed as the Lord said they would be; they are propounding questions one to another to which they can find no satisfactory answer, and no wonder, for the vexed questions of the hour can only be answered by intelligent students of the prophetic Word, which the apostle Peter tells us has been given in order to light the children of God through dark times like the present. Let us listen to the inspired Word, written in 2 Peter 1:19: "We have also a more sure word of prophecy, whereunto ye do well that ye take heed as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts."

This word of prophecy unto which we do well to take heed, is scattered up and down the Old and New Testaments in abundance. Its illuminating teaching is accessible to the humblest and most unscholarly child of God who will patiently and intelligently examine its testimony. It would be impossible to answer a tithe of the questions which perplexed men and women are asking concerning this great European war; but by God's Grace five questions may be answered, not according to man's imperfect views, but out of the sure Word of our God.

Our first question is this:—Does not this terrible war with its unnamable atrocities justify us in fearing that there may be no God after all? If there was a God, would He not stretch forth His mighty hand and confound the politics and frustrate the knavish tricks

of those whose creed is that might is right, and that the weakest must be crushed?

This is the question. What is the answer? This: that the children of God have been looking for a war like this for many a year, and if it had not come sooner or later, God's Word would have been falsified. Those who have studied the prophetic Scriptures, as every child of God should (but most, alas! do not) know that the prophetic period described as "The times of the Gentiles" is rapidly closing: then, we are told, shall nation rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom. Instead of this war proving that God does not exist, it is rather a testimony to His faithfulness, and an overwhelming reminder that not a word He has spoken shall fail to come to pass. Here then is encouragement for the saint, and a warning for the sinner. The European war writes the fact in large letters: "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My words shall not pass away." But if there were a God, would He not intervene at a crisis like this? My answer is, HE WILL. Read the second Psalm and a multitude of other passages of Scripture and you will discover that God will not always keep silence. The time is coming, and it is probably not far off, when "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh," and the Lord shall have the nations in derision: He shall "Break them with a rod of iron," and "Dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel." "But why," you may possibly ask, "Does He not do it now?" For three reasons at least. First, because He has world-wide purposes to fulfil through this present disaster. Secondly, because He is a longsuffering God, and will restrain His wrath until the last moment. Thirdly, because He knows His postponed intervention will be more for our ultimate good and His glory. We may not think so, but our vision is very limited, our knowledge very incomplete; but God sees the end from the beginning. "Known unto God are all His works from the beginning of the world." Let us therefore rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for Him. He may try us, but He will never mock us. He may tarry, but He will never come too late. He may perplex us, but He will never confound us. "Blessed are all they who put their trust in Him."

Here is the second question:—Is it not an awful thing for one Christian nation to be fighting against another Christian nation?

Yes, it would be indeed, but that is not the case. There is not, and never has been, such a company of people as a CHRISTIAN NATION, and never will be until the Lord comes. The nations, in God's sight, are regarded as great antagonistic world powers, who act at the instigation of Satan, and whose authority will be terminated by the

sure and certain coming of His Christ. The people of God are one company, the Gentile nations of this evil age are quite another. The identification of the two is unscriptural, illogical and confusing. The people of God who form the mystical body of Jesus Christ, are a small company of people scattered among the nations,—among nations who in God's sight present the aspect *not* of Christian communities, but that of wild beasts ready to devour one another; at least, that is what we learn from the vision that the Lord vouchsafed to Daniel in the seventh chapter of his prophecy.

In this great European war the strife is not between two companies of God's people, but between various world powers whose doom is sealed. A little clear and logical thinking, accompanied by an intelligent knowledge of God's Word, will easily dispose of the fallacy that this war is being waged between Christian nations, for it is impossible for us to find in this dispensation a whole Christian town, village or congregation, not to mention a Christian nation.

A third question is this:—Will not this present devastating war hinder God's work?

The answer, according to the law and the testimony, is No, and for two reasons. First, by means of this war God is fulfilling His purposes, and, secondly, by means of this war God is preparing for the Second Coming of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. He is punishing the nations for their iniquities, just as He always does, and did in olden times in the cases of Babylon, Assyria, Egypt, and others. Think of the atrocities for which Belgium was, comparatively recently, responsible on the Congo. Think of the infidelity, the legalized prostitution, and blatant atheism of France! Think of the awful persecution of God's ancient people by Russia, not to mention the opposition to the spread of His Word by the Greek Church there! Think of the godlessness, the covetousness, the worldliness, the opium traffic, the neglected opportunities of the British Empire. Think of the estimate that seventy-five per cent. of her people never enter a place of worship. We could tell things about the city of London, the world's great capital, too terrible to mention, that would make every righteous soul cry out, "Shall not my God avenge His soul on such a nation as this?" Presently Germany's turn will come to be laid in the dust for its greed and cruelty and unlawful ambition. God could punish nations directly, but He is a great economist, and He uses the crimes of sinful men for fulfilling His purposes, without endorsing the crimes, and makes the wrath of men to praise Him. The way, too, is being cleared for the Second Advent. Before the

Lord can return to Israel, the Jews must be in Palestine, assembled as a nation in unbelief with their temple rebuilt. The war is materially affecting the political situation of the Jews, and probably will set them free for their own land, which in some way MUST be theirs, for God has sworn to give it to them.

Fourthly:—Does not this war show the failure of Christianity?

The Word of God replies, No. Christianity is one thing, civilization is quite another. The records of ancient Egypt prove that a high state of civilization existed centuries before Christianity was born. Past ages and this age prove the utter failure of civilization apart from regeneration. What men and women need is not civilization merely, but they need TO BE BORN AGAIN, John 3:3, not to be venerated, but to become the subjects of a mighty spiritual revolution from within.

Christianity is *not* a failure. In every dispensation God's purposes are carried through in spite of all the opposition man or devil may offer, and this present dispensation will be no exception to the general rule. Had it been God's purpose to convert the world in this dispensation, then we should have to acknowledge that God had been thwarted, but *that* is not His purpose. His purpose is to gather out from among all nations those who shall form the Body of Christ. No power on earth or hell can thwart that purpose. The order of events in God's program is clearly stated in that very remarkable passage written in Acts 15:13-17, where the apostle James affirms: "Simeon hath declared how God at the first did visit the Gentiles, to take out of them a people for His Name." *After this* (saith the Lord through the prophet) "I will return and will build again the tabernacle of David, which is fallen down; and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up." In other words, God will resuscitate Israel as a nation. Why? "That the residue of men might seek after the Lord, and all the Gentiles, upon whom My Name is called, saith the Lord, who doeth all these things." As a matter of fact, numbers of men and women are trying to fulfil a purpose which appears in God's program for the next age. No wonder they are disappointed. They are preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom instead of the Grace of God. They are preaching the Universal Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, instead of the need of regeneration and redemption through the blood of His cross. No wonder there are no conversions in our churches and a low Laodicean type of spiritual life in our congregations, who are so contented with modern-day corruptions that they hardly recognize the truth when it is preached. Men pray today

for the extension of a kingdom which is in abeyance, because rejected by Israel, and which cannot even commence until the Lord comes.

Lastly:—Will not this war bring in ultimately a reign of unbroken peace?

The answer is, No. If it should do so, then the Word of God would be proved untrue, and that can NEVER BE. What does the Lord say? *This*: "Nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom. All these are the beginning of sorrows." Alas! if what we have experienced lately is only the beginning of sorrows, what will the consummation be? Worse than anything we have ever experienced, for the Lord says, after the beginning of sorrows, "THEN shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, nor ever shall be." Those who are looking for unbroken peace, or a golden age *immediately* after this present war, will be grievously disappointed. The world's dark night has yet to come before the world experiences emancipation and glory—a night of atheism and blatant infidelity, a night in which men and women will seal their faith with their blood, a night that shall culminate in the manifestation of the great super-man, the Antichrist, who, when he has reached the zenith of his power, will be crushed by the glorious Son of Man, who shall be seen coming in the clouds of heaven,—and this is not man's invention, but the revelation of God.

"Oh, the joy to see THEE reigning,
THEE, my own beloved Lord;
Every tongue Thy name confessing,
Worship, Honor, Glory, Blessing,
Brought to Thee with one accord.
Thee, my Master and my Friend,
Vindicated and enthroned,
Unto earth's remotest end
Glorified, adored and owned."—*Arranged.*

FAITH AND TRUTH.

There are many persons who do not clearly understand what faith is. To them faith is what they believe, or say they believe. They have faith that certain things will come to pass, which never do come to pass; they "Believe without a doubt," certain things which prove to be utterly false.

Men are saved by faith: "Without faith it is impossible to please God;" but men are damned by *believing a lie*; therefore *believing a lie* is not *faith*, but something entirely different from faith. It is useless to believe a thing is true when we know it is false. A somewhat zealous person was once endeavoring to persuade some one, not a Christian, to believe in Christ. The sum of the story was, "Believe you are saved, and you will be saved." "But," said the man who was thus

addressed, "You believe you are a Christian? you know you are?" "Yes."

"Well I know I am not a Christian, and what is the use of believing I am?"

Believing that a jack-knife is a pick-axe does not make it so; believing that a penny is a pound does not make a man one copper richer. Believing that a man is all right, when you know and he knows that he is *all wrong* is simply believing a lie.

We are not to delude ourselves with dreams and fancies. True faith has respect to the promises of God, for "Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God." What God's Word clearly and unequivocally states, faith believes; but there are many things which men undertake to believe, for which there is no distinct, direct warrant in the Scriptures; and Christian men are to take heed and not deceive their own selves. We may believe in the power of God and in the goodness of God, for these things are plainly revealed in the Word. We may believe in the promises of God, which are yea and amen in Christ Jesus; but we must also believe in the limitations which He sets upon His promises. We must believe that if we regard iniquity in our hearts the Lord will *not* hear us. We must believe that while the Lord is "Rich unto all that call upon Him," yet whom He "Loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth." We must believe that sins separate men from God, and that iniquities hide His face from them, and though they offer many prayers He will not hear them when their hands are "Full of blood." We must accept both the promises and the threatenings, the rebukes and the chastenings, the commands and the prohibitions, and then we can say, Whatsoever things we ask of Him we receive because we *do the things that are pleasing in His sight*.

If we expect the Lord to hear us when we pray, we must hear Him when He speaks. If we would have Him answer our prayers we must respond to His precepts. Again and again we are warned against deceiving our ourselves, and we are to let no man deceive us. Unless our hearts and lives are sincere and upright in His sight, what can we expect but chastening and reproof? But if we are ready to turn from our wanderings, to put away sin, to forsake wrong, to hate every false way, to be no more like the horse and the mule whose mouth must be held in with a bit and bridle, and are willing to receive instruction and not despise reproof; then we may be sure that the eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and that His ears are open to their prayers.

How many people have faith without regard to facts; how many have believed

things were done when they were not done, and never have been done, and when God had never promised that they should be done. How many people pray blindly and from sheer force of will, when they should be humbling themselves under the mighty hand of God, remembering that they know not how to pray as they ought, except the Spirit helpeth their infirmities.—*Selected.*

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Bible Lessons for the First Quarter, 1916.

It gives us pleasure to again send forth the Lessons which we have selected for use in our Sunday Schools, with the hope that the blessing of God may follow their use. We also desire in this way to enter our protest against the unsound "Helps" and teachings which are almost inseparably connected with the International Lessons.

JANY. 2nd. The Conquest of Jericho. Josh. 6:11-27.
Memory Verse. "Thou hast saved us from our enemies, and hast put them to shame that hated us." Psa. 44:7.

JANY. 9th. The Sin of Achan. Josh. 7:10-26.
Memory Verse. "Indeed I have sinned against the Lord God of Israel." Josh. 7:20.

JANY. 16th. The Taking of Ai. Josh. 8:10-28.
Memory Verse. "If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me." Psa. 66:18.

JANY. 23rd. The Deceitfulness of the Gibeonites. Josh. 9:3-16.

Memory Verse. "And the men took of their victuals, and asked not counsel at the mouth of the Lord." Josh. 9:14.

JANY. 30th. Victory at Gibeon. Josh. 10:5-14.
Memory Verse. "And there was no day like that before it or after it, that the Lord hearkened unto the voice of a man: for the Lord fought for Israel." Josh. 10:14.

FEBY. 6th. Final Conquest of Canaan. Josh. 11:15-23.

Memory Verse. "So Joshua took the whole land, according to all that the Lord said unto Moses." Josh. 11:23.

FEBY. 13th. The Cities of Refuge. Josh. 20:1-9.
Memory Verse. "We might have a strong consolation, who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us." Heb. 6:18.

FEBY. 20th. Last Words of Joshua. Josh. 24:1-15.
Memory Verse. "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." Josh. 24:15.

FEBY. 27th. The Idolatry of the Israelites. Judges 2:11-23.

Memory Verse. "They forsook the Lord God of their fathers, which brought them out of the land of Egypt." Judges 2:12.

MCH. 5th. The Call of Gideon. Judges 6:7-24.
Memory Verse. "Go in this thy might, have not I sent thee?" Judges 6:14.

MCH. 12th. Israel's Deliverance. Judges 7:1-22.
Memory Verse. "And they stood every man in his place round about the camp; and all the host ran, and cried, and fled." Judges 7:21.

MCH. 19th. The Repentance of Israel. Judges 10:10-18.

Memory Verse. "We have sinned; do Thou unto us whatsoever seemeth good unto Thee." Judges 10:15.

MCH. 26th. Missionary Lesson. Ruth Gleaning. Ruth 2:1-23.

Memory Verse. "Where hast thou gleaned to-day?" Ruth 2:19.

THE GOSPEL MESSAGE.

Representing the Work of the Gospel Missionary Union.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
GOSPEL UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Euclid & Seventh St., Kansas City, Mo.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 CENTS PER YEAR.
In clubs of Five, Separate Addresses, 35 cents.
Foreign Subscriptions, except Canada & Mexico, 60 cents.

GEO. S. FISHER, President and Editor, Kansas City, Mo.
B. W. SELBY, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.
W. G. HAWKS, Treasurer, Kansas City, Mo.

Entered at the Post Office, Kansas City, Mo., as Second Class Matter.

December, 1915.

"The day is far spent."

The great day of sorrow, of wonder and of disappointment was hastening to its close, and soon the curtain of darkness would be drawn over the earth bringing to an end the hopes of the fulfilment of the Savior's words that in three days He would rise again, and the fond expectations regarding His glorious resurrection. But in the very hour of earth's darkness and the dying of faith, the risen Savior disclosed Himself and was made known to His sorrowing disciples.

"The day is far spent:"

Already the gloom of coming night is over the whole world—wars and rumors of wars, famines and earthquakes, distress of nations and men's hearts failing them for fear, while wickedness abounds, true Christianity is in feeble and failing health, and faith seems to have broken her wing so that she cannot rise from the dust of earth. But in this very hour we are bidden to look up, for our Redemption draweth nigh—the Redeemer is near at hand.

"The day is far spent:"

The dying of another year and the tolling of its funeral bells tells us that for us, time will soon be no more. Already the shadows of our years stretch themselves before our eyes, and the night is near when no man can work. O Christian, let love for thy God and for a lost world bind thy hands anew to the plow, and do thou hasten on in the service of thy heavenly Master!

A Detroit Roman Catholic paper has lately suggested that when a person was nearing death a priest should be sent for at once, as death was not a matter to be trifled with, and that some "Holy water," "Blessed candles," a crucifix, and some clean napkins should be on hand. Our little sister in the far away Island of Jamaica, with the fever burning her life away, turned her face a moment toward her mother and said, "Jesus

can take care of me," and then she was gone. It were a thousand times better to have the sweet bosom of the Savior to rest upon in such a time, than to possess all the foolish and useless "Holy articles" that Rome can furnish. "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me."

A blue mark opposite this paragraph indicates a subscription that expires with this number. We would appreciate an early renewal.

We do not, we cannot forget the great Western Soudan with its many millions who perish without Christ, and we pray that this coming year some faithful Missionaries may go forth to that neglected land. Will our readers please say, Amen!

When the Spartan mother sent her son to war she did not weep upon his shoulder and bemoan their fate at having thus to part; but, inspired by the stern principles of her race, she delivered her final injunction: "My son, return with your shield, or, upon it."

Would God that Christian mothers of our day might have a like devotion to the service of their Lord, and count the cause of Christ dearer than the lives of their own sons and daughters!

Just as we go to press we have letters from Ecuador informing us that Mr. Olson had reached Macas safely and had made one trip to Tutanagoza—his Jivaro home. Coming down the mountain from Caleata Miss Hyde's horse had stumbled and she was thrown off, receiving some injury, but we trust not very serious. Mrs. Woodward had been very sick for some time but was quite well again, and the work was going forward at Guayaquil.

A letter just at hand from Mrs. E. Nash at Silver City, New Mexico, informs us that she had been told that the Methodist preacher said that if he could find out who was distributing such literature as "Inquisitorial Horrors," etc., he would put a stop to it. She adds, "He will likely find out soon who it is, but I am not so sure that he will stop it. This shows that he is a lover of Rome."

We have a very happy relationship with our efficient post office officials in this city and our mail is carefully looked after, but yet occasionally a letter is lost. We intend to answer every communication with promptness, and if our friends do not receive replies to their letters within a reasonable time we hope they will not fail to send us some word giving us the facts in the case.

The situation in Morocco calls for earnest prayer and wise, brave actions, for the French Officials seem to be on the eve of opposing and possibly prohibiting the free preaching

of the Gospel to our people in that land. While our Government has not yet recognized the French Protectorate and our Missionaries have therefore the old rights agreed to by the treaty between the United States and the Sultan, yet France has such control of the present nominal Sultan that he is obliged to carry out her wishes.

That godly man, Mr. Robert C. Chapman, of Barnstable, England, was wont to call jewelry and external ornaments "Egyptian Livery," and during the past years many of these trappings were sent to Mr. Muller to be turned into bread to feed the Orphans. If any of our friends wish to sacrifice such idols, we will be glad to receive them and help to make them useful to the cause of Christ.

Unsaved friend: At a theatre in a certain small city some years ago a leading actress came on the stage to sing a popular song. She sang:

"Farewell, I must leave you,
Though it breaks my heart to go,"

and then uttering a frightened scream she fell across the foot lights and was hastily taken to the back of the stage, where she died.

The Book of God states, "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment." Friend: Death stands at the door and without a moment's warning may come in and touch you with his cold hand, "And after this the Judgment."

The Friends—Quaker—Church has just held an International Conference for Men, at Richmond, Indiana, attended by some eight hundred men. Three special points seem to indicate that the liberal wing of the Church was in control. 1st. Speakers whose utterances had caused uneasiness in the Church as to their soundness, were granted places on the program. 2nd. No one appeared to have a message from God that broke through the clouds and gave the meeting a clear vision of the needs of the hour and how to meet them. 3rd. There was a careful avoidance of points of Theology that would have been objectionable to the liberal party. The Scriptural truths of the Blood of the Atonement, the Power of the Holy Spirit, and the Personal Coming of Christ were not set forth as of prime importance in the carrying out of the purposes of God in this age.

The thought of uniting sound and unsound parties together for the greatness of the Society has seemed to grasp this Church, as all others, and such unions always mean the destruction of the Truth of God.

We still thank God for the ministry that He

has given us in writing, printing and sending out large quantities of Gospel, Missionary and "Drift of the Times" tracts. We believe that very few really sound and good books are read in these rushing days, but short tracts are read by thousands and tens of thousands of busy hurried people.

It is interesting to know that Richard Gibbs wrote a tract, "The Bruised Reed." A tin peddler gave it to a boy named Richard Baxter; through reading it he was brought to Christ. He wrote "A Call to the Unconverted." Among the thousands saved through it was Philip Doddridge, who wrote "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul." It fell into the hand of William Wilberforce, the emancipator of the slaves in the British Colonies, and led him to Christ. Wilberforce wrote "A Practical View of Christianity," which fired the heart of Legh Richmond. He wrote "The Dairyman's Daughter." Millions of copies of this famous paper have been circulated and it has testified for Christ in over fifty different languages.

"LO, I AM WITH YOU ALWAYS."

Kansas City, Nov. 25, 1915.

My Dear Fellow Pilgrims:

Last night in the early evening the lights of this Home City gleamed before my eyes, and I soon passed along its streets and entered the warmer glow of our Mission House after an absence of nearly six months,—months in which the Hand of that Holy One who commanded us "To go and teach all nations" had guided and guarded me, so that in truth I could say that His promise, "Lo, I am with you always," had been fully and faithfully fulfilled. But while there is here the rest and joy of the love and fellowship of the people of God, yet the heart still finds itself looking for that Other City, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, and whither our pilgrim feet are, we trust, through the mercy of God, hastening us.

If my readers will go back with me to the evening of October 14th they will find me at Guayaquil, Ecuador, preparing for my last preaching service before I started on my return journey. A prominent man who attended our previous Sunday evening meeting had called the day before to say that he wanted to arrange so that I could preach before some of the Orders and Unions of Guayaquil, but I told him that I expected to sail Friday and had a meeting arranged for the next evening, so that I could give him little encouragement.

I had asked the Christians to come a half hour early to our Thursday service, so that we would have time to hold a street meeting together. A number were present at the

time named and we went to a near by corner of the *Plaza* and asked the proprietor of the store—a Chinaman—if we could hold a meeting in front of his door. Receiving his kind permission, we sang and I preached with the help of an interpreter. Quite a large crowd of people gathered and gave good attention. At one time a few boys were inclined to make a little noise, but a passing policeman—a Jamaica man—gave them a few straight looks and words and they subsided. We returned to the Mission and for the last time I tried to set before our people the Wonderful Words of Life.

In the very early morning I finished some of my work, and later a number of the friends gathered to accompany me and the good seven days' rations that Mrs. Woodward had kindly prepared for me, to the wharf. My baggage had been sent down the day before, so that it might be properly *disinfected*, and gathering my belongings together, I said a last "Good-bye," and Mr. Woodward and I went aboard a tug boat at the kind invitation of our friend Mr. Hidalgo, and we were landed by the side of the good ship *Guatemala*, which was lying some two miles down the stream. I had traveled on this Steamer before and found the same wide, clean, comfortable deck and was soon at home. The tug pulled at its lines and I said farewell to my brother Woodward, and in the afternoon we steamed down the Guayas River, and the city with its Romish Church spires still keeping watch lest the Gospel of Christ should reach the poor blinded and chained people and set them free, receded from view.

Reaching the mouth of the river we turned north and skirted the shore of Ecuador, calling at a few ports until we arrived at Esmeraldas, and then made a direct line for Panama. The Bay was reached on Thursday, the 21st, and was well dotted with vessels held there because of the slide in the canal. We were kept aboard one day in quarantine, and on Friday afternoon I landed, only to learn that my ship, the *Panama*, had changed its day of sailing and had left that very day for New York.

I found some Spanish Gospels at the Consulate which my friend Mr. Brading of the Scripture Gift Mission of London had sent me, and with the help of Mr. Burrows distributed them that night. The next day I took the early morning train for Colon, and our old friend Mr. Yates was still looking after the baggage at the depot and ready to greet me. My ship having gone I had to seriously consider what might be best to do. Before reaching Panama I had thought of making a short run to San José where Wilbur, the first State Secretary of the Kansas Gospel Union, commenced his labors among

our Spanish people, and where my old friend Frank Boyle was now located, and I had made the matter a subject of prayer.

I learned that the United Fruit Company ship *Heredia* was to leave for Port Limon in the afternoon, and I finally decided to take passage on her. I caught the Manager of the Bank just at the door after the noon hour and hastily securing the money needed, arrived at the ship a few moments before she was advertised to sail. Port Limon was reached early the next morning, Sunday, and in the forenoon I visited the colored Baptist Church where Wilbur first preached in Costa Rica. The Pastor, Mr. Ford, was away, but the brother who was appointed to preach wished me to take the pulpit, which I did. In the evening I preached to the Wesleyan Congregation and after the service I went to the old Baptist parsonage where I had stayed years ago with Mr. Sobey, now dead, and found that Mr. Ford, the pastor, had returned to the city, and I spent some time in conversation with him.

As I spoke of the sad condition of the times, the decay of faith, the sweeping apostasies that were carrying the church downward, he said nothing, and I thought that he might be looking at the state of Christianity in a very different manner, but finally he spoke up and said that he had not spoken because he sat in wonder as he heard me say the very things that he had observed and believed, and that he was looking for the coming of the Lord. We prayed together, and I left, thanking God for an hour of Christian fellowship.

The next morning I took the train for San José and after rolling along the coast northward we turned to the west and began our climb up over the range and then descended to the Capital City. Shortly after four P. M. we pulled into the depot and I found Mr. Boyle waiting for me, and we soon reached the Mission Home.

Tuesday night we began some special meetings and I spoke every night up to and including Sunday with the hope that the Church might be awakened to its responsibility as the Trustee of the Gospel for all of Costa Rica, and that some of the believers might give themselves fully to the work of the Gospel, and Sunday morning we had a special gathering of a number of men to talk personally and definitely regarding our own service for Christ. Our old friend, Mr. Delgado, of Spain, whom I had known in Guayaquil, interpreted for me, and this he did well.

I had before me here, as always, the matter of street preaching, but I had been told that such services were not allowed in the Republic. However, Mr. Boyle and I waited upon the Governor one afternoon and told

him that it was my custom as I traveled in different parts of the world to give away portions of the Bible and speak on the streets and in the plazas, and that I intended to take up such a service that night in one of the parks of the city. We suggested that as sometimes the boys would a disturbance we would be obliged if he would send a policeman to keep order. He at once promised to do this, and while there was a little questioning and fearfulness among some of the Church members, quite a number went to the park and a good meeting was held. It was to my heart like water to a thirsty soul to see Mr. Boyle and his flock proclaiming the glorious Gospel out under the great sky with all boldness, no man forbidding.

I spent a part of one day visiting our friend Mr. Ecequias Madrigan and his Kansas City wife at Alajuela and I was glad to know that he hoped to begin to give his entire time to Gospel work on November 30th.

On Monday morning I said good-bye to my kind friends and the train landed me at Port Limon in the afternoon just in time to take the Steamer *Parismina*, for Bocas del Toro and Almirante, where we loaded forty thousand bunches of bananas, and Colon. I had in a special way committed this part of the journey to my heavenly Father and after some very unusual experiences that showed His faithful care over me, I reached Colon Thursday morning. My ship, the *Colon*, sailed the next afternoon and I was safely aboard and with a smooth sea and fair weather we reached New York on Thursday the 11th, and again I set my feet upon my native land, having finished my sixty-seventh steamship trip on the high seas in the work of the Gospel.

A number of meetings were held in and about New York, and on the 16th I started west, stopping at Philadelphia, Washington, and Indianapolis, and then journeyed Home.

My train was late and I found the friends who had gathered for our meeting waiting in the lecture room, and we at once opened the service with that good old hymn,

"O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,"


and I preached from the text, "Without shedding of Blood is no remission."

At the close of the meeting we all adjourned to the dining room for supper and once more thanked our living God for the supplying of all our needs and for that Bread which came down from Heaven.

The future still lies in the hand of our Lord, but the battle against the down grade movements of the church and the ever widening tide of worldly religion is still upon us, while the heathen tribes and nations in all their darkness and sin stretch out before us.

We look upon the Cross of our Lord Jesus and behold His precious Blood which made a full and eternal atonement for our sins, and with such a sight we surely have nothing too precious to lay at His feet. Let us therefore, my fellow pilgrims, sincerely give ourselves to the service of this holy Savior and hasten on, up the hill with Him.

Looking for the breaking of the morning,
I am, In that Glorious Hope,
Sincerely yours,



THE DRIFT OF THE TIMES.

SOUND THE ALARM!

The "Great Composite"—the Coming

"Religion of the Race."

Evolution has well nigh swallowed up this old sin-cursed and corrupted world, and in religion, as in all the other matters of life some new developments and advances are constantly being set forth that strain the eye and cut short the breath of the servants of Christ who lean hard upon the Bible and desire to travel in the "Old Paths." But it is reserved to the officers of the "Latin American Missionary Conference"—the name of yesterday—the "Congress on Christian Work in Latin America," the name of today, to really take the whole matter by the horns and *evolve* the religious protoplasm into a full orb'd *Religion for all Mankind*. To do this they are to find human spirits unhampered in their relations to God who will each one make its own contribution to the "*Great Composite*" which will one day be the "*Religion of the Race*."

From the very moment of its conception this proposed meeting had bad blood within its veins, for the wicked World Missionary Conference of Edinburgh was its mother, and its father was that being who has from the beginning, and always, bruised the heel of the Seed of the woman. It is no wonder therefore that as the hour of the birth of this monstrosity draws nigh it should be intertwined with designations that blaspheme the Lord of Glory, the only Savior of the world.

We rejoice that other knights have now entered the arena to give battle to the sponsors of this evil thing and to the Roman Catholic Church, and we are glad to stand back and rest our steed while Mr. Frank W. Boyle, of San José, a Missionary of the Central American Mission, makes his steel ring:

In the Advance Sheets of the Report of the Com-

mittee in charge of the "Study of the Church in the Field" I find words to this effect: "*What are the principles on which can be based an effective appeal to the students of Latin America? We must put ourselves in sympathetic touch with the nation's best [people] in their high national aspirations.*" Do we need any better commentary as to what is meant by a former quotation regarding the purpose of the Congress: "*The exchange of the best in the civilization of each,*" than this?—That the Congress purposes to meet with as many of the *unsaved* portion of the best people of Latin America as possible, and with them evolve a *scheme of a better civilization.*

And when it is objected by old-fashioned orthodox Christians: But how can *non-Christian* men have anything of value to contribute in exchange with *Christian* men regarding *Christian* work? How can we ignore the statement of the writings of inspiration: "*The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are spiritually discerned.*" To this objection we find an answer in these same Advance Sheets, as follows: "*We must accept that the human spirit, if unhampered in its personal relation to God, will [in Latin America and] in every nation, have its own contribution to make to the Great Composite which will one day be the Religion of the Race.*"

So this Conference (Congress) is called for the purpose of gathering the *best* of the *North* and the *South* continents of America in order to exchange that which is the *best* in the *civilization* of each. *For what end?* To make contribution towards the formation of a *Great Composite of religions* which will become the *Religion of the Race.* Is this purpose *Christian* in any real sense? Can a warrant be found for the formation of a *Composite* by an appeal to our Books of precedent, The Acts and the Epistles of the Apostles? Can you imagine the great exemplar of true Christianity, the Apostle Paul, calling together the "*Best*" of the Pagans to form a *Great Composite* which would serve for the *Religion of the Race?*

Has the history of the "*Human spirit*" when left "*Unhampered in its relation to God*" for two thousand years been considered? Has the Divine comment on that experiment of being unhampered by law or other limitation been read? Has Genesis 6:5 been considered? Can any one who knows the kindergarten facts of the *human spirit* question this statement: "And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually"?

And yet this Congress of the flower of American civilization, calling itself *Christian*, ignores this fact of the total incapacity of the *human spirit* to contribute anything but *pride of intellect* and *lust of soul* to a "*Composite*" religion. It seeks to gather from the nations' *best* that which will be the *Religion of the Race.* And that religion according to their program is to be formed of all that is true and good in any form of religious faith.

We find this to be a program of *humanitarianism* without one single purpose distinctly *Christian.* It is a program so wide that no Theosophist, Unitarian, Christian Scientist or Romanist could object to participate. It is a program which excludes discussion of the problems concerning individual salvation from hell through the sacrifice of Calvary, and throws the doors wide open to the consideration of problems of exchanging "The best in the civilization of each."

The plain fact is evident that this Congress has abandoned the Pauline, "This one thing I do," and has determined to preach another gospel than that of which the Apostle says, "I neither received it from man"—that Gospel of God which announces to the world the doom of Sodom and Gomorrah, and of Latin America unless the individuals thereof are born again by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as a personal Savior; a Gospel which allows of no other "Gospel," with an anathema on those who preach that other.

We are dealing with eternal verities, and it may be that some of us may yet have to take a stand as did the fathers of the Reformation, for we see shadows whose shapes are strangely like those which our leaders have taught us presage the coming of the man of sin. We see in the report of the Edinburgh Conference on Missions that which stamps that great gathering as *apologetic* to Rome because of the work of *Evans* and *Luther*, positively excluding from its deliberations any discussions regarding Missions among Romanists, and yet allowing without rebuke the laudation of Rome as the greatest Missionary agency since the Apostles.

I have yet to see in all the literature of this movement any evidence of a belief in the possible Coming of the Lord Jesus to earth to bring in the Kingdom of Heaven. Either *Premillennialists* are ignored in their councils, or they have consented to suppress their convictions.

Brethren! Where are the leaders who taught us to know the signs of the apostasy? Where are the leaders of *Premillennialism* who preached that we should stand aloof from alliance with the world and those who fellowship the world's schemes? Where are the Elijahs to stand over against those in authority with fire from heaven; fire of burning words of warning against the manifest trend of this movement?

Well done, Sir Knight Frank, there is a little foam gathering on your noble charger, stand here with us and watch the fray while our brother A. E. Bishop, of the Central American Mission at Guatemala, makes a sally. Hold, Edward, let us take an extra pull at your latigo-straps, for the seven-headed monster is only wounded and its fury is rising. There go, my man, and may God, even our God, strike for you.

What purported to be a Missionary Conference to be held in Panama, February 10-20, 1916, has been changed into a Congress of Religions.

The word "*Missionary*" has been dropped and the new name is "*Congress on Christian Work in Latin America.*"

The word "*Missionary*" was dropped because it was not acceptable to Rome.

In the opinion of thousands of loyal Christians the work of the Roman Catholic Church is far from being "*Christian Work.*" It is devilish and diabolical, but the "*Congress*" calls what true saints believe to be of the devil, "*Christian*,"—of Christ.

"The Committee arranging for the Congress is in deep-est accord," with the following statement:—

"I do not feel that our efforts will be successful if we endeavor to force upon our southern neighbors our ideas of education and religion. We have much to learn as well as teach."

Is Jesus Christ and the pure Gospel of Grace but an "*Idea*," one of several ideas? What glowing apostasy! What an insult to Christ—THE WAY. THE ONLY WAY!!

The proposed gathering is an apostate Congress of Religions in the opinion of all who cannot admit that the doing of Rome is "*Christian Work*," therefore the Panama Congress should be repudiated by every true Missionary in all Latin America and by every sound Christian in all the world who has a real interest in the progress of the pure Gospel in Latin America.

Look, my brethren, what a sight greets us; Dr. Robert Speer, with bucket and sponge cooling off the beast of the Romish "Sister Church" with his famous R. P. prescription—well shaken, "*We anticipate the cleansing of the South American Catholic Church and its*

transformation into a force for righteousness, and our duty is to come to the help of the good men in this Church and see that she is reformed and made a power for good on the Continent;" while up from our side rushes an old warrior, his hat gone and his whitened hair blowing in the wind. Ride on, Presbyterian Pond, of South America. Ho, there, Robert, avast, this is no place for you; let the idolatrous *padre* sop his own breast, if he will. Like a gleam of light, Pond's lance of 1895 finds its mark. Listen, ye sons of Calvin and of Knox:

The depravity of South America is doubly great in that it is baptized and protected by priests of a so-called Christian church, who give immunity to sin to all those who will pay them blackmail. The Roman Catholic Church is the great corrupter of Christian civilization, destroyer of faith and patriotism by its system of absolution and indulgences, making void every command of the decalogue and making lawful every sin possible by its false reasoning. Rome is the mother of all vices and all shames. Its so-called Moral Theology was written in Hell and published in Rome.

But who are these two that we see near the tents of the "Great Composite Congress?" Let your telescope bear upon them, friend Boyie, for methinks they look familiar. Yes, one is none other than W. E. Reed, now a member of the Executive Committee on "Survey and Occupation," and who appears to be acting very strangely. Can it be? Yes, he is breaking to pieces on a rock his old sword on which was engraved: "Can the Roman Catholic Church Save?" "Tolerance or Treason—Which?" "Can the Church of Rome be Reformed?" And the other small man by his side, with a large bundle of books, that is surely Ralph D. Smith of the Los Angeles Bible House, a member of the Executive Committee on "Literature." And the Books, let me take the glass—One lot bears the title "Quiet Talks on Power," by S. D. Gordon, and the other, "The Wideness of God's Mercy," by Meyer. Bad company these friends are in, and sad it is that men who have known the way of Truth will bargain away their spiritual birthrights for a morsel of meat—a little place of earthly honor.

There are others in this "Religion of the Race" camp who circle around the grounds without weapons, simply, we judge, to be in the procession; but, O men, let us shout across the fields, "What communion hath light with darkness? and what concord hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel? Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord."

Let us now turn our eyes to another scene and speak with kindness but with truth and courage: In February last we published our "Drift of the Times" article on this Latin American meeting. The official announcement had said "It should do for Latin Amer-

ica what the Edinburgh gathering did so worthily for the rest of the world" and we showed that the Edinburgh Conference, First, Sought to be a popular movement and must of necessity have had Unitarian tendencies with none of the terrors of hell; Second, Compromised with heathen religions; Third, Favored Destructive Higher Criticism; Fourth, Made Unity its great cry, but without Sound Doctrine; Fifth, Endeavored to fondle Rome, that Poisonous Viper, in its bosom; and we said, "How can a Conference following in the downward steps of the Edinburgh gathering be anything but a curse to the poor depraved Romanists and the sinful and darkminded Indians of Latin America?"

We also noted with sorrow that our old friend, Mr. C. I. Scofield, the Secretary of the Central American Mission, represented that Mission on the Standing Committee and was therefore a sponsor for the statements in the Conference Bulletins, and we asked, "Is he willing in the closing days of his earthly ministry to lend his name and influence to further the power of that wicked, murderous, arrogant and usurpful system called the Roman Catholic Church, and for the union of apostate Christendom—the banding together of the sons of Adam who will be set in array against the Son of God at His coming?"

On May 13th, Mr. Pettingill, the Dean of the Philadelphia School of the Bible, wrote us:

I called Dr. Scofield's attention to your protest concerning the South American Missionary Conference, and he replied in substance as follows: "George Fisher is right about that matter, and I am going to write to him and tell him so. I am waiting, however, for a reply to a letter already written to Mr. Speer on the subject."

We received no word from Mr. Scofield, but on returning from South America we found the following letter in Mr. Pettingill's December number of *Serving and Waiting*:

13 October, 1915.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
Presbyterian Building,
New York City.

MY DEAR DR. SPEER:

The plans for the proposed Congress on Missions in Latin America have now taken a scope that goes beyond my interest, and I feel constrained to ask that I be allowed to withdraw from connection therewith.

My interest in sending the Gospel of the grace of God to "Every creature" in Latin America is in no wise abated, but I do not believe it can be promoted through the practically indiscriminate fellowship proposed. The Gospel is a sword, not a salve.

For yourself and other of the brethren associated in the effort, I have warm personal regard.

With every best wish, I am

Yours sincerely,

C. I. SCOFIELD.

Dr. Scofield's *Central American Bulletin* for October had this also to say:

This continuation committee [of the Edinburgh Conference] has called some sort of a Missionary Congress in Panama for February next year, and another in Guatemala City. Our Secretary, Dr. C. I. Scofield, has been appointed as a member of the local committee, without knowing that it meant affiliation with Rome, as all documents now clearly indicate. A letter just at hand from Dr. Scofield on a sick bed, says he has resigned from the committee and will have nothing to do with the affair.

Regarding Mr. Scofield's connection with this proposed gathering and his separation, we submit that his letter and the statement in his paper are both entirely inadequate and unsatisfactory.

The Edinburgh Conference was held in June, 1910, and before the beginning of the meeting there had been a contention regarding the exclusion of Missions to Roman Catholic lands. In March, 1911, we published our "Drift of the Times" against it, which was widely circulated, and the Bible League of Great Britain had already lifted up its warning voice against this Conference. No Christian leader could therefore find any excuse for not knowing about its unsound and Romanized actions, and the statement that the Panama Conference "Should do for Latin America what the Edinburgh gathering did so worthily for the rest of the world," was sent out over the name of Mr. Scofield as one of the Managing Committee. We took the matter up fully in February, and before May 13th he had stated that we were right. Why then should he wait until October 13th, to resign and then so softly say that the Congress had *now* taken a scope that had gone beyond his interest?—By this very sentence, suggesting that the first work of the Committee was still approved by him, including the statement regarding the worthy acts of the Edinburgh Conference, acts that in reality were a curse to every Mission field and the Church of God. Why should he say that he was not interested in the present scope of the Congress? if not affirmatively, ought he not to have been negatively interested, for should not every Defender of the Gospel have a big interest in defeating the corrupting of the faith and the banding together of both friends and foes of the Gospel in a supposed service for God? Why could he not have plainly confessed his fault in having put his neck to such an unequal yoke for such an unholy purpose, and then given a brave testimony against the many and great evils that the Congress was planning to perform?

Brother Scofield, you have again entered into fellowship with the enemies of the Cross of Christ and you have lost another opportunity of bravely and earnestly contending for the faith once for all delivered unto the saints, and while you may in a good measure have saved your reputation with the Reli-

gious men of this day we believe that your actions have displeased the Lord.

The dark clouds of God's judgments are fast gathering over an apostate church and the world, and with Spurgeon we cry, "This is no time for the servants of Christ to be entering into fellowship with traitors." And holding to our hearts the Glorious Gospel which at any cost we desire to defend, we trample under our feet any and all of the GREAT COMPOSITES of man's depraved imaginations and ask the help of Almighty God as we—

SOUND THE ALARM!

"WHILE IT IS DAY."

"I must work the works of Him that sent Me, while it is Day: the Night cometh, when no man can work."

Earnestly and steadfastly our Savior continued on in His Great work until He could truly say, "It is finished." God grant that we may faithfully and happily take up our appointed tasks, humble though they may be, and finish *our* work.

We now plan to hold our special winter meetings beginning Thursday evening, Dec. 30th, and closing Sunday evening, Jan. 2nd, and a hearty invitation is extended to our brothers and sisters in Christ to meet with us; and as God supplies our need they will be freely cared for in our Mission Home.

The meetings will be held as follows: Thursday evening, 7:45 P. M.; Friday and Saturday, 10:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday 10:30 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and the closing service at 7:30 P. M. After the regular meeting on Friday evening there will be a watch-night prayer service until the coming in of the new year.

Mr. Geo. C. Reed, of Morocco, will be with us, perhaps for the last time. Our old friend Mrs. Gould is coming down from Nebraska, and we still hope that Mr. and Mrs. Redfern of Michigan may be present.

This old world is reeling and groaning in her sin and misery, but the Coming of the King from Heaven hastens on. Let us watch and be sober.

BIBLE CLASS OUTLINES.

Studies in Ephesians 2.

LESSON No. 690.

The Christian's Former State.

1. Dead in trespasses and sins, vs. 1; John 5:25.
2. Governed by worldly principles, vs. 2; 1 John 2:15, 16.
3. Controlled by Satan—the prince of the power of the air, vs. 2; 2 Cor. 4:3, 4.
4. Self-pleasing, vs. 3; Rom. 8:5-8; Isa. 53:6.

5. Children of wrath, vs. 3; Rom. 1:18.
6. Gentiles, vs. 11; Eph. 4:17-19.

The Gentiles turned their backs upon God, Rom. 1:21,28-32, after which He called Abraham and made a covenant with him and his seed.

7. Uncircumcised, vs. 11; Rom. 4:11; 2:25. Circumcision was the seal of righteousness received by faith, and a symbol of separation to God.

8. Without Christ, vs. 12.

To be without Christ, means: To be without life; 1 John 5:12; unable to approach God, John 14:6; without a sin-bearer, Acts 4:12; 1 Pet. 2:24.

9. Aliens, vs. 12; Psa. 9:17.

10. Strangers from the covenant,—no relationship with God, vs. 12; Luke 13:27,28.

11. Without hope, vs. 12.

This world is the horizon of the worldly man's hope.

"My short and happy day is done,
The long and dreary night comes on,
And at my door the pale horse stands,
To carry me to unknown lands."

This wrote one of the world's great diplomats and authors. Compare the hope of the Christian, 2 Cor. 4:16,17; 5:1.

12. Without God in the world, vs. 12; Psa. 10:4.

13. Far off, vs. 13.

The separation will be eternal, apart from Christ, Rev. 22:15.

LESSON No. 691.

Salvation.

I. God's part.

1. He is rich in mercy, vs. 4; Psa. 145:8.

Mercy, is kindness or compassion to the suffering or condemned.—*Webster*.

2. He is exceedingly rich in grace, vs. 7.

Grace, is spontaneous favor to the guilty and undeserving.—*Webster*.

3. He has great love for us, vs. 4.

The measure of His love is the measure of His giving, as seen in John 3:16.

4. He is life-giving, vs. 5; John 1:4.

II. Man's part.

1. He must realize that he is helpless—dead, vs. 1.

2. He must trust—put faith—in another's character and work, vs. 8; Chap. 1:12.

3. He must receive eternal life as a gift, vs. 8; Rom. 6:23; Luke 18:17.

Notice that it is not said that the sinner is "helped," for the Bible describes him as helpless, in extremity, needing to be saved. Matt. 14:30; 8:23-27; Luke 18:13.

NOTE.—Salvation means: To deliver from—

1. The penalty of sin, Eph. 1:7.
2. The ruin sin has wrought in our moral nature, Tit. 3:3-6.
3. The power of death, John 6:40; 1 Cor. 15:51-55.

LESSON No. 692.

The Christian's Present State.

1. Alive, quickened, vs. 5; Col. 2:13; Luke 15:24.

2. Created unto good works, vs. 10; 2 Cor. 5:14,15; Rom. 6:4,10,11.

3. Made nigh to Christ, vs. 13,6; Rom. 8:35-39; John 15:4,5.

4. Having access to God, vs. 18; Heb. 10:19-22; 4:15,16.

5. Citizens of the heavenly kingdom, vs. 19; Phil. 3:20.

6. Members of God's family, vs. 19; John 1:12; Rom. 8:16,17.

7. Habitations of God, vs. 22; 1 Cor. 6:19,20; 2 Cor. 6:16-18.

LESSON No. 693.

Missionary Lesson.

THE GOSPEL AT EPHESUS.

I. The field.

1. It was the center of idolatry in Asia, Acts 19:27.

2. Idol worship was supported by influential men, as a patriotic principle, reinforced by covetousness, Acts 19:25,27.

3. The people were easily incited to violence, Acts 19:28,29.

4. There was much superstition, Acts 19:13,19.

ii. The means used.

1. Bold, diligent, faithful preaching of the Word, Acts 19:8,10; 20:20,21.

2. Wholehearted devotion, Acts 20:33-35.

3. Self-denying humility, Acts 20:19.

4. Warm love, Acts 20:31.

III. The result.

1. Men confessed their sins, and turned from them, Acts 19:18,19.

2. The Word of God prevailed, Acts 19:20.

3. An earnest church was raised up, Rev. 2:1-7.

TWO GOOD VOLUMES.

First: That celebrated work in defense of the Inspiration and Authority of the Holy Scriptures, "Theopneustia," by L. Gausson, D. D., of Geneva, Switzerland. No other edition of this book has as large clear type as the one we offer, and none is sold at a lower price.

"THEOPNEUSTIA," Cloth, Postpaid, 55 cents; 2 copies for \$1.00.

Second: "Breakers! Methodism Adrift," by L. W. Munhall, D. D., in which is pointed out in a most incisive manner the sad departure from the true Faith, and the lamentable failures of the great Methodist denomination.

"BREAKERS! METHODISM ADRIFT," Cloth, Postpaid, \$1.00.

GOSPEL UNION PUBLISHING CO.,
EUCLID & 7TH ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

HAS YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRED?

If so, when you renew it for 1916, why not send us \$1.00 and receive THE GOSPEL MESSAGE, and also a copy of that excellent work "Theopneustia" Postpaid?

GOSPEL UNION PUBLISHING CO.,
EUCLID & 7TH ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Gospel · Missionary · Union.

INCORPORATED -- CADLE ADDRESS, "ELZAPHAN," KANSAS CITY.
HOME TELEPHONE: EAST 1199.

GENERAL OFFICE

ABILENE, KS., ADDRESS,
REILLY BUILDING.KANSAS CITY, MO., U. S. A.
EUCLID & SEVENTH ST.NEW YORK ADDRESS,
1621 BROADWAY.

"To give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death."—LUKE 1:79.

THE DOCTRINE:

We believe in one God, who is revealed in Scripture as subsisting in three equal persons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; in the verbal inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as originally given; in the substitutional atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ; in salvation only by faith in Him; in the eternal punishment of the unsaved; and in the personal and premillennial coming of our Lord.

THE SERVICE:

MISSIONS AMONG THE HEATHEN:—Morocco; Ecuador; Navajo Indians, Arizona: GOSPEL WORK IN THE WESTERN STATES. THE BIBLE INSTITUTE, Kansas City, Mo., offers instruction in the Bible, experience in City Mission work, preparation for work among the Heathen. Students are received without reference to financial condition, but it is hoped that in answer to prayer all may have a part in supplying the needs of the Home.

THE GOSPEL UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, ISSUES: THE GOSPEL MESSAGE—monthly—Gospel and Missionary tracts.

No collections are taken, and no appeals are made for money. Economy is practiced. No debts are incurred. All the laborers engage in the work without promise of financial support, and must have their expectation from God.

Offerings Received at the General Office, Kansas City, Mo., During the Month of Nov., 1915.

Receipt numbers followed by "d" denote offerings reported by our Missionaries and State and Local Workers in the Homeland as having been received direct from contributors.

—Contributions should be forwarded to the President, Geo. S. Fisher.—

MOROCCO MISSION, AND SUDAN BRANCH.			Date.	Rec. No.	Amt.	which are entered with the funds of the particular Mission visited.			GOSPEL AND MISSIONARY BOOKS AND TRACTS.			
			Nov. 30—4120	.....	\$ 2 50						
Date.	Rec. No.	Amt.		4124	10 00	Date.	Rec. No.	Amt.	Date.	Rec. No.	Amt.	
Nov. 10—4055 d	.....	\$ 4 00		4125	6 53	Nov. 10—4078	.....	\$ 3 00	Nov. 2—4051	.....	\$ 0 25
4056 d	.....	11 00		4126	20	12—4087	.....	1 00	3—4052	.....	30
4057 d	.....	9 00		4127	4 00	15—4090	.....	10	4—4053	.....	30
4082	.....	25 00		4128	3 00	22—4105	.....	20 00	4—4056	.....	25
12—4086	.....	2 50		4130	4 00	30—4128	.....	1 00	5—4057	.....	25
13—4088	.....	10 00		4132	1 93				5—4058	.....	2 50
29—4113	.....	10 10		4133	10				6—4059	.....	1 00
30—4116 d	.....	1 99		4134	38				4060	.....	4 00
4122	.....	6 00		4135	38	Total	.....	\$ 27 15	4061	.....	50
4123	.....	20 45		4136	13 46	STATE AND LOCAL WORKERS — HOMELAND.			4062	.....	50
Total	\$ 100 04		Total	\$ 317 78	Date.	Rec. No.	Amt.	9—4063	40
ECUADOR MISSION, AND COLOMBIA BRANCH.			NAVAJO MISSION.						12—4083	.....	50
Date.	Rec. No.	Amt.	Date.	Rec. No.	Amt.				4084	.....	28
Nov. 3—4054	.....	\$ 1 00	Nov. 10—4076 d	.....	\$ 10 00	Date.	Rec. No.	Amt.	4085	.....	1 00
4055	.....	1 00	15—4091	.....	47 95	Nov. 10—4080 d	.....	\$ 6 75	13—4089	.....	50
5—4058	.....	2 50	30—4092	.....	5 00	4081 d	.....	11 75	16—4093	.....	25
6—4061	.....	4 50	4121	.....	10 00	15—4092	.....	5 00	18—4094	.....	1 00
9—4064	.....	5 00	4131	.....	5 00	22—4102 d	.....	44 25	19—4095	.....	1 00
10—4068 d	.....	11 00	Total	.....	\$ 79 54	4106	.....	15 00	20—4096	.....	4 00
4069 d	.....	25 00	OTHER SOCIETIES.			Total	.....	\$ 82 75	4097	.....	1 00
4070 d	.....	50	Date.	Rec. No.	Amt.	THE BIBLE INSTITUTE.			4098	.....	50
4071 d	.....	50	Nov. 10—4078	.....	\$ 2 00	Date.	Rec. No.	Amt.	22—4099	.....	50
4072 d	.....	1 00	13—4088	.....	5 00	Nov. 10—4079	.....	17	4100	.....	50
4073 d	.....	2 50	Nov. 30—4117	.....	\$ 5 82	22—4101	.....	10	4106	.....	15 00
4074 d	.....	2 00	GENERAL FUND.			4103	.....	10	23—4107	.....	50
4075 d	.....	4 98	For office expenses, personal			4104	.....	50	24—4108	.....	1 50
4082	.....	125 00	needs and general traveling ex-			4105	.....	50	29—4114	.....	1 00
13—4088	.....	10 00	penses of officers of the General			24—4110	.....	1 50	4115	.....	1 00
24—4112	.....	49 82	Council—aside from expenses in			4111	.....	1 00	30—4118	.....	28
29—4113	.....	15 00	connection with visiting our Mis-			Total	.....	\$ 10 87	Total	.....	\$ 37 41
30—4119	.....	10 00	sions among the unevangelized.								

FORM OF BEQUEST—I give and bequeath to the Gospel Missionary Union, incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas, _____ Dollars, and I direct that the release of the President, or the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, for the time being, of the said Society, shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors in the premises.

In case specific real or personal estate is devised, the following should be used:

FORM OF DEVISE—I give and devise to the Gospel Missionary Union, incorporated under the laws of the state of Kansas, the following described property, to wit: _____, with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the use, benefit and behalf of the said Society forever.

All wills should be witnessed by two persons, who state over their signature that they saw the maker sign the paper which he acknowledged to be his last will and testament, and that they have signed it as witnesses at his request, and in his presence and in the presence of each other.

"For we know Him that hath said, Vengeance belongeth unto Me, I will recompense, saith the Lord. And again, The Lord shall judge His people. It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God."

"What we do to-day is right," observed one of the speakers. "It is Scriptural." "When Joseph died in the land of Egypt, he said to his brothers, when he promised they should return unto the land of their fathers, 'And ye shall carry up my bones from hence.' So we bring the ashes of this noble woman to lay here beside the one she labored with, and shared burdens with through the long hours of discouragement as she worked nobly by his side. It is fitting to honor them, for they brought the Gospel. They taught us peace. We lay away to-day all that is mortal of this noble woman beside her husband, to rise with him on the Resurrection morn, beside these hills, beside these skies, where their work was done."

To the memory of the Whitmans, several splendid memorials have been effected. One is on the facade of the Witherspoon Building, in Philadelphia. This is a statue of a fur-clad pioneer and herald of the cross, his hand resting upon a wagon-wheel. A fine stucco reproduction of this was presented to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, in Portland, Oregon, in 1905, by the citizens of Walla Walla. In 1907, a splendid monument was dedicated to Marcus Whitman by the Presbyterians of the Northwest; a beautiful granite shaft on a hill-top overlooking the old mission site and the scene of the massacre. If Whitman has been remembered with honors, and his equally worthy companion neglected, it is because the cruel death of the Whitmans brought them into nation-wide prominence.

They were mourned as martyrs while their fellow-laborers toiled on in patient faithfulness. Whitman's service, too, was largely a political one; a service to the whole nation, rather than to the Presbyterian Church, for his missionary work did not survive the Cayuse war, but he was instrumental in saving the whole Northwest, and many claim the whole Pacific Coast, to the Union.*

THE SPALDING MEMORIAL

On the other hand, the work of the Spaldings has endured and developed wonderfully. It was a work primarily for the Church and indirectly for the nation. The debt of the Presbyterian Church to these devoted pioneers is beyond calculation. It now remains for a grateful Church to perform a long neglected duty by erecting a Spalding memorial above the resting place of these Presbyterian patriots, from whose seed-sowing we are garnering golden sheaves for the Lord of the Harvest, and from whose foundation-laying a mighty empire has risen.

You have already been told that this story has never been recited with the present object in view. The Spalding Memorial Committee, representing the Northwest Synods, has been assigned the sacred task of raising the funds necessary for this memorial; and is counting on the co-operation of all loyal Presbyterians to whom these greetings may come. We are authorized to ask pastors and Sabbath-school superintendents to present these facts to old and young, giving congregations and Bible-schools an opportunity to contribute to this fund. To erect as fine a monument as that dedicated to Whitman will cost in the neighborhood of \$2,500. What this committee

is able to do, depends upon the loyalty and liberality of Presbyterians.

Some \$350 is already on hand, but the very hard financial conditions throughout the country and especially in the West, where the work is so largely new and dependent upon the Home Mission Board, has made the task of raising this fund a discouraging one.

Pastors, by bringing to their people the story of the life and labors of the Spaldings, and by giving them the opportunity to share in this memorial, will not only be helping to discharge an obligation long neglected by the Presbyterian Church, but also instructing their hearers and stimulating in them home missionary interest and zeal.

Members of this committee are: Rev. J. M. Cornelison, Pendleton, Oregon, for the Synod of Oregon; Rev. McLain W. Davis, Boise, Idaho, for the Synod of Idaho; Rev. George Edwards, Great Falls, Montana, for the Synod of Montana; Rev. G. W. Martin, D.D., Manti, Utah, for the Synod of Utah; and, in the Synod of Washington, Rev. J. A. Laurie, D.D., chairman of the Central Committee, Wenatchee, Washington, and Rev. E. A. Walker, D.D., treasurer of the fund, Kettle Falls, Washington.

The committee to whom this labor of love has been entrusted invites the co-operation of every reader of this story. We are counting upon your doing your part and earnestly request that you do it now.

Send your individual gifts or the contributions resulting from your representation of the matter to congregation or Bible-school, to the member of the committee representing your Synod, or if you have no such representative, send direct to Rev. E. A. Walker, D.D., Stated Clerk of the Synod of Washington, and treasurer of the fund, at Kettle Falls, Washington.

Robert Burns

By Rev. Alexander Allison, D.D.



LAST Tuesday, January 25, was the one hundred and fifty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns. Scotchmen, throughout the world, convened on this occasion to give social expression to the event. Nor is this public recognition confined to Caledonia's sons. In every land, where the light of civilization is refulgent, the admirers of the Ayrshire Bard abound. Burns was, indeed, "The Poet of Humanity." He expressed in the voice of poetry and song what others think and feel. Love, "The greatest thing in the world," as Henry Drummond expresses it, was given its tenderest touches, humanly speaking, by the skillful stringing of the poet's lyre. Burns was certainly a genius. His Muse dealt generously in the distribution of her gifts. Poetry flowed from his pen as freely as yon mountain stream, whose cooling fluid refreshes the weary and thirsty traveler in the height of summer. He possessed in immeasurable quantity that art of giving happiness to men and women in every walk of life; and of every age. But, his own existence was sadly deficient in such high experience. His earthly pilgrimage, all too brief, was shadowed with cares and anxieties, which his contemporaries failed to realize. It was not until after his

* See Chapter 8, "How Marcus Whitman Saved Oregon," by O. W. Nixon.

death, that students of literature began to truly discover the brightness of the luminary which the ruthless hand of dissolution had extinguished.

It is but natural that diversity of opinion should obtain in reference to his gifts. His effusions are of every kind. The major and minor keys are peculiar to his tones. To-day, he is on the mountain top, inhaling as well as exhaling the glories of his exalted environment; to-morrow, behold him as he languishes in the valley, conscious of miasmatic surroundings. With Burns, we sing the songs of jubilant delight; with Burns, we chant the sober notes of "The Miserere." We are grateful for the works he has left behind him. They are many and great. The world will never become weary of perusal. He is one of the rare ones on whom the eulogies of humanity are augmented with the passing of the years. But, the world has never realized, and never will be able to estimate, the loss that was sustained in his early departure from the scenes of time. He died at thirty-seven years of age. Not even the most careful and critical analysis of his poems and songs may justly calculate that which was in him. The latent, we thoroughly believe, was beyond all computation, greater than that which evolved. We may fondly imagine the countless volumes of poetry and song, much of it higher, perhaps, than that which he actually produced, which might to-day grace the shelves of our libraries, but for his youthful demise. Nor were his prose writings inferior to his poetical. Any one who has perused his "Letters to Clarinda," for example, will heartily accept this view. His was a facile pen. The art of letter-writing has exalted manifestation in his epistolary correspondence. In a large sense, it is to-day, as the late Wendell Phillips might have expressed it, "one of 'The Lost Arts.'" He who would become familiar with well rounded sentences, choice and elegant forms of epigrammatic expression, and, withal, the utterance of dignified and graceful statement, had well read, under the spell of unprejudiced study, the hundreds of specimens of his personal correspondence, which have been so fully and freely published by his numerous biographers.

Poor Burns! What shall we say of his infelicities? We have to acknowledge that his departures were, at times, scarcely less than seriously grievous.

But, in this connection we have to accept his own dictum, "To err is human." Not one may aver, "I am innocent." As the Scripture expresses it, "All have sinned, and come short." The difference between us is but a question of degree; some more, some less; all *minus*. No one is normal. Burns lived at a time when Bacchanalian customs were the rule, and not the exception. Were he with us now, he would find it entirely different. It is pathetic to read his avowed desire and pledges to resist. But, resistance was not in harmony with the public sentiment of his day. The man who then was brave enough to "turn down his glass," was looked upon askance. His mental balance was immediately called in question. In the middle of the eighteenth century, and for a period considerably later, it was not deemed vulgar, unrefined, or ungentlemanly for a man to retire to rest, under the influence of "John Barleycorn," as frequently as every night in the week. Burns did, at times, struggle to overcome. In one of

his letters he informs us, "I have not tasted a drop for over six months." We should rejoice that we are not tempted in our day as was this "Child of Song" in his. Public sentiment is as helpful to-day, to the one who would say, "No, thank you," as in Burns' time it was the opposite. Robert Burns was of the truly American spirit. It was during our Revolutionary conflict that he gave expression to his sympathy in the production of his poem, "A man's a man, for a' that."

Students of Burns' writings seem to agree that the struggle for our national independence inspired his Muse on that occasion. He was ever large in his patriotic sensations. What Scotchman is unmoved as he sings, or even listens to, the rendition of "Scots wha ha'e wi' Wallace bled"?

But, the grandest thing he ever wrote was "The Cottar's Saturday Night." That poem alone, had he written nothing else, would, we believe, have immortalized him. It is in a class all by itself. It is truly "*sui generis*!" No grander tribute to the Christian religion, no higher eulogy on the home where piety rules supreme, and "Let us worship God" is the shibboleth of the household; no loftier or nobler picture of the virtuous surroundings of the domestic circle, where Jesus Christ, as a personal Saviour, is the choice of every heart, has ever been penned by mortal hand.

Like "The Doctor of the Old School," by Ian MacLaren, it finds a responsive chord in every civilized clime. Surely we shall find it impossible to refrain from expressing ourselves in reference to the "Ploughman Poet," as we contemplate the splendors of his gifted soul, "Robert Burns! with all thy faults, we love thee still."

The Panama Congress as a Brazilian Sees It

NO one has a deeper interest in the Congress on Mission Work in Latin America than the Protestant Christians in those lands. They are anxious to see it succeed, and their views as to how it should be conducted should carry weight. One of the leaders of the Presbyterian Church in Brazil is Rev. E. C. Pereira, pastor of the First church in Sao Paulo, and editor of *O Estandarte*. We give below a translation of an editorial which appeared in a recent issue of his paper.

"At the time of the Reformation, the reformers were compelled to face the intricate problem of their theoretical relations with the Roman Church. We say *theoretical*, because the *practical* relations Rome had taken upon herself to establish. The same problem presents itself to our consciences. Is the Roman Church Christian, or is it not Christian? Should we consider her sacraments valid? Should she be wiped from the map of Christendom? Have her great errors completely destroyed her Christian character? These are pertinent questions, in view of the important problem which arises anew in a special way in connection with the evangelical movement in Latin America.

"It is for us, too, perhaps, more a theoretical than a practical question, but it is highly important that the theory should accord with the practice, and so give harmonious and methodical direction to the missionary forces which are combined in this great undertaking. The evangelical Churches have already considered the



pagan world in their great missionary conventions; Romanism is to be considered in the Panama Congress. The Missionary Conference in Edinburgh, in 1910, refused to admit delegates from Latin America, because the purpose was to consider lands immersed in paganism. This might appear to be an indirect disapproval of evangelical missions in Latin America, and therefore in all Roman Catholic lands. This was all the more noticeable from the fact that this course was in part resolved upon because of the presence of representatives of the High Church party of the Anglican Church. The ruling of the authorities of the Edinburgh Conference, as was natural, was resented by the missionaries in the *Neglected Continent*, and by their friends, and a result of this attitude is the great Panama Congress, promoted by the Protestants of North America, and supported by many Europeans.

"The historical antecedents and the size of this movement, which for this reason has taken on a certain official character, lays upon Protestants the moral obligation of facing formally this great problem and of defining frankly and loyally their attitude toward the Roman Church, which for centuries has held, and still holds, the field. We expect the Congress to do this in a dignified way. It should be recognized, however, that there are theoretical difficulties and embarrassments to be faced by Protestants in the solution of the problem. These difficulties arise from the dubious and cameleon-like attitude of Rome toward the Gospel of Christ. Romanism contains two opposing elements—the Christian and the pagan. Both co-exist in an absurd union and weigh one against the other. Between the opposites it is exceedingly hard to draw a logical line of procedure. When two forces diverge the resultant can be found, but when they are directly opposite, they either annihil each other or one is overcome. It is impossible to combine them.

"The problem is not only difficult, it is also dangerous. The pagan element in the Roman system is so manifest to Latin American Protestants, that they are led to combat it with all their might, but the Protestants of Saxon lands, looking more at the Christian element in the system, take a far different view. This difference of opinion over this wide area of the missionary activity of Protestants may give rise to serious difficulties. Let us, then, consider calmly, charitably and justly the attitude we should take toward the Roman Church.

"We cannot deny that there is a Christian element in Roman Catholic theology. That Church holds to the inspiration of the Bible, the doctrine of the Trinity, the incarnation of the Word. She believes in redemption by the death of Christ, in the work of the Spirit, in the final judgment and in the life eternal. She is therefore not only historically, but doctrinally, Christian. In the wide conception of the Church, or kingdom of heaven, which is given in the parables of the Sower, of the Tares and of the Net, she is not the Church, of course, but a part of the Christian Church—a great fragment of the Catholic Church. We cannot deny that with the Greek and Protestant Churches she is an integral part of Christendom.

"Conceding all this in the interests of truth and justice, it is equally plain that a pagan and Jewish element is incorporated in the creed and practice of the Roman Church. Here among us this element shows itself in her idolatrous, formal and gaudy worship, in processions in which her idols are carried, in pilgrimages to her miracle-working images, in the mechanical absolution of sins by the priest, in the material eating of Christ, in the idolatrous worship of the saints and of the Virgin Mary, whom it proclaims 'immaculate, co-redemptress, the life, the sweetness, and the hope of the fallen children of Eve.' Besides, the enforced celibacy of the clergy, the papal autocracy, the clericalism which holds and monopolizes the gifts of God, auricular confession, purgatory, indulgences, superstitions—paralyze society and crush the people.

"In Latin America, where the anti-Christian element predominates in the religious life of the people, she shows herself to be a baptized paganism, a Christianity without Christ, an open Mariolatry, for the Virgin Mary draws to herself the affection and confidence of her devotees and becomes, in the words of Pelletan, the fourth and the most influential Person of the Trinity.

"In the moral and religious life of the people, the influence of Rome is wholly evil. Four centuries of her exclusive domination have made Latin America the great proof of this assertion. As the machine takes the place of the operative and makes the work easy, so Rome has invented an automatic machine, which takes the place of conscience, and makes salvation easy, even for the immoral. Besides being a deadly poison in the springs of character, by her paralyzation of the moral conscience, Rome tries to rule through her political and domineering clericalism. Her nature, which is essentially political and usurping, gives rise in Latin countries to the perpetual opposition of all the liberal elements, and to frequent social agitation on the part of the people who will not submit to be strangled by the papal theocracy. It is clear, then, that in spite of the precious truths for which it stands, Romanism is the great apostasy from Christendom.

"In view of the manifest dual character of the Roman Church, it is plain that the Protestants at Panama, in order to set forth loyally their attitude toward that Church in South America, should recognize the two antagonistic elements of which she is composed, and declare that they can only stand with her in what is Christian and must repel what is pagan.

"It is a dangerous thing for Protestants to study Romanism as a whole, and try to set forth in a few words their attitude towards it. It is right that we treat the Roman Church charitably, nor should we be niggardly of our praise when she deserves it. Loyalty, however, and even justice and the interests of Latin America, demand that we denounce with clearness and Christian frankness her grave errors which in the life of the people weaken and annul the great truths which stand in her creed. It is in the name of these great truths, neutralized and paralyzed by grave errors, that the Panama Congress meets. Anxiously and prayerfully we await the attitude of the Protestant forces toward the dominant Church in Latin America, for we believe that solemn, firm, loyal, and charitable declaration coming from such a gathering will have a wide and deep moral effect, full of force and prestige, on the destinies of the Gospel among the South American nations."

A Bruised Reed

A woman who was for years a resident of Palestine, in speaking of the shepherds of that country, told of the pipes upon which they played—a simple instrument fashioned from a reed. In the carrying or using of these they are easily bruised, so that their music is marred.

"May there not be a reference to these pipes where we are told that Christ will not break the bruised reed?" she asked. "The shepherd could so easily throw aside that which had been crushed, and supply himself with another—the reeds are many and common—but if he has grown attached to his little instrument, he may put in a new piece, restore the tone, and keep his old companions still."

The thought, at least, is beautiful and true. There are so many hearts bruised by sorrow, by sin, by unbelief, until all the music grows mute, and the notes of praise they raised in earlier years die into silence. But the Master is pitiful and patient. Not for all the music of angelic choirs will he cast away one of these bruised reeds as worthless, but with infinite tenderness he heals and restores, until the melody of love and thanksgiving arises once more.—*Author Unknown.*

SABBATH SCHOOL LESSON

February 13, 1916

BY DAVID S. KENNEDY

Phil. 2: 1-11

Humbled and Exalted

THE Philippians were particularly dear to the Apostle Paul. In the introduction of the Epistle, he commends them for their loyalty to him and for their fidelity to the Gospel, both in adversity and in prosperity. He therefore is tenderly concerned for their highest spiritual development, and their growth in the joy, strength and service of believers. In this passage he exhorts them to high Christian living.

1. *The Grounds for Christian Living.* He names three: Consolation in Christ, comfort of love, fellowship of the Spirit, and "bowels" or compassion and mercy. The word bowels is a figure for compassion. He argues that if they would have any of these rich experiences which he has named, there will be required a proper cultivation of Christian living. The knowledge of the truth is necessary to Christian living. So long as man is made in the image of God, he is a rational human being, and knowledge is necessary to his welfare and growth. But knowledge is not all. This knowledge needs to be carried out into life. Saints need to grow not only in knowledge, but also in the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. There have ever been two temptations before Christians, either to ignore knowledge or neglect life. Both these evils are ruinous. Paul is ever instructing men in the knowledge of the Son of God. And in these first verses he declares that Christians living grows out of, and is necessary to, the higher Christian experiences of consolation in Christ, comfort of love, fellowship in the Spirit, and compassion.

2. *The Particulars of Christian Living.* First of all, the Apostle mentions unity. This requires agreement in the general view of things. It implies communion in truth. Paul never regards truth as a matter of indifference. This is one of the weaknesses of some modern Christians. They find difficulty in discovering the truth on some question, and, becoming discouraged, they say it is not important to know the truth. This goes on until the whole truth is regarded as a matter of indifference, and Christianity is reduced to conduct, spirit and purpose; all of which are good, but all of which, without truth, are vain. Paul always desired the believers to know the truth, and thus have the same mind. He uses this word *mind* in two places in this verse. The first more general than the second; otherwise they mean the same thing. He would have the unity carried on not only in like thinking, but in like love. The love here does not refer to tastes or likes, but to that grace which comes into the soul from God. It therefore does not spring out of the individuality, but from God, and therefore has the same objects. Again, he exhorts to humility. He warns against that glorying in self, which is vain and puffed up. He argues lowliness of mind, which, while it appreciates the gifts and opportunities which God has given to self, also appreciates those of another, even to a greater degree, because one does not know the weakness and failures of another as he does his own.

The third particular is enlarged vision. Through our own consciousness, we are tempted to fasten atten-

tion on self. We so feel our own weakness and our own strength, our own possessions, and our own needs, that we become self-centered. Our eyes turn inward, or they ever look at objects nearby. The Apostle urges us to look farther away and see the things of others. If we do this, it will rest our eyes, and when we look close again, we shall see things more as they are. Our giving will not appear so large, our possessions larger, our good things not so small, and our evil things smaller.

3. *The Example.* Jesus is the Example in which all these were exemplified. We are to seek the mind that was in him. He was God, and he counted it no robbery to be equal with God. Yet he humbled himself and became man. He took upon him man's nature; therefore, was like-minded with man, had the same temptations, and he thought not of himself, but of us. Not of man alone, but of God, and so forgot himself and so thought of God and man, that he was obedient unto death. It is very essential in this lesson to take Christ alone as our Example. To lift our eyes from self and other men and look away from ourselves to the Lord Christ. In him we shall see perfectly lived out all that Paul here exhorts, and this comes to us not only as an example to imitate, but more especially as a power to enable us to fulfill the instruction and to render obedience. This appeal to the example and character of Christ is one of the effective motives set before the Christian.

4. *The Hope of the Christian Life.* Our Lord Jesus, who is our Example, went through many trials, sufferings and bitter experiences, but he has now been exalted at the right hand of God. He has a name that is above every name, and at this name of Jesus every knee should bow; of things in heaven and things in earth, and things under the earth. So, too, we, if faithful, seeking the same mind and following the same purpose, shall also experience a glorious victory. This will not be simply through our proper development, but by the direct power of God, who exalts us, and this power of God becomes a guarantee against our own weakness and failure. Our final victory does not depend upon our efforts, but upon the power of God. The power and honor is of God. The effort and blessing is ours.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich."—II Cor. 8: 9.

CATECHISM.—Q. 57. Which is the fourth commandment?

A. The fourth commandment is, Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore, the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.

RECEIVED

DEC 30 1915

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION IN LATIN AMERICA

Representing the Missionary Agencies at Work in
the West Indies, Mexico, Central
and South America.

Mr. Speer.

ROBERT E. SPEER, Chairman
WILLIAM F. OLDHAM, Vice-Chairman
L. C. BARNES, Recording Secretary
S. G. INMAN, Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
Room 1901
25 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

* * * * *

Committee on Arrangements for
the Panama Congress

November 12, 1915.

Wm. F. Oldham, Chairman
S. G. Inman, Secretary
L. C. Barnes

Arthur J. Brown
Frank L. Brown
Wm. I. Haven

Dear friend:-

Harry Wade Hicks
Charles D. Hurrey
Arthur S. Lloyd
John R. Mott
E. E. Olcott
Delavan L. Pierson
Charles L. Thompson
Fennell P. Turner

Thinking that the two letters copied
below, sent to individuals, might be of interest
to a large number of missionaries in Latin America,
we are sending you copies of them. You understand,
of course, that these are private communications,
not for publication. We trust that they will be of
interest and help you to see somewhat the mind of
the Committee on Arrangements.

Very truly yours,

THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. H. E. Ewing,
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dear Mr. Ewing:-

We are sorry to learn of the differences in some of the Local
Committee, coming from what we feel sure are misunderstandings of the actions
of the New York Committee regarding its attitude toward the Roman Catholic
Church. Let me assure you that there is not the slightest intention of com-
promising the missionaries on the field in any way, or attempting to suppress
free discussion. How could the Committee, composed mostly of the Secretaries
of the very Boards which are sustaining the missionaries in Latin America, do
this?

It is rather strange that just as I have finished answering an at-
tack on the Congress which accuses it of being nothing but an onslaught on
the Roman Catholic Church, we learn that some of the missionaries feel that
the Congress is shaping all of its actions in such a way as to favor that
Church.

In avoiding either of these extremes, our Committee is following
the advice of many of the best known leaders of the evangelical churches in
the United States and Europe and that of the large majority of the mission-
aries in Latin America whose mind has been made known to us. I believe if
you understood our position thoroughly you would feel, too, that it is the

one that in the long run count for most in the evangelization of Latin America.

May I write you from a personal standpoint, inasmuch as we are fellow-missionaries and I have looked at the movement since becoming its Secretary not from the viewpoint of the people at home, but from that of the field. I felt in the very beginning that one of the most important things would be to assure a cordial cooperation with the people for whom the Congress was being held. We may expect to do very little if the Latin-Americans think that we are trying to impose upon them opinions and ideas of North America and that the Congress is a kind of religious Monroe Doctrine. I suggested at the first that it would be better to call it a Conference on Christian Work, especially since some of the native churches, which are not connected with any board, would be in the movement. The secretaries here, however, thought that as it was a conference for which the missionary boards were responsible the word "missionary" should be included.

Several months afterwards when we began to get correspondence from the field, a number of missionaries expressed the same idea that I had in the beginning, and a formal letter was sent from those on the field requesting that we reconsider the name of the conference, leaving out the word "missionary," in order that the Latin-Americans would more largely cooperate. Before the final change we had correspondence with many other missionaries and Christian leaders. Almost all of these thought that the proposed change would be of the greatest advantage in gaining a more cordial sympathy of the Latin-Americans. Every Latin-American evangelical Christian, whom we could consult, favored strongly the change in name. I have never heard intimated in any of the discussions that the change of name had anything to do with what the Roman Catholic Church would or would not like. The request for the change came from the missionaries themselves, among them Mr. Ewald, of Buenos Aires, Dr. Browning, of Santiago, and Prof. Osuna, of Mexico.

For the same purpose of showing our desire to cooperate with the Latin-Americans, the resolution was adopted at the Caldwell meeting. My own interpretation of the resolution is that the Committee believes it best to take the same attitude in this public gathering as you or I would take in a pastoral call or a personal talk with the average Latin-American: we want to win to Christ--not beginning by attacking his customs and beliefs, but first showing our sympathy and then revealing the positive, attractive truth for Christ. The hundreds of missionaries in Latin America who follow the course continually in pastoral calls and sermons do not consider they are complementing Rome but that by this means they are doing the most to destroy her errors.

I have purposely discussed this resolution recently with many Latin-American evangelical Christians and they have all told me that they believed that it expressed the attitude that would guarantee the greatest success in the advancement of our work. It is more evident every day that the only way that the Congress, with all of its varied elements, can be kept together is by concentrating our time and strength on the study of such positive, practical problems as the development of self-supporting and self-propagating churches in the field; cooperation in evangelistic campaigns, the production of an adequate evangelical literature, etc.

If the Roman Catholic Church should be blotted out of Latin America would that mean that Latin America would be saved in the next century? In a trip of some 20,000 miles through the West Indies and South America last year, among all of the hundreds of men with whom I talked on

boats, trains, publicly and privately, I did not discover one man who wished to defend the Roman Catholic Church as found in Latin America. Señor Mendoza, editor of "El Abogado Cristiano," of Mexico, has just written me that he believes the Roman Catholic problem is not to be compared with some of the other important problems before the synodical church at the present time. The Congress is a meeting for conference and not for legislation. One's taking part in it does not imply at all that he agrees with the conclusions of a majority of the others participating. It means only that we are coming together, and as far as possible to cooperate with the advancement of the Gospel in Latin America. No one who comes to the Congress will be in any wise bound to any position. As our Latin-American friends say: "No hay compromiso ninguno."

As you read the proof sheets of Commission Reports you will see that facts have been frankly faced and no effort made to do other than work a way out of sin into salvation through Christ. When all of the criticisms from the field are sent in, the Reports will be made to represent the missionary body still further--that is the reason everything has been referred to the field before final action.

We are constantly asking the field for advice, and missionaries have been free in expressing opinions which, of course, have been varied. After weighing all sides, we have taken the course that seemed wisest and most fairly representative of the majority. There are conflicting opinions --we cannot make the Congress the organ of either side. The only way that we can have a Congress at all is by making it constructive rather than destructive; positive rather than negative; conciliatory rather than belligerent, and holding kindly but firmly to the middle course of brotherly consideration. As brethren we must trust one another and not be ^{in expressing} nasty judgments and taking action in such far-reaching matters which throw upon us the responsibility of deeply wronging the work we wish to help.

None of us had any idea of the tremendous problems involved when the Congress was proposed. These problems multiply daily. We have inevitably been forced to face not only the issues of our direct missionary work, but the profound ones involved in the whole relationship of Latin and Anglo-Saxon peoples. These increased difficulties seem increased opportunities only if we can so surrender ourselves to God that He will guide us where our human wisdom fails, and hold us together where our human differences would separate us. I enclose a prayer leaflet which may help you as it has others of us who more deeply realize the varied sides of our problem.

With best wishes,
Yours in His service,
(Sgd) S. C. Inman.

Rev. W. H. Tester,
Santiago, Chile.

Dear Brother:-

I write you as one of our representative missionaries in Latin America to put before you some of the difficulties which we face in attempting to call together the various Christian forces that are operating in Latin lands for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom, through the approaching Congress at Panama and the Regional Conferences that are to follow it.

We are, on the one hand, obliged to take notice of the fact that the feeling of our southern neighbors, of intense dislike of being in any way patronized by the United States, is very marked. Latin publicists of the first order, while wholly at variance with the political aspects of the Roman Catholic Church, would still resent any attitude on the part of the non-Catholic churches of North America to assume that they were called upon to denounce, or wholly disesteem the Roman Catholic Church of the Latin lands. Indeed, the anomaly is presented of bitterly anti-Catholic officials in some of the republics still being party to the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church as a state church, and nominally, at least, against any other form of the Christian religion being recognized at all.

Our inquiries directed to all manner of well-informed and high-placed men, both of North and South America, bring us this uniform answer, that without any reference to the Roman Catholic Church as an institution, the only hope of at all securing the regard of the educated men of the Latin lands will be by refraining from anything like manifest hostility to other religious programs than our own. With one consent, they advise constructive programs in which the teachings of evangelical religion will be set forth in their own native strength and scriptural fidelity, without arraigning the errors of others.

This attitude on the part of the publicists, wholly unrelated to Church affiliations of any kind, is strengthened by the presence in all churches at home of considerable bodies of people and those of the highest order in intelligence, social prestige and financial means, who believe that with all its errors the Roman Church in this land is helping to serve the public safety by supplying moral and religious motive to life amongst the great masses of our least developed citizenship. The often unspoken but real opposition of all these to any program of attack upon Romanism is a factor not to be disregarded. Again, in seeking to bring into anything like cooperation the whole range of our evangelical forces, some regard must be had for that influential body of fellow-Christians of the Protestant Episcopal Church who cherish the hope of a final union of all Christians, and for that reason are sensitively adverse to any impeachment of the Roman Church as such.

But beyond all these, and more important than all of them put together, is the persuasion in the minds of the Committee on Arrangements that the only method of real approach to any people is not by the indulgence of invective, or even arraignment of systems of religion that have become national religions, whatever their errors may be and however much the people themselves may be in the mood of criticisms—but rather to come with a positive statement of spiritual truth, accompanied by such fervor and earnestness of speech and such "unction from above," as would command attention and bring light. For it is the province of light always to dispel darkness. And men are most likely to be cleansed from error, not so much by being put on the defensive for error, as by becoming enamored of light and opening the doors of their minds and hearts to its in-shining.

Among the great stories that d' Aubigny tells in his "History of the Reformation," is how Peter Bilney, a humble student, won that arrogant priest, Bishop Latimer, by going to confession to him, and in his confession revealing to him the steps by which he had found ease of mind and salvation from sin, by simply believing in Jesus Christ. The proud prelate, who would have scorned the arguments of Bilney, was stricken to the heart by his positive testimony.

Now, my dear friends, the reason for my writing you is that you may

know the state of mind of the Committee on Arrangements, and it may be broadly said of the administrative officers of very nearly all the missionary forces of North America, in order that you may help us, both by your personal understanding of the situation and by your diffusing amongst your fellow-missionaries a spirit of prayerful interest in the approaching Panama Congress and some measure of sincere trust in us who, amidst difficult circumstances, are endeavoring to make this Congress count for the strengthening of your hands in the coming years.

Believe me, there will be no surrender of vital Christian truth, nor any apology for the straight evangelical positions, but there will be the utmost kindness of approach towards existing institutions, however much they may be in error and in need of re-birth.

We are trusting you as a man upon whom we may personally depend to be the promoter of peace and good will in this most difficult enterprise.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) William F. Oldham

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION IN LATIN AMERICA

REPRESENTING THE MISSIONARY AGENCIES AT WORK IN
THE WEST INDIES, MEXICO, CENTRAL
AND SOUTH AMERICA

ROBERT E. SPEER
Chairman
WILLIAM F. OLDHAM
Vice Chairman
L. C. BARNES
Recording Secretary
S. G. INMAN
Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
ROOM 806
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE PANAMA CONGRESS
WILLIAM F. OLDHAM, CHAIRMAN
S. G. INMAN, SECRETARY
L. C. BARNES
ARTHUR J. BROWN
FRANK L. BROWN
WILLIAM I. HEAVEN
HARRY WADE HICKS
CHARLES D. HURRELY
ARTHUR S. LLOYD
JOHN R. MOIT
E. E. OLCOTT
DELAVAN L. PIERSON
CHARLES L. THOMPSON
FENNELL P. TURNER

November 29, 1915.

To the Local Committees on Arrangements
for the Regional Conferences in South America.

Dear Friends:

You will recall the circular letter, entitled "Regional Conferences", which was sent out by the Committee on Arrangements of the Panama Congress in August and which outlined the general plans of the visiting Deputations. I have delayed writing you regarding the personnel of the Deputation which is to visit you as I have had some difficulty in completing the membership. All those whom we have invited are eager to go; but some, to their deep regret, are unable to accept, and others have had to work their way through various problems before they could see their way clear to state positively that they could make such a long and expensive trip at a busy season of the year. It now seems wise, without further postponement, to send you the information that I have been able to secure thus far, so that you may have some idea as to those who may come.

The probable membership of the Deputation as it now stands is as follows, the names being given in alphabetical order:

The Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., Chairman, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, New York.

Miss Carrie J. Carnahan, Corresponding Secretary of the Philadelphia Branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Charles J. Ewald, Traveling Secretary for South America of the Young Men's Christian Association, Buenos Aires.

The Rt. Rev. Lucien L. Kinsolving, D.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.

The Rt. Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, D.D., President of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.

President Charles T. Paul, D.D., of the College of Missions, Indianapolis

1

Miss Ruth Rouse, Traveling Secretary among Women Students for the World's Student Christian Federation, London.

A representative of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, New York - promised but name not yet certain.

A representative of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Nashville - promised but name not yet certain.

A representative of the American Bible Society, New York - promised but name not yet certain.

We have strongly urged the British Committee to send the Rev. J. H. Ritson, M.A., Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society; but we have not yet received a definite reply.

The following persons are expected to accompany the Deputation as visitors and corresponding members:

Mrs. Kinsolving.

Mrs. Paul.

The Rev. Thornton B. Penfield, Presbyterian, and

Mrs. Penfield.

Mrs. J. F. Keator, one of the Managers of the Philadelphia Branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Germantown, Pa.

There will probably be several other visitors as some other members of the Deputation may take their wives and two or three friends are considering the possibility of accompanying the party.

I shall send you more exact information at the earliest possible date, but this letter will acquaint you with the present prospects.

The Deputation will sail from Panama immediately after the Congress there, and will visit in the order named, Lima, Santiago, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro. The stay in each place will be approximately seven or eight days. The exact duration will be, of course, largely dependent upon steamship sailings, the schedules of which are not now obtainable. The Bureau of University Travel is making diligent inquiry regarding steamship schedules for the Regional Conferences. Meantime, we shall be grateful for any information on this subject which the Local Committees may be able to send.

I hardly know what to write at present about the question of entertainment. Some personal offers of hospitality have been already received from missionaries who desire to welcome to their homes members of the Deputation who belong to their respective communions. I am writing to the members of the Deputation to ascertain their wishes. There would be some advantages in having the whole Deputation at a single hotel. It may be, however, that some of the party would prefer private entertainment. As for myself, I must go to a hotel at any event, as I have learned from experience that I cannot combine the pleasures of private entertainment in families with the incessant strain of work and the irregularity of hours and meals that are necessarily involved in conferences of this kind.

We are looking forward to our visit with deep interest and with much prayer. We are eager to do everything in our power to strengthen the hands of the devoted workers on the field, and we confidently expect to obtain from you and your associates that additional information and inspiration which will enable us to serve you more efficiently after our return to the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Brown
u.

AJB/MM

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION IN LATIN AMERICA

REPRESENTING THE MISSIONARY AGENCIES AT WORK IN
THE WEST INDIES, MEXICO, CENTRAL
AND SOUTH AMERICA

ROBERT E. SPEER
Chairman
WILLIAM F. OLDHAM
Vice Chairman
L. C. BARNES
Recording Secretary
S. G. INMAN
Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
ROOM 806
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

November 29, 1915.

To the Deputation on
Regional Conferences in South America.

Dear Friends:

I enclose to each of you a copy of my letter of this date addressed to the Local Committees which are preparing for the Regional Conferences in Lima, Santiago,

Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro. You will note that we are already assured of a strong Deputation and I have strong hopes that the membership will be enlarged by the additions to which I have referred. The outstanding invitations mentioned are to President Charles T. Paul, D.D., of the College of Missions, Indianapolis; Professor Paul Monroe, LL.D., of Teachers College, Columbia University; The Rev. J. H. Ritson, M.A., Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, London; and Professor Harlan P. Beach, D.D., of Yale University, New Haven.

Now will each of you write me immediately on the following points:

First, whether any relatives or friends will accompany you and if so, who they are. It is absolutely necessary for us to know this in order that the Bureau of University Travel may plan the necessary steamship reservations.

Second, Whether you desire private entertainment or whether you prefer to go to hotels. I must have this information for the Local Committees.

As soon as I receive definite information as to who the other members are to be, I will call a conference of those who are available in New York to work out some details.

I am sure that I do not need to urge you to remember the work of this Deputation with special prayer. Dr. John R. Mott expresses the opinion that these Regional Conferences may prove to be more valuable and influential even than the Panama Congress itself as they will bring us into more direct contact with the situation in the great strategic cities of South America, and enable us to meet face to face a much larger number of missionaries than there will be at Panama, concentrate the influence of the Deputation upon these strategic centers and bodies of workers, and in return receive for the Deputation valuable information which ought to be very helpful to our respective Boards and constituencies after our return home.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Brown

CONGRESS OF CHRISTIAN WORK IN LATIN AMERICA
Panama, February 10-20, 1916
and
REGIONAL CONFERENCES COVERING ALL LATIN AMERICA

S. G. Inman, Secretary
25 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

The following arrangements are suggested for the Regional Conferences to follow the Congress on Christian Work in Latin America:

1. Places. Regional Conferences are planned for Lima, Santiago, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Havana, San Juan, and, if possible, Barranquilla, Guatemala City and Mexico City. These Conferences will fall into two, and possibly three, sections, with as many deputations. The first four, viz., Lima, Santiago, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, will be visited by a deputation whose members will sail from Panamá immediately after the Congress, visiting the four cities in the order named. The other Conferences will be visited by a separate deputation or deputations, which also will sail immediately after the Congress at Panamá. As the mission work in Cuba and Porto Rico is largely conducted by Boards of Home Missions, and the mission work in Colombia, Central America and Mexico, is largely conducted by Boards of Foreign Missions, it may be wise to appoint one deputation for the Conferences at Havana and San Juan, and another deputation for the Conferences at Barranquilla, Guatemala City and Mexico City. The Secretary of the Committee on Arrangements, the Rev. S. G. Inman, is conducting the necessary correspondence on this subject and will report in due time. It is not clear at this writing whether it will be practicable to hold a Conference in Mexico on account of the disturbed political situation in Mexico, and there may be some difficulty in arranging an itinerary which would include in a practicable time Barranquilla, Guatemala City and Mexico City. The Committee, however, expresses its earnest hope that Conferences can be held in each of these places, and Mr. Inman is making every practicable effort in this direction.

2. Deputations. The deputations shall be composed of a limited number of persons carefully selected by the Committee on Arrangements, with special reference to ability and experience and with a view to definitely assigned duties in connection with the Conferences. Other persons accompanying these official deputations shall be regarded as visitors. Nominations for membership in the deputations will be presented at the meeting of the Committee on Arrangements November 16-17, and in the meantime Mr. Inman will secure as full a list as possible of persons who expect to make the tours under consideration, all such persons to be recorded as visitors until the Committee on Arrangements shall elect those who are to form the official deputation.

3. Membership of Regional Conferences. The membership from abroad shall consist of the official deputation referred to in the preceding paragraph. Visitors accompanying the deputation may be enrolled as corresponding members, with the privilege of participating in the discussions but without vote.

The local membership of each Regional Conference shall be chosen on the field by the Missions concerned, or such committees or officers as may be designated or authorized to act for them, and by the local committees on arrangements.

It is strongly advised that the membership of each Conference should be limited to fifty, or at most seventy-five, as experience in holding such conferences in other fields has showed that such a body forms a more efficient working conference than a larger one, that it does not take so many missionaries away from their work, brings the members into closer touch with one another, makes debates more to the point under consideration, and minimizes the danger of talking to an audience for general effect. Each Mission should be represented by at least one delegate, and by additional delegates in proportion to its size and its scale of work or expenditure. Care should be exercised to see that the membership includes women in due proportion, and Latin American Christians as well as missionaries. Approximately half of each Conference should be composed of Latin

It would be well for the local committee on arrangements to reserve from one-fourth to one-third of the places for delegates to be coöpted by the local committee. Otherwise, there is danger that when the lists have been made up from those elected by the Missions, some important department of work may not have its due proportion of representation, or there may not be a proper balancing between men and women, or missionaries and Latin Americans. If the Missions are left free to make their own choices up to a certain number, the local committee of arrangements can then, by coöpting members, equalize the representation.

4. Organization of the Conferences. The Chairman of the Regional Conferences at Havana and San Juan shall be the Rev. Lemuel C. Barnes, D.D., of the American Baptist Home Mission Society; the Chairman of the Barranquilla, Mexico City and Guatemala City Conferences shall be Bishop Francis J. McConnell, D.D., LL.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Chairman of the Conferences at Lima, Santiago, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, shall be the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The Committee on Arrangements will, in due time, designate a traveling secretary to keep the records of all the Regional Conferences, in behalf of each deputation; but each local committee on arrangements is requested to designate two of the best qualified persons locally available to assist the traveling secretary in keeping the records and in making suitable abstracts of discussions.

5. Program. This should be arranged by the local committees in accordance with the following principles:

(a) Chairmen of Commissions shall be limited to fifteen minutes in presenting their reports whenever these reports have been printed and distributed in advance, as they should be wherever practicable. In other cases, Chairmen shall be limited to thirty minutes.

(b) Ample time should be allowed for discussion from the floor, under a seven-minute rule, the Chairman of the Conference to select the time-

4

(c) Allowance should be made for a half-hour period of prayer and intercession each day.

(d) The length of each Conference should not exceed four days, as time must be left for sub-committees, private conferences of Board Secretaries with the missionaries of their respective communions, official calls and other functions, and in particular for the members of the deputation to see the city and mission work in the places where the Conferences are held.

(e) Each deputation should send to the local committees advance copies of a printed syllabus of questions which will form the basis of the discussions, analogous to the syllabus on pages 407-410 in the volume of the "Findings of the Continuation Committee Conferences held in Asia, 1912-1915." These questions should not be regarded as a program, or as requiring full consideration in each place, or as barring any other questions that a local committee may wish to present; but merely as a suggested list which may be adopted or changed as required by local needs.

(f) Public meetings should be arranged for citizens of the city, and for students and teachers in educational institutions. The Chairman of the deputation will preside at such public meetings, save where it may be deemed desirable to have some eminent and representative Latin American public man of the city in the chair, and the deputation will select the speakers from the members of the deputation and the accompanying visitors, although the deputation will be glad to receive suggestions on this subject from the local committees on arrangements.

6. Language. The English language should be used wherever possible; but where, in the judgment of the local committee on arrangements, it is necessary that a Conference or public meeting should be in the language of the country, the local committee should exercise special care to select a competent interpreter or interpreters, and speakers should bear in mind that the time limit for their discussions or addresses must include the time required for an interpreter.

7. Expenses.

(a) The deputations and their accompanying visitors will be responsible for their own expenses, except insofar as the expenses of the members of the official deputations may be met by their respective boards, or free entertainment provided by the local committees.

(b) Local expenses for halls, printing, and all other expenses, should, if possible, be met by the local committees on arrangements. Where it is impossible for these expenses to be covered in this way, the New York Committee on Arrangements will assign for each Regional Conference such sum as may be necessary, not exceeding two hundred dollars gold. It is earnestly hoped, however, that all expenses, except those of the deputations, can be provided by local subscriptions, and that an effort will be made to secure such subscriptions from citizens irrespective of their religious affiliations.

(c) The traveling and entertainment expenses of missionaries from other stations than that in which a Regional Conference is held shall be considered a charge upon the Missions and Boards which they represent, except insofar as the missionaries may be able to meet their own expenses. Each Mission should take this matter up with its own Board. Any exceptional case can be taken up on its merits by the local committee on arrangements concerned, within the limits of its budget or the grant of the New York Committee on Arrangements.

8. Publication of Reports. The Committee on Arrangements will be responsible for the publication in English of a volume epitomizing the findings of all the Regional Conferences. If any report of a Conference is deemed advisable in the language of the country in which the Conference is held, the local committee on arrangements shall assume any expense that may be involved.

PLEDGE OUR FAITH TO PAN-AMERICA

Continued from Page 1.

Hemisphere. His speech, aside from hospital remarks to the visiting delegates, was devoted exclusively to the ground covered more briefly by the President's references to the Monroe Doctrine in his address to Congress. Pointing to Europe as a terrible example of what a too-intense nationalism would bring, he called to the countries of the new world to rally to achieve the practical policy of Pan-Americanism, as well as to realize its ideal spirit.

Some who heard President Wilson's address to Congress got the impression that he meant to say that the Monroe Doctrine in his accepted sense did not apply, now that the American republics generally had reached the state of maturity. His remarks were interpreted by some as meaning that the Monroe Doctrine had become the policy of Pan-Americanism, if it had not been in fact supplanted by it. These impressions, though not mentioned specifically by Mr. Lansing, were brushed aside in his speech today.

Mr. Lansing declared unequivocally that the Monroe Doctrine as long understood, the doctrine that the powers of Europe could not extend their colonies in the Western Hemisphere without offending and endangering the United States, was a national policy that was still effectively in force. In referring to Pan-Americanism, he said, was an international policy promising the closest cooperation among the nations of the western world. The Monroe Doctrine, he implied, would remain for the protection of the United States. Pan-Americanism would be fostered for the good of the entire hemisphere. "Whenever we are in danger," he said, "we will stretch forth a hand to those who need help."

Defines Pan-American Spirit.

Secretary Lansing spoke as follows: "It is an especial gratification to me to address you today, not only as the officer of the United States who invited you to attend this great Scientific Congress of the American Republics, but also as the presiding member of the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union. In this dual capacity I have the honor and the pleasure to welcome you, gentlemen, to the capital of this country, in the full confidence that your deliberations will be of mutual benefit in your various spheres of thought and research, and not only in your individual spheres but in all-embracing spheres of Pan-American unity and fraternity which is so near to the hearts of us all, which is the Pan-American spirit and the policy of Pan-Americanism to which I would for a few moments direct your attention at this early meeting of the Congress, since it is my earnest hope that 'Pan-America' will be the keynote which will influence your relations with one another and inspire your thoughts and words.

Nearly a century has passed since President Monroe announced the national policy of the United States. It was founded on the principle that the safety of this Republic would be imperiled by the extension of sovereign right by a European power over territory in this hemisphere. Born out of a suspicion of monarchical institutions and in a full sympathy with the republican idea, it was the first thing when our neighbors to the South had won their independence and were gradually adapting themselves to the exercise of their newly acquired rights. To those struggling nations the doctrine became a shield against the great European powers, which in the spirit of the age coveted political control over the rich regions which the new-born States had made their own.

The United States was then a small nation, but a nation which had been tried in the crucible of a nation whose integrity had been so continually imperiled by the dangers through which it had passed. The announcement of the Monroe Doctrine was a manifestation of the will. It was a courageous thing for President Monroe to do. It meant

much to those early days, not only to this country but to those nations which were commencing a new life under the stars and stripes. It might be said that we can never know, since for four decades it remained unchallenged.

During that period the younger Republics of America, living expression to the virile spirit born of independence and independence, developed rapidly and set their feet firmly on the path of national progress which has led them to that plane of intelligence and material prosperity which they today enjoy.

With recent years the Government of the United States has not on occasion, with the exception of the Venezuela boundary incident to remind Europe of our existence, ever seriously inquired a national policy of this Republic. The Republics of America, however, have entered in the great family of nations. They have attained maturity. With enterprise and patriotism they have been working out their several destinies.

During this later time, when the American people have come to a realization of their nationality, they are fully conscious of the responsibilities which are theirs as sovereign and independent States, there has grown up a feeling that the Republics of the hemisphere constitute a group separate and apart from the nations of the world, a group which is aspirations. The feeling, vague at first, is general throughout North and South America, and that year by year it has become more definite and certain. Its influence over our political and commercial intercourse. It is the same feeling which binds us together and mutual interest, exists among the members of a family. It is the tie which draws together the elements of the public and makes of them the American Family of Nations.

The feeling, vague at first, has become today a definite and certain force. We term it the "Pan-American spirit," which springs the international policy of Pan-Americanism. It is that policy which is responsible for the firm friendship which has been made between the best and most advanced thought of the Americas. It is this feeling which the Government has unhesitatingly adopted, and which will do all in its power to foster and promote.

When we attempt to analyze Pan-Americanism we find that the essential qualities are those of the family—sympathy, affection, and a common interest. Such are the qualities of the family as among individuals, and such should be, and I believe are, the qualities which compose the tie which unites the American family of nations.

One for All, All for One.

"I speak only for the Government of the United States, but in doing so I am sure that I express sentiments which will find an echo in every republic represented here, when I say that the might of this country will never be exercised in a spirit of greed to grow from a neighboring State its territory or possessions. The ambitions of this Republic do not lie in the path of conquest, but in the path of peace and justice. Whenever and wherever we can, we will stretch forth a hand to those who need help. If the sovereignty of a sister republic is menaced from within, as the power of the United States and, hope and believe, the united power of the American republics will constitute a bulwark which will protect the independence and integrity of their neighbor from unjust invasion or aggression. The American family of nations will take for its motto that of Dumais' famous musketeers, 'One for all, all for one.'

I have earnestly interpreted Pan-Americanism from the standpoint of the relations of our Governments with those beyond the seas. It is in entire harmony with the Monroe Doctrine, the Monroe

Doctrine is a national policy of the United States; Pan-Americanism is an international policy of the Americas. The motives are to extend different ends sought are the same. Both can exist without impairing the force of either. And both do exist and I trust, will ever exist in all their vigor.

But Pan-Americanism extends beyond the sphere of politics and finds its application in the varied fields of human enterprise. Bearing in mind that the essential idea manifests itself in cooperation, it becomes necessary for effective co-operation that we should know each other better than we do now. We must not only be neighbors, but friends; not only friends, but intimates. We must understand one another. We must comprehend our several needs. We must study the phases of material and intellectual development which enter into the varied problems of national progress. We should, therefore, when opportunity offers, have frequent meetings of ourselves with each other's process of thought in dealing with legal, economic, social and educational questions.

Commerce and industry, science and art, public and private law, government and education, the broad great fields which involve the intellectual thought of man, fall within the province of the deliberations of this congress. In the exchange of views and comparison of experiences we will come to know one another and to carry to the status which we represent and to foster and increase our knowledge of our neighbors than we have had in the past. I believe that from that wider knowledge a mutual esteem and trust will spring which will unite these Republics more closely politically, commercially and intellectually, and will give to the Pan-American spirit an impulse and power which it has never known before.

Need of Co-operation.

"The present epoch is one which must bring home to every thinking American the wonderful benefits to be gained by trusting our neighbors and by being trusted by them, by co-operation and helpfulness, by a dignified regard for the rights of all, and by living our national lives in harmony and good-will.

Across the thousands of miles of the Atlantic we see Europe convulsed with the most terrible conflict which this world has ever witnessed. We see the manhood of these great nations shattered, their homes ruined, their productive energies devoted to the one purpose of destroying their fellowmen. When we contemplate the untold misery which these once happy people are enduring and the heritage which they are transmitting in succeeding generations, we cannot but contrast a continent at war and a continent at peace. The spectacle teaches a lesson we cannot ignore.

We see the dominant ideas in world politics since we became independent nations, we will find that we won our liberties when individuals absorbed men's thoughts and inspired their deeds. This idea was gradually supplanted by that of nationalism, which found expression in the ambition, which found greed for territory so manifest in the nineteenth century. Following the impulse of nationalism the idea of internationalism began to develop. It appeared to be an increasing influence throughout the civilized world, but in the present war of empires, that great manifestation of

nationalism, stayed its progress in Europe and brought discouragement to those who had hoped that the new idea would appear in an era of universal peace and justice.

While we are not actual participants in the momentous struggle which is entering the world toward which civilization was moving and is breaking down those principles on which internationalism is founded, we stand as anxious spectators of this most terrible example of nationalism. Let us hope that it is the final outburst of the cardinal evils of that idea which has for nearly a century spread its baleful influence over the world.

Pan-Americanism is an expression of the idea of internationalism. America has become the guardian of that idea, which will in the end rule the world. Pan-Americanism is the most advanced as well as the most practical form of that idea. It has been made possible because of our geographical location, of our similar political institutions, and of our common conception of human rights. Since the European war began other factors have strengthened this natural bond, and given impulse to the movement. Never before have our people so fully realized the significance of the words 'peace' and 'fraternity.' Never have the need and benefit of international co-operation in every form of human activity been so evident as they are today.

Opportunity Beckons.

"The path of opportunity lies plain before us Americans. The Government and people of every republic should strive to inspire in others confidence and co-operation by exhibiting integrity of purpose and equity in action. Let us as members of this congress, therefore, meet together on the plane of common interests, and together seek the common good. Whatever is of common interest, whatever makes for the common good, whatever demands united effort is a fit subject for applied Pan-Americanism. Fraternal helpfulness is the keystone to the arch. Its pillars are faith and justice.

"In this great movement this congress will, I believe, play an active part. You, gentlemen, represent powerful intellectual forces in your respective countries. Together you represent the enlightened thought of the continent. The policy of Pan-Americanism is practical. The Pan-American spirit is ideal. It finds its source and being in the minds

of thinking men. It is the offspring of the best, the noblest conception of international obligation.

"With all earnestness, therefore, I commend to you, gentlemen, the thought of the American Republics, twenty-one sovereign and independent nations, bound together by faith and justice, and firmly cemented by a sympathy which knows no superior and no inferior, but which recognizes only equality and fraternity."

President Sends Greetings.

Before the speaking began the following telegram from President Wilson to Director General John Haffert of the Pan-American Union was received:

"Please present my warmest greetings to the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, and extend to them on my behalf a most cordial welcome. It seems to me to be of the happiest omen that the attendance upon the congress should be large, and the interest in its proceedings so great. I hope that the greatest success will attend every activity of the congress, and that the intimate intercourse of thought which it produces will bind Americans still closer together throughout both continents alike in sympathy and in purpose.

Chairmen of the various delegations replied briefly to this formal address. Members of the congress were guests tonight at a reception by Secretary Lansing and members of the official delegation of the United States.

There's something about them you'll like.

Twenty for a Quarter.

Herbert Hareyton London Cigarettes.

THE Packard SHOE

5 AND 6

TRUSS ARCH SUPPORT

EVERY PAIR MADE TO WEAR

The above and other styles for sale in New York City at 288 Third Ave., near 23d St. 335 Eighth Ave., near 27th St. 835 Eighth Ave., near 50th St.

MALTEACEA WATER promotes good digestion.

Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

OFFICIAL
HANDBOOK

OF THE

PANAMA
CANAL



1915



S. S. ANCON PASSING CONTINENTAL DIVIDE, AUGUST 15, 1914.

OFFICIAL
HANDBOOK
OF THE
PANAMA
CANAL

∩
1915



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1915

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Introductory.....	5
Distances saved.....	7
Distances saved in trade routes between important areas.....	8
Tables of distances and time saved by canal route.....	10
How a vessel is handled through the canal.....	16
Methods of depositing Panama Canal tolls in United States and foreign countries.....	16
Local agents unnecessary.....	17
Government pilots necessary.....	18
Time required for transit.....	18
Towing vessels through locks by towing locomotives.....	20
Handling of ships in locks.....	21
Tug service.....	21
Facilities for shipping.....	22
Large dry dock at Balboa.....	22
Fuel-oil handling plants.....	22
Coaling plants.....	22
Water supply for ships.....	22
General supplies.....	24
Repairs.....	24
Hotel and hospital accommodations and cable connections.....	25
Method of application for supplies.....	26
Prices of supplies.....	26
Charges for services.....	27
Savings in cost.....	30
Saving in cost of operation by use of canal—specific instances cited where vessels have used canal.....	30
Tolls.....	33
Levied on cargo and passenger carrying capacity.....	33
Officials from whom tonnage certificates may be obtained.....	33
Time required to measure vessels at Isthmus.....	33
Panama Canal tonnage.....	34
Rates of toll.....	34
Tonnage measurement in commercial operations compared with Panama Canal tonnage.....	34
Tolls collected to May 1, 1915.....	36

	Page.
Sailing ships.....	37
Use of canal by sailing ships.....	37
Savings effected.....	38
The canal and the Navy.....	41
Effectiveness of Navy increased.....	41
Monetary saving to United States.....	41
Features of construction.....	42
Location of canal.....	42
Principal features of canal construction.....	44
Gatun Dam.....	44
Gatun Spillway.....	44
Hydroelectric station.....	45
Gatun Lake.....	45
Gaillard Cut.....	46
Miraflores Lake.....	46
Locks.....	48
Traffic routes.....	51
First six months of canal operation—destination of vessels and their cargo tonnage.....	51
Coastwise trade of United States.....	51
Nature of traffic between various points.....	52
Principal commodities shipped via canal.....	52
Tabulation showing distribution of cargo tonnage.....	56
Canal tonnage in terms of railway traffic.....	56

INTRODUCTORY.

Since the golden age of discovery inaugurated by Columbus the quest for an all-water way from Europe to the Far East, across Atlantic and Pacific, has been a world obsession.

The idea has possessed the minds of navigators, shippers, business men, admirals, and Governments. Dozens of projects for the forcing of the passage have been advanced; thousands of lives have been lost in the efforts.

On May 4, 1904, the Government of the United States took possession of a strip of land 10 miles wide running across the Isthmus of Panama and called the Canal Zone. On August 15, 1914, the Panama Canal was opened to commerce.

This began the era of operation. This is the time of realization of the actual condition to which we have been looking forward so long. To tell something of the canal in operation, how it is managed, the distances it saves, with the resulting economy in operation of vessels using the canal, and the ways the trade is moving, are some of the purposes of this handbook.

OFFICIAL HANDBOOK
OF THE
PANAMA CANAL.



DISTANCES SAVED.

From Colon, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, to Balboa, on the Pacific side, the distance by water, around South America, is 10,500 nautical miles. Through the canal that distance is reduced to less than 44 miles.

The difference in length of these routes, 10,456 miles, represents the maximum distance that can be saved to a vessel by use of the canal. This maximum is more interesting geographically than commercially because vessels bound for the Pacific coast by way of the Strait of Magellan would not skirt the entire Atlantic coast of South America, but would strike across the Caribbean, if from the United States, or the central Atlantic, if from Europe, and proceed by the most direct route consistent with commercial advantage. But the saving is not purely hypothetical. The tug *Reliance*, once employed in the Atlantic entrance of the canal, was transferred to the Pacific entrance by way of Magellan. The voyage required 126 days, and the *Reliance* has since several times made the transit from ocean to ocean in one day in passing back and forth between Colon and Balboa by way of the canal.

What counts in the commercial value of the canal is not the distance that could be saved but the distances that are saved by vessels substituting the canal route for the earlier 'round-the-continent' route in regular trade. Following are some of the savings on great trade routes, between important areas:

The great United States Atlantic port of New York, for instance, is nearer to the great Pacific port of San Francisco, through the use of the canal, by 7,873 nautical miles. The distance of 13,135 miles by Magellan has been reduced to

5,262 miles by the canal. The water distance between these ports is two-fifths what it used to be.

So far in the use of the canal, over 40 per cent of the vessels which have passed through it have been engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States—each of them saving about 7,800 miles on each trip. If their average speed be taken at 10 knots, they have averaged a saving of over a month at sea on each voyage from coast to coast. Where formerly the round trip of a 10-knot vessel required about 55 days' actual steaming, the time at sea for the same trip for the same vessel is now reduced to about 22 days.

The next heaviest traffic through the canal is between the Pacific coast of the United States and Europe. The canal makes San Francisco nearer to Liverpool by 5,666 miles, a saving of two-fifths of the old journey by Magellan. The distance between San Francisco and Gibraltar has been reduced from 12,571 miles to 7,621 miles, a saving of 4,950 miles or 39 per cent of the former distance.

From San Francisco to Buenos Aires, via Valparaiso and Magellan, is approximately 7,610 miles which is shorter than the route through the canal, by which the distance is 8,941 miles. To Rio de Janeiro, the distance via Magellan is 8,609 miles; by the canal 7,885 miles. To Pernambuco, on the eastern promontory of South America, the distance via Magellan is 9,748 miles; via the canal 6,746 miles. To Para the distances via Magellan and via the canal are 10,852 and 5,642 miles, respectively.

From San Francisco to Freetown, on the west coast of middle Africa, the distance by the most practicable route, using the Strait of Magellan, is 11,380 miles. Through the canal and by way of the island of Barbados, the distance is 7,277 miles. The new route is less than two-thirds of the former.

With reference to the trade between the Atlantic coast of the United States and the west coast of South America, New York is nearer to Valparaiso by 3,717 miles by virtue of the canal; to Iquique, one of the great nitrate ports, by

4,139 miles; and to Guayaquil by 7,405 miles. From New York to Guayaquil the present distance of 2,765 miles is approximately 27 per cent of the former distance—10,270 miles.

As to the Far East, New York is nearer to Yokohama by 3,768 miles than formerly by way of the Suez Canal, but the latter route is 18 miles shorter than the Panama route for vessels plying between New York and Hongkong. New York is 41 miles nearer Manila by Panama than by Suez, and 3,932 miles nearer Sydney by Panama. New York is now, by virtue of the Panama Canal, nearer than Liverpool to Yokohama by 1,880 miles, and nearer than Liverpool to Sydney by 2,424 miles.

The foregoing are typical instances of the changes of routes effected by the opening of the canal. Detailed tabulations of distances are given in the appended tables.

Reduction (in nautical miles) effected by the Panama Canal in length of all-water routes between ports of the Atlantic-Gulf seaboard of the United States and Pacific ports, American and foreign.

		Feet—													
To—	Port-land (Me.).	Dos-ton.	New York.	Philadel-phia.	Balti-more.	Nor-folk.	Charles-ton.	Savannah.	Jack-sonville.	Port-Tampa.	Pensacola.	Mo-bile.	New Orleans.	Gal-ves-ton.	Remarks.
St. Kh.....	7,663	7,676	7,873	7,945	8,020	8,020	8,234	8,267	8,301	8,748	8,821	8,834	8,868	8,940	Via San Francisco. Difference between Panama and Magellan routes.
Port Town- send.	7,663	7,676	7,873	7,945	8,020	8,020	8,234	8,267	8,301	8,748	8,821	8,834	8,868	8,940	Do.
Portland, Oreg.	7,663	7,676	7,873	7,945	8,020	8,020	8,234	8,267	8,301	8,748	8,821	8,834	8,868	8,940	Do.
San Francisco.	7,673	7,686	7,883	7,955	8,030	8,030	8,244	8,277	8,311	8,758	8,831	8,844	8,878	8,950	Do.
San Diego.....	7,673	7,686	7,883	7,955	8,030	8,030	8,244	8,277	8,311	8,758	8,831	8,844	8,878	8,950	Do.
Acapulco.....	7,871	7,884	8,081	8,156	8,228	8,228	8,442	8,475	8,509	8,956	9,029	9,042	9,076	9,148	Do.
San Jose de Guatemala.	8,125	8,138	8,335	8,410	8,482	8,482	8,696	8,729	8,763	9,210	9,283	9,296	9,330	9,402	Do.
Honolulu.....	6,460	6,413	6,610	6,685	6,757	6,757	6,971	7,004	7,038	7,485	7,558	7,571	7,605	7,677	Do.
Guayaquil.....	7,195	7,268	7,465	7,480	7,552	7,552	7,766	7,799	7,833	8,280	8,353	8,366	8,400	8,472	Do.
Callao.....	6,040	6,053	6,250	6,225	6,397	6,397	6,611	6,644	6,678	7,125	7,198	7,211	7,245	7,317	Do.
Liquique.....	4,929	4,942	5,139	5,214	5,286	5,286	5,500	5,533	5,567	6,014	6,087	6,100	6,134	6,206	Do.
Valparaiso.....	3,537	3,550	3,747	3,822	3,894	3,894	4,108	4,141	4,175	4,622	4,695	4,708	4,742	4,814	Do.
(Colonel.).....	3,686	3,699	3,896	3,971	4,043	4,043	4,257	4,290	4,324	4,771	4,844	4,857	4,891	4,963	Do.
Yokohama.....	3,353	3,438	3,768	3,838	4,116	4,116	4,375	4,649	4,774	5,585	5,658	5,671	5,705	5,777	Difference between routes via Panama, San Francisco, and Great Circle, and via Suez, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
Shanghai.....	1,461	1,548	1,876	2,046	2,224	2,224	2,683	2,737	2,879	3,693	3,766	3,779	3,813	3,885	Difference between routes via Panama, San Francisco, Yokohama, and Shanghai, and via Suez, Colombo, and Hongkong.
Hongkong.....	1-413	1-351	1-18	152	330	330	789	863	985	1,799	1,872	1,885	1,919	1,991	Difference between routes via Panama, San Francisco, and Yokohama, and via Suez, Colombo, and Singapore.
Mamila.....	1-374	1-202	41	211	389	389	848	922	1,044	1,858	1,911	1,944	1,978	2,050	Difference between routes via Panama, San Francisco, and Yokohama, and via Suez, Colombo, and Singapore.

Adelaidé.....	1,424	1,483	1,746	1,873	2,000	2,060	2,352	2,412	2,489	3,138	3,211	3,224	3,258	3,530	Difference between routes via Panama, Tahiti, Sydney, and Melbourne, and via St. Vincent and Cape of Good Hope.
Melbourne....	2,448	2,507	2,770	2,857	3,024	3,024	3,376	3,436	3,513	4,102	4,215	4,248	4,282	4,354	Difference between routes via Panama, Tahiti, and Sydney, and via St. Vincent, Cape of Good Hope, and Adelaide.
Sydney.....	3,610	3,669	3,932	4,059	4,186	4,186	4,538	4,598	4,675	5,324	5,397	5,410	5,444	5,516	Difference between routes via Panama and Tahiti and via St. Vincent, Cape of Good Hope, Adelaide, and Melbourne.
Wellington....	2,283	2,296	2,493	2,558	2,640	2,640	2,854	2,887	2,921	3,368	3,441	3,454	3,488	3,560	Difference between routes via Panama and Tahiti and via Straits of Magellan.

¹ Distance less via Suez.

Reduction (in nautical miles) effected by the Panama Canal in distances from European ports to the ports of the west coast of America and to New Zealand.

To—	Via—		From—												Remarks.
			Liverpool.		Hamburg.		Antwerp.		Bordeaux.		Gibraltar.				
			Dis- tance.	Less via Panama.	Dis- tance.	Less via Panama.	Dis- tance.	Less via Panama.	Dis- tance.	Less via Panama.	Dis- tance.	Less via Panama.			
Sitka.....	Magellan.....	14,804	5,666	15,185	5,628	14,923	5,528	14,564	5,376	13,873	4,950	Via San Francisco.			
Port Town- send.....	Magellan.....	9,138	5,666	9,657	5,628	9,395	5,528	9,188	5,376	8,923	Do.				
Portland, Orge.....	Panama.....	14,272	5,666	14,653	5,628	14,391	5,528	14,032	5,376	13,341	4,950	Do.			
San Francisco.	Magellan.....	8,159	5,666	9,125	5,628	8,853	5,528	8,556	5,376	8,391	4,950	Do.			
San Diego....	Panama.....	8,482	5,666	9,005	5,628	8,743	5,528	8,536	5,376	8,371	4,950				
Acapulco....	Magellan.....	13,592	5,666	13,883	5,628	13,621	5,528	13,262	5,376	12,571	4,950				
San Jose de Gutierrez....	Panama.....	7,836	5,676	8,355	5,538	8,093	5,538	7,886	5,380	7,621	4,950				
Honolulu....	Magellan.....	13,110	5,676	13,491	5,538	13,229	5,538	12,870	5,380	12,179	4,950				
Guayaquil....	Panama.....	7,434	5,874	7,953	5,736	7,691	5,736	7,484	5,584	7,219	5,158				
Callao.....	Magellan.....	11,891	5,874	12,272	5,736	12,010	5,736	11,651	5,584	10,960	5,158				
Iquique.....	Panama.....	6,017	6,128	6,536	5,980	6,274	5,980	6,067	5,838	5,802	5,412				
Valparaiso....	Magellan.....	11,065	6,128	11,984	5,980	11,724	5,980	11,365	5,838	10,674	5,412				
Coronel.....	Panama.....	5,477	4,403	5,096	4,265	5,734	4,265	5,527	4,113	12,748	3,687				
Wellington....	Magellan.....	13,670	5,198	14,060	5,060	13,798	5,060	13,439	4,908	12,748	3,687				
	Panama.....	5,276	5,198	9,795	5,060	9,533	5,060	9,226	4,908	9,051	4,482				
	Suez.....	10,582	5,384	10,963	5,384	10,701	5,384	10,342	5,232	9,651	4,822				
	Panama.....	9,980	4,043	10,361	3,905	10,099	3,905	9,740	3,753	9,046	3,327				
	Magellan.....	5,937	2,932	6,456	2,794	6,194	2,794	5,987	2,642	5,722	2,216				
	Panama.....	9,510	2,932	9,891	2,794	9,629	2,794	9,270	2,642	8,579	2,216				
	Magellan.....	6,578	1,540	7,097	1,402	6,835	1,402	6,628	1,250	6,363	824				
	Panama.....	8,747	1,089	9,128	951	8,866	951	8,507	799	7,816	373				
	Magellan.....	7,207	1,089	7,726	951	7,464	951	7,257	709	6,992	248				
	Panama.....	8,502	1,564	8,883	1,409	8,621	1,409	8,262	1,257	7,571	489				
	Magellan.....	7,413	1,564	7,932	1,409	7,670	1,409	7,463	1,257	7,198	489				
	Panama.....	12,989	11,944	13,363	11,944	13,091	11,944	12,732	11,582	11,213	11,042				
	Suez.....	11,425	11,944	11,882	11,944	11,682	11,944	11,475	11,213	11,042	489				
	Panama.....														

Suez route via Aden, Colombo, King George Sound, and Melbourne.
Panama route via Tahiti.

Number of days saved, for vessels of different speeds, by the Panama Canal route between European ports and ports of Pacific America and of New Zealand.

To—	From—																								
	Liverpool, for vessels of—				Hamburg, for vessels of—				Antwerp, for vessels of—				Bordeaux, for vessels of—				Gibraltar, for vessels of—								
	9 knots.	10 knots.	12 knots.	14 knots.	16 knots.	9 knots.	10 knots.	12 knots.	14 knots.	16 knots.	9 knots.	10 knots.	12 knots.	14 knots.	16 knots.	9 knots.	10 knots.	12 knots.	14 knots.	16 knots.					
Silka.....	25.7	23.1	19.1	16.3	14.2	25.1	22.5	18.7	15.9	13.9	25.1	22.5	18.7	15.9	13.9	24.4	21.9	18.1	15.5	13.5	22.4	20.1	16.7	14.2	12.3
Port Townsend.....	25.7	23.1	19.1	16.3	14.2	25.1	22.5	18.7	15.9	13.9	25.1	22.5	18.7	15.9	13.9	24.4	21.9	18.1	15.5	13.5	22.4	20.1	16.7	14.2	12.3
Portland, Oreg.....	25.7	23.1	19.1	16.3	14.2	25.1	22.5	18.7	15.9	13.9	25.1	22.5	18.7	15.9	13.9	24.4	21.9	18.1	15.5	13.5	22.4	20.1	16.7	14.2	12.3
San Francisco.....	25.7	23.1	19.1	16.3	14.2	25.1	22.5	18.7	15.9	13.9	25.1	22.5	18.7	15.9	13.9	24.4	21.9	18.1	15.5	13.5	22.4	20.1	16.7	14.2	12.3
San Diego.....	25.7	23.1	19.1	16.3	14.2	25.1	22.5	18.7	15.9	13.9	25.1	22.5	18.7	15.9	13.9	24.4	21.9	18.1	15.5	13.5	22.4	20.1	16.7	14.2	12.3
San Jose do Guatemala.....	26.7	23.9	19.9	17.0	14.8	26.6	23.4	19.4	16.6	14.4	26.6	23.4	19.4	16.6	14.4	25.3	22.8	18.9	16.1	14.1	23.4	21.0	17.4	14.8	12.9
Acapulco.....	27.8	25.0	20.8	17.7	15.4	27.2	24.4	20.3	17.3	15.1	26.5	23.8	19.8	16.8	14.7	24.5	22.0	18.3	15.6	13.6	24.5	22.0	18.3	15.6	13.6
San Jose do Guatemala.....	19.8	17.8	14.8	12.6	10.9	19.2	17.2	14.8	12.2	10.5	19.2	17.2	14.8	12.2	10.5	18.5	16.6	13.7	11.7	10.3	16.6	14.8	12.3	10.4	9.1
Honolulu.....	23.5	21.1	17.5	14.9	13.0	22.9	20.6	17.1	14.6	12.7	22.9	20.6	17.1	14.6	12.7	22.2	19.9	16.5	14.1	12.2	20.2	18.2	15.6	12.8	11.1
Guayaquil.....	18.2	16.3	13.5	11.5	10.0	17.6	15.8	13.1	11.5	9.7	16.8	15.1	12.5	10.9	9.2	14.9	13.3	11.6	9.9	8.1	14.9	13.3	11.6	9.9	8.1
Callao.....	13.1	11.7	9.7	8.2	7.1	12.4	11.1	9.2	7.8	6.8	12.4	11.1	9.2	7.8	6.8	11.7	10.5	8.7	7.3	6.3	9.7	8.7	7.7	6.1	5.2
Aiquica.....	6.5	5.9	4.8	4.1	3.5	6.0	5.3	4.3	3.5	3.1	6.0	5.3	4.3	3.5	3.1	5.3	4.7	3.8	3.2	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.6
Vapraíso.....	4.5	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.3	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
Coronel.....	4.5	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.3	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
Wellington.....	6.7	6.0	4.9	4.2	3.5	6.0	5.3	4.4	3.7	3.2	6.0	5.3	4.4	3.7	3.2	5.3	4.7	3.8	3.2	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.6



S. S. CRISTOBAL CROSSING LINE OF OLD FRENCH CANAL ON WAY TO GATUN, AUGUST 3, 1914.

HOW A VESSEL IS HANDLED THROUGH THE CANAL.

For a steamship owner or agent to send a vessel through the canal is one of the simplest matters in all his business. Practically all he has to do is to make a deposit with the Government to cover the vessel's canal expenses. The Government will attend to everything else,—and return his change as soon as the vessel has cleared from the canal.

There are several ways by which money may be advanced to cover canal charges. The simplest and most direct and the one usually followed is to make a deposit with an assistant treasurer of the United States (there is one in every large port of the United States). The assistant treasurer will, on request, telegraph the Washington office of The Panama Canal which will cable notice of the placing of the deposit to the canal authorities on the Isthmus, who then make all arrangements to give the vessel the quickest dispatch through the canal as soon as it presents itself at either port of entry.

The method outlined above is equally easy for an owner or agent in a foreign country. He can simply direct his bank, which will have connections with a bank or banks in the United States, to have a deposit placed with the assistant treasurer, say, in New York or San Francisco. This done,

the conduct of the rest of the business is in the hands of the Government.

Another method which may be followed in making the deposit, but which is more complicated, is to deposit certain high-grade bonds with the assistant auditor of the Panama Canal in Washington as security and to make payment by draft. Drafts to the accepted value of the bonds will then be accepted for conversion into cash, the value of the drafts being secured to the Government by its tenure of the bonds. This arrangement is supposed to be especially convenient for companies having frequent sailings through the canal.

A third method is to make payment in cash to the collector on the Isthmus. The probabilities are that this method will not be used often, except in cases of yachts and other small vessels, on account of the inconvenience and risk of carrying credit, to apply on future bills.

By whichever method the advance payment is made, it should be amply sufficient to cover the estimated tolls as well as any other probable expenses, such as for fuel, supplies, cable messages, etc. Whatever balance is due the depositor after the vessel's expenses have been paid will be refunded him, by check on the Treasurer of the United States, directly after the vessel has cleared from the canal. If the depositor expressly requests it, any balance due him will be left to his credit, to apply on future bills.

Some owners or agents who may have been unaware of the simple and prompt method by which their business with the canal can be handled, have employed local agents on the Isthmus to look after the interests of their vessels, or have arranged with local banks to pay their bills. Such arrangements are neither necessary nor desirable. The one thing important is to provide the money to pay the ship's bills. That is done most expeditiously through the Government's arrangements, as outlined above, and when it has been done the canal organization handles the ship's business with a minimum of delay. The introduction of a third party in the transaction tends to complicate the situation and actually to delay the transit of the ship, by interfering with the usual

methods of handling business by the canal authorities in connection therewith.

When the ship enters the harbor of either of the terminal ports it is boarded by officers of the canal who examine its bill of health and clearance, see that its certificate of canal measurement is properly made out, and ascertain any of the vessels needs in the matters of fuel, supplies, extra men to handle the lines during the passage of the locks, etc. These matters are immediately reported to the Captain of the Port, who gives the necessary orders to insure proper attendance on the vessel's needs and directs its start through the canal whenever it is ready.

In all stages of its transit of the canal the vessel must have on board a Government pilot. There is no charge for pilotage on vessels going directly through the canal without stopping to discharge cargo or passengers at the terminal ports. The pilot is on board in an advisory capacity and is required to confer with the master of the vessel, giving him the benefit of his knowledge and advice as to the handling of the vessel in the various reaches, but the master, who is best acquainted with the peculiarities of his vessel and her ways of answering the helm, is responsible for the navigation of the vessel, except when she is passing through the locks.

The handling of a vessel during its transit of the canal is like the handling of a railway train on its "run." The course is equipped with all requisite signals, facilities for mooring, like sidings, and a system of communication between points along the line, which includes a special telephone system connecting all the important points of control in series.

As soon as the vessel starts on its transit of the canal, the Captain of the Port at the point of entrance telephones its starting to the other stations along the course. As the vessel arrives and departs from each of these points, the fact is telephoned along the line, so that there is exact knowledge at each station all the time of the status of traffic, and complete cooperation from the several points of control.

The transit of the canal requires about 10 hours, of which approximately 3 hours are spent in the locks. In the sea-



GATUN LOWER LOCKS, LOOKING NORTH FROM MIDDLE LOCKS, MAY 6, 1913.

level channels and Gaillard (formerly "Culebra") Cut the speed of vessels is limited to 6 knots; through Gatun Lake they may make 10, 12, and 15 knots, according to the width of the channel. A vessel may clear from the canal port at which it enters and, after passing through the last of the locks, put direct to sea without further stop.

The handling of a vessel all through the canal, except in the locks, is essentially the same as its handling through any charted channel where observance of signals, ranges, and turns is necessary. The canal channel throughout is very accurately charted, fully equipped with aids to navigation, and governed by explicit rules with which the pilots, of course, are thoroughly familiar.

In the locks the vessel is under the control of the lock-operating force. As the vessel approaches the locks, the operator in charge at the control house indicates by an electrically operated signal at the outer end of the approach wall if the vessel shall enter the locks, and, if so, on which side; or if it shall keep back or moor alongside the approach wall. If everything is ready for the transit of the locks, the vessel approaches the center approach wall, which is a pier extending about a thousand feet from the locks proper, lines are thrown out, and connections are made with the electric towing locomotives on the approach wall.

The vessel then moves forward slowly until it is in the entrance chamber, when lines are thrown out on the other side and connections are made with towing locomotives on the side wall. Six locomotives are used for the larger vessels, three on each wall of the lock chamber. Two keep forward of the vessel, pulling and holding her head to the center of the chamber; two aft, holding the vessel in check; and two slightly forward of amidships, which do most of the towing of the vessel through the chamber. The locomotives are powerful affairs, secured against slipping by the engagement of cogs with a rack running along the center of the track, and equipped with a slip drum and towing windlass, which allow the prompt paying out and taking in of hawser as required. No trouble has been experienced in maintaining absolute control over the vessels.

The water within the lock chamber proper, beyond the entrance chamber, is brought to the level of that in the approach, the gates toward the vessel are opened, the fender chain is lowered, and the locomotives maneuver the vessel into the chamber and bring it to rest. The gates are then closed, the water raised or lowered, as the case may be, to the level of that in the next chamber, the gates at the other end are opened, and the vessel moved forward. Three such steps are made at Gatun, two at Miraflores, and one at Pedro Miguel.

When the vessel has passed into the approach chamber at the end of the locks, the lines from the towing locomotives on the side wall are first cast off, then those from the locomotives on the approach wall, and the vessel clears under its own power.

Towing is not ordinarily required in any part of the canal, except in the locks, for steam or motor vessels. Tug service for sailing ships or vessels without motive power is at the rate of \$15 per hour. If the channel in the Cut has been disturbed by a slide, tugs may be used to handle vessels past the narrow places, but in such cases there is no charge for the service to vessels of less than 15,000 gross tonnage.

FACILITIES FOR SHIPPING.

In line with its policy of making the canal thoroughly serviceable in a commercial sense, the Government is equipping it with all requisite facilities to minimize the incidental delays and expenses of vessels passing through it.

The facilities are now ample for the present traffic, except for the lack of a large dry dock. The concrete is now being placed for the permanent dry dock at Balboa, which will accommodate the largest vessels afloat, and is to be finished by the end of 1915.

Extensive fuel-oil handling plants, with which are connected tanks belonging to individuals and companies, as well as those erected by the Government, have been established at both terminals of the canal. Oil can be supplied to ships at the rate of 1,200 barrels per hour to each vessel.

The permanent coaling plants, now under construction at both terminals, will each be able to load coal into bunkers of vessels at the rate of 2,000 tons per hour. The plant at the Atlantic entrance is to have a storage capacity of a little over 400,000 tons, and that at the Pacific entrance will have a capacity of 200,000 tons. Both will be equipped with unloading and loading cranes. These plants are to be completed early in 1916. The present means of supplying coal to vessels are from lighters at the Pacific entrance, and from lighters, or from cars alongside the wharves, or by cantilever crane at the coal wharf at the Atlantic entrance.

Water is supplied from the mains on the terminal wharves and piers. The water in Gatun Lake is fresh, but is not safe for drinking purposes in an untreated state. The water sold at the docks is drawn from the regular water-supply systems and has been purified.



96842°—15—4

GATUN SPILLWAY DAM. OPENING OF SEVEN GATES, LOOKING WEST FROM EAST ABUTMENT, DECEMBER 30, 1913.

GENERAL SUPPLIES.

As The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company are together operating a large number of vessels of a variety of classes, from tugs to ocean-going passenger and freight vessels, supplies for practically any kind of vessel are kept on hand on the Isthmus. Such supplies are for sale to all ships using the canal, or calling at the terminal ports. The storehouses at Cristobal and Balboa have in stock all standard lubricants, light and heavy hardware, cordage, and miscellaneous ship-chandlery supplies.

Foodstuffs and the general variety of merchandise handled by the commissary department of The Panama Canal may be purchased for ships. The fact that the supply department is supplying regularly most of the food and wearing apparel of approximately 50,000 people is a warrant that its operations are on a scale which can easily include the needs of ships now coming to the canal. Prices are generally lower than the retail prices in the United States, or possibly about 10 per cent higher than the wholesale prices there, and compare favorably with prices in any port of the world.

A large stock of fresh meats, vegetables, fruits, canned groceries, bakery products, etc., is always on hand, and advance arrangements can be made for supplies of any article obtainable in the markets of the world.

Ice may be purchased in any reasonable quantity.

Laundry is handled quickly. No advance notice is required, and ship's laundry can be returned on the same day it is received. A vessel entering the canal can forward its laundry by rail to the plant at Cristobal or the one at Ancon and receive it back by the time it is ready to clear from the other end of the canal. Passengers' laundry can be handled with corresponding dispatch, but it is preferred to have at least two days for the work.

REPAIRS.

Except for the limitations imposed at present by the absence of a large dry dock, and of lathes for turning the largest crank shafts and longest line shafts of modern vessels, the canal shops can do practically any repair work which

a vessel might bring. Sufficient materials, including heavy billets and all sizes of plates and angles, are kept on hand to meet every probable need. The foundry can make steel castings up to 5 tons in weight, and iron castings up to 10 tons, as well as brass castings of any ordinary size.

The shops at Balboa are equipped with a 540-ton hydraulic forging press, an open-side extension planer with capacity to plane 132 inches wide, 96 inches high, and 24 feet long, lathes large enough for ordinary line-shaft work, and the usual accessories of fully equipped machine, boiler, and ship-fitters' shops. The shops alongside the dry dock at Mount Hope can do small machine work of moderate size, and practically any plate work likely to be required. By submitting to the delay necessary to transport parts to Balboa, all the facilities of the Balboa shops are also available for work at Mount Hope. The Mount Hope Dry Dock can take ships drawing $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water and 300 feet long; the permanent dry dock now under construction at Balboa will take any vessel that can pass through the canal.

The Balboa shops contain a plant for the generation of oxygen and acetylene, and both they and the shops at Mount Hope are equipped with tools for all kinds of cutting and welding. Compressed air, steam, water, oil, and electric current are available at the repair wharves in the maximum quantity required. Locomotive and wrecking cranes are available at the wharf side for lifting, and a derrick barge with a lifting capacity of 40 tons may be brought into service if necessary. Two floating derricks of 250-ton capacity have been erected and are practically ready for service.

Contracts for doing repair work at a stated cost can not be made by The Panama Canal, though estimates of probable cost can be furnished from the shops. Charges are made on the basis of actual cost of repairs, plus a percentage to cover overhead expenses, prescribed by The Panama Canal.

HOTEL AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS AND CABLE CONNECTIONS.

The Hotel Washington at Colon and the Hotel Tivoli at Ancon, adjoining Balboa, and the Hotel Aspinwall, on

Taboga Island, are owned and operated by the Government for the accommodation of the traveling public. Reservations can be made in the same way as at privately owned hotels.

Ancon Hospital is equipped with 800 beds. It treats about 35,000 cases a year, in which approximately 7,000 surgical operations are performed. Its staff of physicians and surgeons includes men of marked experience and ability and several experts in tropical medicine. The treatment of cases from neighboring countries and from ships is a part of its regular work.

Direct cable connections extend from the Isthmus to New York and to the west coasts of Mexico, Central, and South America. The radio stations at Colon and Balboa handle commercial business.

METHOD OF APPLICATION FOR SUPPLIES.

Steamship captains or agents desiring the services of The Panama Canal in the way of supplies, repairs, etc., will receive prompt response on communicating with the Captain of the Port at Balboa or Cristobal. Ships may communicate their wants by radio in advance of arrival. The canal organization, having made ample preparations for serving vessels, is desirous of giving prompt and satisfactory service on a businesslike basis without unnecessary delay or red tape.

The Captain of the Port will furnish information in regard to placing orders, and should be notified of all orders placed, so that he may be able to keep track of them in relation to clearing ship, etc.

Bills for all supplies will be submitted through the offices of the deputy collectors at the ports for collection, or cash may be sent with orders. Bills for supplies furnished ships of regularly established lines will be submitted to the local agents, if desired.

PRICES OF SUPPLIES.

The following is a partial list of the charges prevailing at present for various services, but they are subject to change from time to time:

Coal.—At Cristobal, from lighters, trimmed in bunkers, or from cars alongside wharf, handled by ships' gear, per ton, \$5.40; use of steam hoist and crane, per hour, \$1. At Balboa the price is \$1 more per ton, either form of delivery.

Fuel oil.—Regular sales, \$1.25 per barrel.

Water.—Delivered at dock, 25 cents per 1,000 gallons; minimum charge, \$3.

General supplies, foodstuffs, etc.—Prices are usually less than retail prices in the United States. Wholesale lists may be obtained from the offices of the port captains.

Ice.—At Cristobal, 30 cents per 100 pounds; at Balboa, 35 cents per 100 pounds.

Laundry.—The following representative prices will give a fair idea of charges. For passengers: Drawers or undershirts, 10 cents each; socks, 5 cents per pair; collars, 3 cents each. For ships: Waiters' coats, 10 cents each; blankets, 10 cents each; trousers and jackets, 5 cents each; aprons, caps, sheets, tablecloths, napkins, towels, 1 cent each.

CHARGES FOR SERVICES.

Barges and lighters.—With towing machine, 400 tons or over, \$2.25 per hour; without towing machine, 400 tons or over, 90 cents per hour; under 400 tons, 30 cents per hour.

The charge for barges or lighters will depend upon the kind and class of service rendered, time in use, and charges in connection with handling freight and cargo.

Wharfage.—All steam or motor vessels, per day or fraction thereof, per foot of length, measured over all, 12½ cents. Sailing vessels, 100 feet in length or less, per foot, 5 cents; over 100 but less than 200 feet, per foot, 10 cents; over 200 feet, per foot, 12½ cents.

Dry docking at Mount Hope.—For vessel docked alone, \$75 for the first day, and \$25 for each subsequent day. For a vessel docked with another vessel, \$50 for the first day, and \$18 for each subsequent day.

Launches.—Larger launches, for the first hour, \$7.50, and \$5 for each succeeding hour; smaller launches, \$5 for the first hour, and \$2.50 for each succeeding hour.

Diver's service.—For the first four hours or fraction thereof from time of arrival at point of diving \$60, for each subsequent hour \$10.

Freight.—Rates for handling freight depend upon the kind and class of services required. Freight is handled at the terminal ports either by the Panama Railroad or the agents of vessels.

Tugs.—For harbor work, shifting berths, work around piers or locks, and short tows, \$15 per hour. For towing through the canal 4 cents per displacement ton, or 10 cents per net Panama Canal ton; minimum charge for towing through the canal \$150.

Pilotage.—Charges are based upon the maximum draft; rate per foot or fraction of foot exceeding 6 inches \$1. In case pilot is taken on outside of the Atlantic breakwaters an extra charge of \$10 is imposed. There is no charge for pilotage when a vessel goes direct through the canal without stopping at either terminal port to take on or discharge cargo or passengers. Through passengers will be allowed to land without affecting the status of the vessel in this respect.

Tolls.—On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo per net ton (each 100 cubic feet) of actual earning capacity \$1.20.

On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, per ton, 75 cents.

On naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, per displacement ton, 50 cents.

On Army and Navy transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, the vessel to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels, per net ton, \$1.20.

Additional charges are made for deck loads, depending on the space occupied; per net vessel ton, \$1.20.

For passengers, no specific charge is made, but passenger space is included in the net tonnage upon which tolls are charged.



OPENING OF THE PANAMA CANAL. S. S. ANCON IN GAILLARD CUT, LOOKING NORTH FROM CERRO LUISA, AUGUST 15, 1914.

SAVINGS IN COST.

Fundamentally, the saving to a vessel by the use of the canal in place of a longer route is the difference between the cost of the voyage over the longer route and the cost over the canal route, in which latter must be included the canal tolls. The actual cost per day at sea on any route is affected by various factors, chief among which are the cost of fuel and of supplies which must be taken aboard en route; these factors, as may be judged from the description of facilities for vessels at the canal, and the broader influences of weather, conditions at sea, and connections with secondary trade areas, are generally favorable to the canal in comparison with alternate routes. The advantage of quicker delivery of goods is in most cases an appreciable consideration.

For a specific voyage between two ports, by way of the canal or by an alternate route, the cost will vary in any number of vessels according to their individual expenses of operation. All cases can not be covered by exact formula. The following typical instances are, however, illustrative of general conditions:

With reference to the trade from the Atlantic coast of the United States to the Far East, the voyage of the *Penrith Castle*, which passed through the canal on October 22-23 en route from Galveston to Yokohama with a cargo of 3,270 tons of raw cotton, is typical.

By using The Panama Canal, this vessel saved at least 5,280 miles of travel between these ports. The distance via the canal, San Francisco, and the Great Circle is 9,294 miles; via the Suez Canal and the most direct sailing, about 14,575 miles. On a speed of 10 knots this means a saving of 22 days on the outward voyage alone.

The *Penrith Castle* is 361 feet long, 42.6 feet in the beam, 17.6 feet in mean draft, has a net registered tonnage of 2,337 by the rules of measurement of the British Board of Trade, and is propelled by a three-cylinder, triple-expansion engine, with 24, 40, and 67 inch cylinders and 45-inch stroke. The crew numbers 28, officers and men. Its operating expenses may be approximated at \$230 per day on this route.

The saving of 22 days at sea amounts, accordingly, to a saving of \$5,060. The tolls collected at the canal—\$4,101.60 (at \$1.20 per ton on 3,418 tons, including 111 tons of deck load)—should not be deducted from the saving, as an equivalent amount would have been collected at the Suez Canal.

If the vessel had elected to go by way of the Strait of Magellan, it would have had to travel approximately 15,071 miles, or 5,777 miles farther than by the canal route, and the cost, on the basis followed above, would have exceeded the cost by the canal, including tolls, by \$1,533.40. The Cape of Good Hope route would have increased the voyage about 7,700 miles over the canal voyage and would have cost at least \$3,258.40 more than the use of the canal route.

Concerning the traffic between the Pacific coast of the United States and Europe, the following is an approximation based on the transit of 17 vessels of foreign registry laden with grain from San Francisco and Puget Sound to European ports, principally in Great Britain: The distance saved by the use of the canal in place of the Strait of Magellan was about 5,550 miles for each vessel. For a speed of 10 knots, the saving in time at sea was 23 days. The average net tonnage of the 17 vessels—British Board of Trade measurement—was 3,094; the average net tonnage under the rules for the measurement of vessels for The Panama Canal was 4,050 tons, and the average tolls were, accordingly, \$4,860. If the average per diem cost at sea be rated at \$0.09 per net registered ton, the average saving per vessel by the use of the canal was the average daily cost of operation—\$278.46—multiplied by 23, less the canal tolls, or \$1,544.58.

In the traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, involving over 40 per cent of the movements

through the canal, an idea of the saving may be obtained from the case of one of the American Hawaiian Co.'s liners, the *Arizonan*, for instance: On the basis of a speed of 12 knots, the canal saves the *Arizonan* about 26.8 days at sea on each voyage from coast to coast. The *Arizonan* is a relatively large vessel, 470 feet long by 57.2 feet in the beam, and has carried as much as 11,780 tons of cargo through the canal on one of her voyages. The canal tolls levied on each passage are \$7,891.20. The cost of operating the *Arizonan* at sea may be taken at \$450 a day. For 26 days this means \$11,700, from which the subtraction of the tolls leaves a net saving of approximately \$3,808 per voyage.

Similar instances might be cited without end. Those given are indicative of the great element of saving which will be introduced into some of the more important routes.

TOLLS.

To offset, at least in part, the cost of the maintenance and operation of the canal and the interest on the money invested in it, the Government charges tolls on the vessels which make use of it.

Tolls are levied on the basis of the cargo and passenger carrying capacity of each vessel. The determination of capacity is embraced in a set of rules of measurement of vessels for The Panama Canal, according to which the net tonnage of a vessel is the units of interior space of 100 cubic feet, or 2.83 cubic meters, which may be devoted to carrying cargo or passengers.

The interior cargo-carrying capacity or net canal tonnage is the primary basis on which tolls are levied, but there is additional charge for open space on deck occupied by cargo or deckload.

A vessel may be measured for its Panama Canal certificate by the surveyor of any port of the United States, and copies of the rules for measurement have been sent to the Governments of all the principal maritime countries where duly appointed foreign officials may measure vessels and issue certificates; and the canal maintains a staff to measure vessels which arrive at the canal without a certificate, and to check the certificates issued at other ports. The canal force can measure and certificate vessels ordinarily in from 24 to 36 hours, if the masters furnish the constructor's blue prints and the ship's certificate of national registry, or check a previously issued certificate in an hour unless it contains exceptional errors.

Gross tonnage, according to The Panama Canal rules, includes, in general, the total capacity of the vessel or the cubical contents of all spaces below the upper deck and of all permanently covered or closed-in spaces on or above that deck, excepting spaces specifically designated for exemption from such measurement.

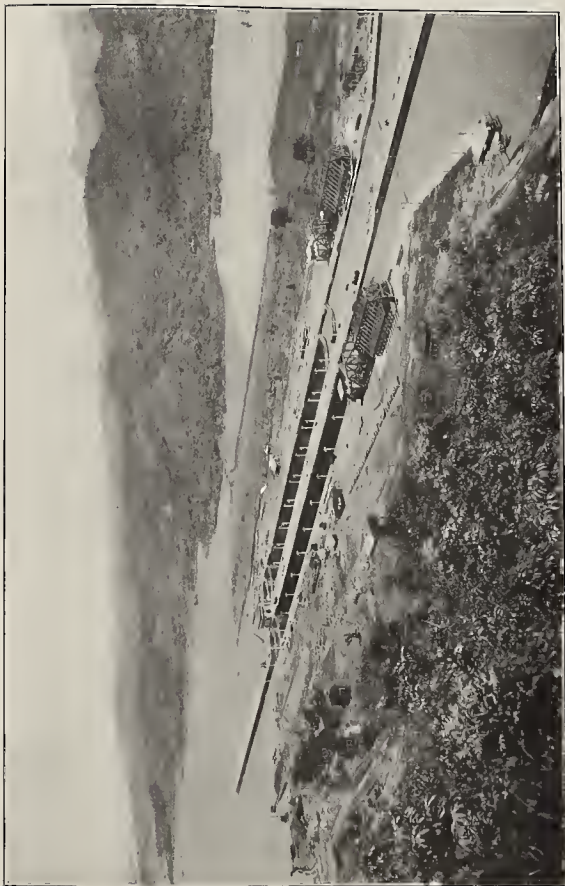
The principal deductions from the gross tonnage for the determination of the net tonnage include, in general, spaces which serve for the navigation of the ship, its propulsion, spaces devoted to the use of officers and crew, for its fuel supply, boatswain's stores, feed-water tanks, and spaces framed in around the funnels for the admission of light and air to the engine and fire rooms. No space not included in the gross tonnage is ever deducted in the determination of the net tonnage.

The canal system of designation of tonnage differs somewhat from the systems in practice in the United States and various foreign nations and from that for the measurement of vessels for the Suez Canal. The classifications of space for registry are at such variance that it was decided to work out a separate plan for the measurement of vessels for the canal which should be fair to all, irrespective of previous registry.

On loaded commercial vessels the toll charge is \$1.20 per net canal ton, plus \$1.20 per 100 cubic feet of deck load, provided that the sum of these charges shall not exceed an amount equivalent to a charge of \$1.25 per net ton on the vessel, as measured for United States registry.

Vessels going through the canal without cargo or passengers—that is, in ballast—will be charged 72 cents per net canal ton, provided that if this amount is not equivalent to the product of the vessel's net tonnage according to measurement for American registry by 75 cents, the larger sum shall be collected.

In commercial operations, steamship agents charge freight on the basis of weight or of space occupied. On the basis of space, they ordinarily rate 40 cubic feet as a ton. Accordingly, the 100 cubic feet called a ton in canal measurement could contain two and one-half tons of cargo, on the com-



GENERAL VIEW OF PEDRO MIGUEL LOCKS FROM LUISA HILL, JUNE 6, 1914.

mercial basis of 40 cubic feet to the ton. In the case of ideally compact loading, the canal toll of \$1.20 per ton of canal space would be equivalent to a charge of 48 cents per ship's ton of cargo. As a matter of experience with vessels which have so far used the canal, with great variations in loading, the toll charge has averaged approximately 75 cents per ton of cargo as declared in the ship's manifests. The heavier the loading in proportion to capacity the smaller the cost per ton of cargo. The steamship *Historian*, rated at 5,378 net canal tons, paid \$6,453.60 in tolls to pass through the canal on November 14 on the way from San Francisco to London. She was laden with 12,000 tons of cargo on which, accordingly, the cost per ton was approximately 54 cents.

The Panama Canal, however, has no direct interest in the proportionate loading of vessels carrying cargo through the canal, or in the nature of the cargo, other than explosives or other commodities requiring precautions in handling or liable to menace the safety of the canal. Its rates are entirely flat, on the simple basis of cargo-carrying capacity, and there are no complicated tariffs.

The first tolls were collected on May 18, 1914, before the opening of the canal to ocean-going vessels, and were assessed on loaded barges towed through the canal by tugs. The actual collection of tolls (less \$11,551.20 refunded) between that date and May 1, 1915, may be summarized as follows:

Prior to Aug. 15, 1914.....	\$11, 610. 69
Aug. 15 to 31.....	98, 066. 19
Sept. 1 to 30.....	263, 220. 00
Oct. 1 to 31.....	349, 986. 48
Nov. 1 to 30.....	340, 382. 15
Dec. 1 to 31.....	395, 169. 57
Jan. 1 to 31, 1915.....	376, 810. 88
Feb. 1 to 28.....	403, 118. 36
Mar. 1 to 31.....	606, 316. 56
Apr. 1 to 30.....	420, 884. 69
Total.....	3, 274, 565. 57

SAILING SHIPS.

Prior to the opening of the canal it was widely assumed that the new route would not be used by sailing vessels, and there has been very little discussion of the relations of the canal to sailing traffic.

To date half a dozen sailing vessels have gone through the canal. Something of the cost of handling them through the canal may be judged from these figures on the passage of the schooner *Zeta* and the barkentine *John Ena*, which went through the canal well laden and may be regarded as typical of the traffic:

The *Zeta* is a wooden three-masted schooner 132 feet long, 32 feet in the beam, and 12 feet deep. She is registered at 335 net tons, Lloyds' measurement, and at 313 net tons, canal measurement. Her expenses in transiting the canal were: Tolls, \$520.80; tug service, \$150; total, \$670.80. The vessel was carrying 600 tons of lumber; her expenses in passing through the canal amounted to \$1.118 per ton of cargo.

The *John Ena* is a four-masted steel barkentine, 313 feet long, 48 feet in the beam, and 25 feet deep. The registered net tonnage of this vessel is 2,706; the canal measurement rates it at 2,609 net tons. Expenses for going through the canal were: Tolls, \$3,130.80; tug service, \$302.15; total, \$3,432.95. On a cargo of 4,400 tons of petroleum and wax the total expenses prorate at 78 cents per ton.

To date, under conditions of average loading, the tolls on laden steam vessels have been equivalent to approximately 75 cents per ton of cargo carried.

From the foregoing instances it is seen that sailing vessels can be handled through the canal economically, as far as the actual passage of the canal is concerned. A factor of

greater importance, admitting of less certainty in its determination, is the relative time which it will take a sailing vessel to reach the Isthmus and its ultimate destination, in comparison with the passage over the longer alternative routes around the Horn or the Cape of Good Hope.

On the Atlantic side, according to sailing directions, the time of transit of an average sailing vessel between New York and the Isthmus may be approximated at 20 days. The time from the English Channel to the Isthmus is reckoned as 30 days for a yearly average; the homeward voyage to Europe is taken at 40 days. Limon Bay is easily accessible to sailing vessels at all times of the year and vessels may generally expect a fair wind for entering.

On the Pacific side vessels may generally expect a fair wind offshore on departing from the Isthmus, light from May to November, and somewhat stronger from December to April. Vessels entering the Gulf of Panama will almost invariably encounter head winds, often very light, and find difficulty in beating up to the canal. Off shore on the Pacific side the regular trades may not be expected until several hundred miles off shore. Sailing directions should be freely consulted by all sailing masters, particularly in regard to the wind and currents on the Pacific side. If due notice be given, tugs may be obtained from the canal authorities.

The average time of a sailing vessel from Panama to San Francisco is considered to be between 37 and 40 days; for the return about 31 days from April to October, and 26 days from October to April.

Accordingly the time of transit of a vessel from New York to San Francisco may be reckoned generally at 60 days, including a day in the canal. The return trip should consume about 57 days in the winter months and 62 in the summer season. The generally accepted average time for sailing vessels to go from New York to San Francisco around Cape Horn is 140 days; the return voyage requires from 110 to 115 days. On this basis the normal time for a round trip between the two ports by way of the canal may be rated at 120 days; by way of the Horn about 250 days.



PEDRO MIGUEL LOCKS. DREDGING FLEET PASSING FROM EAST CHAMBER INTO GAILLARD CUT ON WAY TO CUCARACHA SLIDE. DECEMBER 2, 1913.

The extent to which sailing vessels will use the canal will be dependent on many conditions in the shipping world, but it appears that under normal conditions the canal route is favorable to them. For instance, on the voyage from New York to San Francisco under average conditions a vessel might be expected to save 80 days at sea. Shipowners state that a vessel of 2,000 tons net may be operated at sea at a cost of \$75 per day. The charges for passing such a vessel through the canal would approximate \$2,700. If these charges be subtracted from the saving of 80 days at sea, at \$75 per day, or \$6,000, the net saving to the operator would be \$3,300.

In the case of such a vessel the saving of 36 days at sea would cover its canal expenses. Between this period and the normal expectation of saving by way of the canal, 80 days, is a leeway of 44 days; that is, if the operator used the canal and then had his vessel arrive 44 days late, as compared to the normal voyage over the route, he would still "break even." If the vessel arrived 30 days late over the normal time, he would be benefited to the extent of 14 days at sea, which, at \$75 per day, is equivalent to \$1,050.

THE CANAL AND THE NAVY.

The opening of the canal has greatly increased the effectiveness of the Navy of the United States. It has reduced the distance between the central points of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts from 13,000 to 5,000 miles and greatly reduced the problem of coaling on a cruise from coast to coast. It has made possible the concentration of a fleet at either entrance of the canal which, with a cruising speed of 15 knots, could reach the center of the Pacific coast in 9 days and the center of the Atlantic coast in 5 days.

Where formerly the fleets stationed opposite the middle of each coast were, from a cruising point of view, as far apart as opposite sides of the world, they are now as near as if one were off New York and the other off Buenos Aires.

With regard to the monetary saving to the United States resulting from the availability of the canal for naval use, it is apparent that the distance and time between the coasts have been reduced to less than two-fifths of the former figures. The cost of coast-to-coast movements is reduced accordingly, for though vessels of the Navy pay tolls, such payment is in effect a transfer of money from one branch of the Government to another.

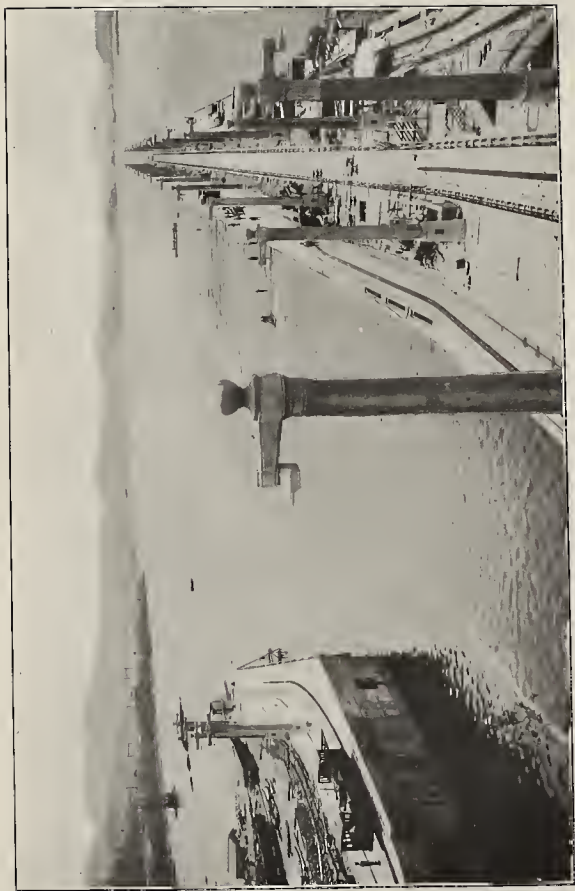
The strategic importance of the canal is inestimable from a monetary standpoint.

FEATURES OF CONSTRUCTION.

The Isthmus of Panama connects the two continents through an elbow or segment of an arc running almost east and west. The canal runs more nearly north and south than east and west, and the Pacific end of it is east of the Atlantic end. The starting point in Limon Bay lies at latitude $9^{\circ} 23'$ north by longitude $79^{\circ} 56'$ west, and the other end of the canal, in the Bay of Panama, lies at $8^{\circ} 54'$ north by $79^{\circ} 32'$ west.

The distance by air from shore to shore of this narrow part of the Isthmus is about 30 miles. The canal is 43.84 nautical miles in length from deep water to deep water. It passes through a varied and picturesque country, at places rugged, and where Gaillard Cut¹ goes through the Continental Divide the lowest point was formerly some 700 feet above sea level. The route selected has, in general, followed the valley of the Mendi and Chagres Rivers on the Atlantic slope of the divide, and the valley of the Rio Grande on the Pacific slope. Sea-level channels were dredged inward from either end of the canal as far as practicable—that is, from deep water in the Pacific northward to Miraflores, and from deep water in the Atlantic southward to Gatun—and two artificial lakes were formed by damming the waters of the rivers at higher levels, one, the Miraflores Lake, extending between Miraflores and Pedro Miguel, with surface $54\frac{1}{2}$ feet above sea level, and the other, Gatun Lake, extending from Pedro Miguel to Gatun, with surface 85 feet above sea level. Gaillard Cut, which is approximately 8 miles long, forms the southern arm

¹ The "Culebra Cut" was renamed "Gaillard Cut" by Executive order of the President dated April 27, 1915.



PEDRO MIGUEL LOCKS. LOCKAGE OF 85-FOOT PILES RAFTED FROM BALBOA TO EAST BREAKWATER, ATLANTIC ENTRANCE, LOOKING SOUTH FROM CONTROL HOUSE, APRIL 8, 1914.

of the Gatun Lake. The locks at Miraflores, Pedro Miguel, and Gatun are used as elevators for raising and lowering vessels between the levels mentioned.

From the initial station in Limon Bay, on the Atlantic side, the canal runs almost due south 7 miles in a sea-level section reaching to the valley of the Chagres at Gatun. Here is the great Gatun Dam, nearly a mile and a half long, closing a gap through the western end of the Quebrancha Range. The dam is an artificial ridge formed by pumping an impervious core of dredged clay and sand between parallel ridges or "toes" of rock and earth. Its construction, across swampy bottoms, was considered the most difficult feature of the canal. The top was smoothed over with earth, and the part of the slope on the lake side, lying between levels 10 feet above and 10 feet below the normal water surface, has been riprapped with hard rock to protect against wave erosion.

As completed, Gatun Dam is about half a mile wide at the base and 100 feet wide at the top, which is 103.5 feet above sea level. It contains 10,728,965 cubic yards of wet fill and 12,229,104 cubic yards of dry fill, a total 22,958,069 cubic yards, which is more than one-sixth of the total excavation from Gaillard Cut to date.

Near the center of the dam is a concrete spillway, for discharging the surplus waters of the lake into the lower channel of the Chagres. The discharge channel is 285 feet wide and 1,200 feet long; and the spillway dam across its upper end is 808 feet long, being in the form of an arc of a circle. The top of this dam is 69 feet above sea level, and is surmounted by regulating gates 20 feet high, the tops of which are accordingly at elevation 89 feet, or 2 feet above the proposed maximum elevation of the lake. The 14 regulating gates are installed between vertical concrete piers and are raised and lowered by means of chains running over sheaves at the top of the piers and down through the piers to the operating machinery in the body of the dam. The operating machinery is accessible by means of a tunnel through the center of the spillway dam, and may be operated by remote control from a switchboard in the hydroelectric station.

which is situated on the east side of the spillway discharge channel. When all the gates are open the discharge of water is greater than any known rate of run-off from the Chagres watershed. Dropping down the 60-foot slope of the ogee and striking against the baffle piers at the bottom, the water makes a turbulent fall which is one of the beautiful sights of the Isthmus.

The hydroelectric station uses water from Gatun Lake for driving three turbo-generators of 2,000-kilowatt capacity each, which supply electricity for the operation of the lock and spillway machinery, the terminal shops and adjacent facilities, and for the lighting of the locks and the canal villages and fortifications. Transmission over the Zone is effected through four substations and a connecting high voltage transmission line which follows the main line of the Panama Railroad.

Gatun Lake, impounded by Gatun Dam, has an area of 16½ square miles when its surface is at the normal elevation of 85 feet above sea level, and is the largest artificially formed lake in the world. The area of the watershed tributary to the lake is 1,320 square miles. During the rainy season, from April to the latter part of December, the run-off from this basin exceeds considerably the consumption of water, and the surplus is discharged through the spillway of Gatun Dam. Toward the end of the rainy season the surface of the lake is raised to about 87 feet above sea level, in order to afford a surplus or reserve supply to keep the channel full to operating depth during the dry season, in part of which the consumption and evaporation are in excess of the supply. It is calculated that when this level has been attained at the beginning of the dry season the reserve is sufficient to assure a surface elevation of at least 79 feet at the end of the dry season in spite of the consumption at the hydroelectric station, and allowing 41 passages of vessels through the locks each day with the use of the full length of the chambers, or 58 lockages a day when the shorter sections of the chambers are used and cross filling is employed, which would usually be the case. This is a greater number of lockages than can be made in one day.

The creation of the lake made it possible to have a channel 45 feet deep with its bottom at 40 feet above sea level. By following the valley of the Chagres as far as Gamboa, 24 miles of channel were thus completed with relatively little excavation. At the same time the lake, by backing water far up the valleys of the Chagres and its tributaries, deadens the currents of the rivers before they reach the canal channel and decreases silting to a minimum.

At Gamboa the Chagres Valley turns sharply to the east and the line of the canal leaves it for the heavy cut through the Continental Divide. Gaillard Cut, forming the passageway between the opposite slopes of the divide, is 7.97 miles long, 300 feet wide at the bottom, and from 45 to 65 feet in depth. The great depth of the Cut is responsible for the magnitude of the slides, which are breaks in the banks, due to the pressure of the material. The elementary phenomena of slides are encountered in almost any kind of cutting or trenching through earth; the great depth of the Gaillard Cut has caused similar breaks even in ordinarily firm rock. The slides are responsible for 35,158,225 cubic yards of additional excavation to February 1, 1915. To that date the total excavation from the Cut has been 117,077,044 cubic yards. The Cut is an arm of Gatun Lake and its bottom is accordingly 40 feet above sea level.

At the south end of the Cut, on the Pacific slope of the divide, the waters are held back by Pedro Miguel Dam and Lock. The dam is of earth, protected by rock riprap at the water levels, and is 1,400 feet long, extending from a high hill on the west to the lock, which is set at the base of a high hill on the east.

Below Pedro Miguel Lock and Dam is a small lake, Miraflores Lake, through which the channel passes to Miraflores Locks, which effect the transit between Miraflores Lake and the Pacific entrance channel. The surface is normally 55 feet above sea level. Its area is 1.88 square miles, and it may always be kept at full depth by supplying water, if needed, from Gatun Lake, as to fill it completely from Gatun Lake would lower the surface of the latter less than 6 inches. The length of the canal channel through it is 1.4 miles. The lake



GAILLARD CUT. DEEPEST EXCAVATED PORTION OF PANAMA CANAL, SHOWING GOLD HILL ON RIGHT AND CONTRACTORS HILL ON LEFT, JUNE, 1913.

is impounded by an earth dam 2,700 feet long, connecting with Miraflores Locks from the west, and by a concrete spillway dam to the east of the locks, 500 feet long, on which are mounted eight regulating gates similar to those on the Gatun Spillway.

The transits between the several levels of the canal—between the Atlantic and Gatun Lake, between Gatun Lake (Gaillard Cut) and Miraflores Lake, and between Miraflores Lake and the Pacific—are effected by means of massive locks of concrete and gates of steel.

Three sets of locks were built—one set in three successive levels at Gatun, a set with one lift at Pedro Miguel, and a set with two lifts at Miraflores. The differences in levels overcome at the three places are, respectively, 85, $30\frac{1}{3}$, and $54\frac{2}{3}$ feet, the latter varying according to the tide in the Pacific, the figure given being for mean tide.

Each lock consists of two parallel chambers, which effect a double-tracking of the channel and allow vessels going in opposite directions to use the same flight of locks simultaneously. All of the chambers have the same length, 1,000 feet, and width, 110 feet; the depth of water in the locks varies from approximately 81 feet when a boat is being locked down and 45 feet when a boat is being locked up, and there is always a minimum depth over the gate sill of 45 feet.

At the upper and lower ends of each set of locks the center wall was extended approximately 1,250 feet to form a long pier, against which entering vessels can bring up before entering the chambers of the locks proper; and the side walls were flared out at an angle of 60° to form a funnel-shaped entrance. Both the center-approach walls and the flare walls are fitted with strips of timbers resting on helical springs to form buffers for the vessels, and the outer end of the center wall is fitted with a resilient fender of heavy timbers.

The channels of the lock are blocked by massive steel gates which cut off the flow of water and divide the locks into chambers. The flow of water into and from the chambers is effected through culverts running longitudinally through the bottoms of the side and center walls and feeding



MIRAFLORES LOWER LOCKS. LOWER MAIN GATES. JULY 5, 1913.

into the chambers through lateral culverts running under the floors of the chambers and emptying upward. The culverts are controlled by valves.

In all 92 leaves, forming 46 gates of two leaves each, are used in the three sets of locks. Each leaf is 65 feet long, so that when two are swung together to form a closed gate they meet in the center of the 110-foot width at an obtuse angle. The leaves are so set that this junction always points upstream against the downward pressure of the water; this pressure accordingly forces them firmly together and affords an element of safety, since a gate can not be opened until the water on both sides has been equalized. The leaves range from 47 to 82 feet in height, according to location, and they weigh from 390 to 730 tons each. The 82-foot gates occur only at the lower end of Miraflores Locks, where they are necessary on account of tidal conditions.

The leaves are hinged to anchorages in the walls and are swung back and forth like ordinary gates. They are moved by machines driven by electric motors. In fact, every piece of mechanism in the locks is actuated by electricity, and this has made possible a central control by which an operator at a central switchboard can cause every movement of the lock equipment except the running of the towing locomotives, which are under the control of individual operators riding on them, and the handling of the emergency dams.

TRAFFIC ROUTES.

During the first six months of canal operation, from August 15, 1914, to February 15, 1915, it was seen that at least 95 out of every 100 ships using the canal were traveling over four great trade routes.

These were the routes of coastwise trade between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States; the route between the Pacific coast of North America and Europe; a route between the west coast of South America and the Atlantic coast of the United States and Europe (vessels frequently proceeding along one of these coasts and across to the other); and a route between the Atlantic coast of the United States and the Far East, including Australia and New Zealand.

During the first six months 496 ocean-going vessels passed through the canal. The way they were going and the cargo carried by them may be summarized in this manner:

Route.	Number of vessels.	Cargo tonnage.
United States coastwise, eastbound.....	97	499,439
United States coastwise, westbound.....	109	493,272
United States Pacific coast to Europe.....	66	444,855
Europe to United States Pacific coast.....	16	59,516
South America to United States and Europe.....	69	378,386
United States and Europe to South America.....	31	128,922
United States Atlantic coast to Far East.....	48	287,782
Far East to United States Atlantic coast.....	2	14,500
Miscellaneous routings.....	13	60,572
Vessels without cargo.....	45	.....
Total.....	496	2,367,244

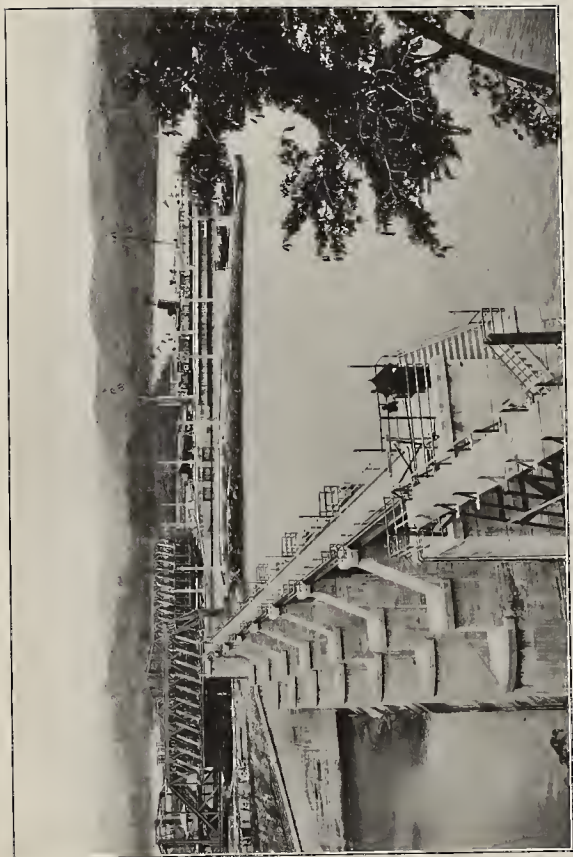
The heaviest traffic, from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic coast of the United States, has consisted principally of

canned fruit and fish, lumber, wine, pineapples, sugar, ores, and other items of the general produce of the west coast and adjacent inland areas. The return leg of this trade, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast of the United States, has consisted principally of coal, structural iron, machinery, and, above all, a great variety of merchandise. Some idea of it may be gained from the following note, which appeared in the Canal Record of March 24, 1915:

As an example of the great variety of goods carried in the west-bound United States coastwise trade, it is interesting to note some of the items in the cargo of 4,500 tons carried by the *Peter H. Crowell* through the canal March 10 on the way from New York to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Among the items listed by the master on the partial cargo declaration form supplied by The Panama Canal were: Battery cells, caustic soda, olives, chemicals, earthenware, glassware, lard, liquors, structural steel, machinery, refined petroleum, vegetable oils, paint, paper and paperware, pianos, rubber goods, salt, soap, stamped ware, textiles, tobacco, wooden ware, marble, starch, and thread; and the declaration was finished with "Balance, 1,189 tons, small lots of various articles."

From the west coast of the United States and Canada to Europe, over half the traffic was in grain, and the balance was in the same sort of general produce which constitutes the bulk of the eastbound American coastwise trade. Forty-four vessels carried western grain to Europe during the first six months of canal operation. They transported 155,146 tons of wheat and 134,145 tons of barley. Expressed in bushels the quantities were 5,752,402 bushels of wheat and 6,170,670 bushels of barley, an aggregate of over 11,923,000 bushels of grain.

The trade from Europe direct to the west coast has been about one-seventh that from the west coast to Europe. The cargo has been mostly coal and those sorts of general merchandise which make up the bulk of the trade from the Atlantic coast of the United States to the Pacific coast. Numbers of vessels have gone through the canal empty or "in ballast" from the Atlantic to load with cargo on the Pacific coast and return. This was especially noticeable at one time in the traffic in grain.



MIRAFLORES LOCKS. S. S. ADVANCE GOING SOUTH ON TRIP THROUGH CANAL. SPILLWAY IN FOREGROUND. LOOKING WEST. AUGUST 9, 1914.

The traffic from the west coast of South America to the Atlantic coast of the United States has had as its largest single item nitrates. Of this item, 204,441 tons were shipped through the canal during the first six months of operation, the greater part going to the United States. Iron ore has been another important item, amounting in the period to 41,300 tons. Other items distinguished by their size were fuel oil and benzene, amounting to 16,799 tons, and sugar, about 18,000 tons, of which 13,360 tons came through in two ships. In addition to these, there was an export of about 100,000 tons of general cargo, a great variety of native produce, in which ores, wool, hardwoods, and grain are noteworthy.

The traffic to South America through the canal during the first six months was less than one-half of the exportations from the west coast which passed through the canal. The 31 laden vessels which made the transit on their way to the west coast carried 128,922 tons of cargo. This was mainly machinery, structural material, clothing, and a great variety of general merchandise.

Shipments from the Atlantic coast of the United States to the Far East included 87,857 tons of refined petroleum and other petroleum products, 38,239 tons of raw cotton, and 162,686 tons of a great variety of manufactured goods, of which machinery, structural steel, railroad material, and textiles have been considerable items. About half of these vessels cleared for Australia and New Zealand, the rest for Japan, China, and Vladivostok. The trade to Vladivostok has been unexpectedly heavy.

During the first six months only two vessels returned through the canal directly from the Far East. Most of the vessels which go out over this route load in the Far East for ports in Europe or return first to the Pacific coast of North America, discharging cargo there and reloading. The cargo coming through the canal from the Far East has included Chinese groceries, matting, antimony, vegetable oils, curios, rattan, bamboo, silk, tallow, tea, wool, etc.

The routes just described were used by all but 13 of the vessels passing through the canal during its first half year.

The 13 miscellaneous vessels not to be classified with the principal routes included 4 vessels of a whaling fleet, on the way from Magdalena Bay to Norway; several stray vessels in the Central American coasting trade, and several vessels carrying coal to undeclared destinations.

The half dozen leading commodities shipped through the canal during the first half year were, in order of their tonnage, grain, nitrates, coal, refined petroleum products, lumber, and cotton. These six commodities together amounted to approximately one-third of all goods shipped through the canal.

Grain shipments amounted to 303,124 tons, of which all but 13,733 tons were shipped from the west coast of the United States and Canada. Of the other 13,733 tons, 6,200 tons were barley shipped from Valparaiso to Great Britain and 7,533 tons were wheat shipped from St. Johns, New Brunswick, to New Zealand.

The grain shipments from the west coast of North America consisted of 155,246 tons of wheat (5,744,000 bushels) and 134,145 tons of barley (6,170,000 bushels), a total of approximately 11,914,000 bushels.

Nitrates shipped from the west coast of South America to various ports in the United States and Europe amounted to 204,441 tons.

Coal, all moving to the Pacific, amounted to 151,745 tons. Of this quantity, 83,081 tons were shipped from the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and 68,664 tons from the United Kingdom.

Refined petroleum and other products amounted to 102,456 tons, of which 87,857 tons were shipped from the Atlantic seaboard of the United States to China, Japan, and Korea, and 14,599 tons were shipped from Talara, Peru, to Great Britain.

Shipments of lumber amounted to 56,078 tons. All but 600 tons (shipped from Gulfport to Panama City) were from the west coast of North America. Of the 55,478 tons shipped from the west coast all were shipped from ports of the United States except 6,891 tons from Nanaimo, British Columbia.

Raw cotton shipments amounted to 38,239 tons, en route from the Atlantic seaboard of the United States to the Far East. Over 70 per cent of the cotton passing through the canal was consigned to Japan.

The total cargo handled through the canal in its first half year was 2,367,244 tons. In the month and a half after February 15 nearly 1,000,000 tons more of cargo went through the canal, and the total up to April 1 was 3,246,019 tons. Its proportionate distribution over the principal routes is about the same, as shown in the following tabulation:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total tonnage.
United States coastwise, eastbound.....	137	659,921	
United States coastwise, westbound.....	132	616,872	1,276,793
North Pacific coast to Europe.....	83	623,988	
Europe to North Pacific coast.....	21	68,043	689,031
South and Central America to United States and Europe.	103	593,812	
United States and Europe to South and Central America.	53	133,330	784,142
Atlantic coast to Far East.....	62	373,097	
Far East to Atlantic coast.....	6	45,100	418,197
Miscellaneous routines.....	16	.....	88,856
Vessels without cargo.....	56	.....	.....
Grand total.....	679	.....	3,246,019

Up to April 1, 1915, the canal had been in operation seven and a half months. Through that period the movement of cargo averaged 432,802 tons a month, which is at the rate of over 5,000,000 tons a year.

An expression of this quantity in terms of railway traffic is illuminating. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the Panama Railroad handled 643,178 tons of through freight between the seaboard of the Isthmus. During that year the railroad was supposed to be handling more freight per mile of track than any other railroad in the world. It will be noted that the through traffic of the Panama Railroad that year was within 9,000 tons of the amount carried through the canal during the month of March, 1915 (which was 635,057 tons); in other words, that the canal has handled in a month almost as much as the railroad did during a year.



OPENING OF THE PANAMA CANAL. S. S. ANCON IN SEA-LEVEL SECTION OF CANAL SOUTH OF MIRAFLORES LOCKS, AUGUST 15, 1914.

The trains of the Panama Railroad engaged in hauling through freight were made up of from 18 to 20 loaded cars, carrying in the aggregate about 350 tons. To handle 5,000,000 tons of cargo across the Isthmus in a year by rail would require the operation of 39 trains a day. It would mean dispatching a train each way every hour and a quarter, and trains passing a given point about every 40 minutes through every hour of the year. The 14,285 trains necessary for handling this traffic would have, at 800 feet each, an aggregate length of over 2,142 miles, greater than the distance from New York to Colon. In a single train the cars would reach from New York to Chicago and back, or from New York to Chicago and then down to New Orleans, and leave several hundred miles of train to spare.

During the month of March, 1915, the laden vessels going through the canal had an average of 5,040 tons of cargo. Thus the vessels contained, on an average, over 14 trainloads of goods each.

The locomotives and trains of the Panama Railroad are about the average in freight work. A comparison in the maximum terms of railway traffic is afforded by the trial trip made last year by what was called the world's largest locomotive, the "Matt H. Shay," of the Erie Railroad. This was termed "three engines in one," and on its trial trip handled a train of 55 cars of coal, said to have been the heaviest train ever hauled from Baltimore to Philadelphia by one locomotive. This train carried 4,012 tons, which is less than the average load on each ship going through the canal.





THE MESSENGER

UNION CHURCH OF THE CANAL ZONE

VOL. I.

DECEMBER 1915

No. 12

The Christmas King

He came! the Christmas King, the Lord of Light.
The herald angels, robed in glory bright,
Brought the glad tidings to the world by night.
He came! to give unto the weary rest,
To tell of love, God's love, of loves the best;
And mercy wide as east is from the west.

He comes! and hearts that to Him open wide,
And with glad welcome ask Him to abide,
Find Him a refuge safe, wherein to hide.
He comes! with gifts for us so grand and rare,
To beautify, enrich, our lives so bare
With love, and hope, and joy, beyond compare.

He will come! Lo the waiting time is long;
But even now we raise a joyous song,
For He will come, and triumph over wrong.
He will come! when breaks the glorious day,
Right will prevail, shadows will flee away.
E'en now the Christmas King is on his way.

Fanny Hope.

**See Accounts of Panama Congress (Feb. 10-20, 1916)
in this number**

The International Correspondence Schools

OF SCRANTON, PA.

Post Office Box 44, Ancon, C. Z.

Office: 46 Central Avenue, Panama

THE ONLY WORLD SCHOOL

COURSES	Check	CHOICE OF 280 COURSES		COURSES	Check
Draftsmen	Business Languages Trades Mathematics Common School High School Studies		Civil Service . . . . .	.....
Agriculture			Special Accounting for Corporations . . . . .	.....
Concrete Engineering			Special Teachers . . . . .	.....
Navigation			Electrical Engineering . . . . .	.....
Building Contractors			Good English for everyone . . . . .	.....
Motor Boat Running			Banking . . . . .	.....
Marine Engineering			Spanish and French with Phonograph . . . . .	.....
Gas Engines			Courses not mentioned should be written here.	.....
Poultry
Automobile
		INCREASE YOUR PAY	ADVANCE YOUR POSITION		

Please send additional information about courses checked above

.....
(Name)

.....
(Address)

When in Need of Photographs Remember

THE MARINE STUDIO

Specializes in portraiture. Splendidly equipped for this work.

Panoramic views of all important sections of the Canal as it is to-day and was during construction.

Large assortment of 8 x 10 ins. views from early French Days to Present time.

Kodak finishing for those wishing this work done. Pictures taken everywhere by expert Photographers.

The Marine Studio

109 Central Avenue

Panama City

We believe Our advertisers are worthy the patronage of our readers—Our advertisers make possible the publication of "The Messenger." We urge our Union Church friends to bear this in mind when Shopping. Don't Forget! Say you saw their ad in "The Messenger."

The Commercial National Bank of Washington, D. C.

PANAMA BRANCH

CRISTOBAL BRANCH

The only American National Bank
on the Isthmus

Safety Deposit Boxes for rent

Interest paid on Savings Deposits

A general banking business transacted

Fiscal agents for the American Government and Depository
of the United States, The Canal Zone, and the Panama R. R.

GIVE US YOUR BUSINESS

PANAMA HAT STORE

181 Central Avenue

Opp. P.R.R. Station and 2 Fourth Street, Calidonia

ENDORO ALVAREZ, Prop.

S E L L S and **C L E A N S**

all kinds Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's

P A N A M A H A T S

MISTELI

THE JEWELER

Omega Watches

Reed & Barton Silverware

Optical Goods

Watches and Jewelry repaired

OSCAR MÜLLER



JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

P. O. BOX 23, PANAMA

10 Central Avenue

A Decision Day for children is under discussion. It seems that a regular time for bringing to the notice of children the desirability and the privilege of an open confession of loyalty to Christ and to take up membership in the church, is a pressing need. It is thought that if one Sabbath each month or bi-monthly could be set apart for the reception of children especially, into membership of the church it would enable the teachers, parents, pastor and friends to have this definite time in mind and be of help in aiding the children to assume this larger place in the life of the church.

THE AMERICAN CANDY KITCHEN

OPP. P. R. R. STATION

Panama

The Pioneer Store FOR CANDIES
FRESH EACH DAY

WATCH FOR THE STORE ON WHEELS!

Trips daily through COROZAL, BALBOA and ANCON

The

LADIES' STORE

Eighth Street and Avenue B., -- Panama

P. ODUBER, Prop.

FANCY EUROPEAN GOODS

Elaborate stock of

Pictorial Review Patterns



S. H. SALMON

REAL QUARTERS 1CR
Everything Electrical
ELECTRIC IRONS AT
United States prices.

One Price - - - - The Lowest

166 CENTRAL AVENUE, PANAMA

P. O. BOX 112

Open 7 a. m. to 7. p. m.

SATURDAYS

until nine o'clock p. m.



The

CITY PHARMACY

139 Central Avenue

A MODERN DRUG STORE

Our motto "Ich Dien" is always fully demonstrated
by prompt and courteous attention to patrons

ORDERS OR PHONE CALLS RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

Corporation phone No. 84
ANCON POST OFFICE

Dr. Price W. Wells

DENTIST

161 Central Avenue

OPPOSITE PANAMA R.R. STATION

Panama City

For anything and everything in the
JEWELRY LINE see

JOHN J. MORAN

Successor to E. LACROSAIDE

Cor. Central Ave., @ 8th St.

Panama

ACROSS FROM PIZA PIZA & Co.

WHEN YOU THINK IT OVER

THE BEST COSTS NO MORE

Why not have it?

Our prices are not higher, but our equipment is the
finest, with every arrangement for your comfort

Always ready to give you

prompt courtesy and attention.

The Coolest and most sanitary shop
in the Canal Zone

C. E. NEILL, Prop.

HOURS

HOTEL	Mon., Tues, Wed. and Fri.	8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
TRIVOLI	Thursdays	8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
BARBER	Saturdays	8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
SHOP	Sundays	8 a.m. to 12 m.

AUTOMOBILES

WE HIRE — Our drivers are careful, competent.

WE SELL — Buick, Chalmers, Overland, Dodge Bros.

But pleasing Service we render FREE

That's the secret of our popularity.

SOLE AGENT FOR NOBBY TREAD TIRES

SMALLWOOD BROTHERS

Phones: 77 Zone, 213 Corp.

THE MESSENGER

VOL. I.

DECEMBER 1915

No. 12

THE MESSENGER is published monthly at Balboa Heights by THE UNION CHURCH of the Canal Zone.

Subscription price fifty cents per year in advance.

Sample copy sent on request.

Terms for ADVERTISEMENTS made known upon application.

Entered at Aucon post office as second class mail matter.

JOSEPH M. WEAVER, Editor.

ALBERT WILSON, Circulation Manager.

WALTER S. BOWEN, Financial Manager.

Address all communications to Box 186, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

The Management of THE MESSENGER wishes its readers the boundless joy which unhampered fellowship with neighbors and friends brings at this season of the year. May, also, the sweet consciousness of harmonious relationship with the Divine Spirit, who so magnanimously sent "Babe of Hope" to earth, be ours.

"GIVING IS LIVING"

PLANS FOR THE CONGRESS ON CHRISTIAN WORK

The Congress on Christian Work in Latin America to be held in Panama, February 10th to 20th, is giving evidence of a significance and scope even deeper and more far-reaching than was expected at first. The number of those who will attend has been increased from 400 to 600; and this will put a severe strain upon the local committee of arrangements to provide suitable accommodations for the comfort of the delegates. It is greatly hoped that every one who can offer lodging and breakfast for one or more delegates will so inform the committee at once, Mr. H. A. A. Smith, Chairman.

The delegates will represent a wide variety of church bodies, including missionaries and native church leaders from all parts of Central and South America, also Board secretaries and church leaders from all the prominent denominations of Protestant Evangelical faith, together with many laymen of prominence and influence in the Church.

This truly representative Congress of Christian Workers should mean much to Panama and the Canal Zone. The presence of these spiritual leaders and the inspiration of their addresses is bound to have a wholesome and heartening effect upon all Christian work here; and the benefit to the nations of Latin America cannot be calculated.

The day sessions will be given to discussions of reports and papers of a technical character, and admission will be by ticket. The evening sessions will be of a popular nature and all should plan to avail themselves of the opportunity to hear such noted speakers as Dr. Mott, Dr. Speer, Bishop Lloyd,

Bishop Kinsolving, Bishop Oldham, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Barton, Dr. Brown, and many others who are interested in this Congress.

THORNTON B. PENFIELD.

GETTING READY FOR THE CONGRESS

Dr. Penfield has come and gone. His stay with us was short but packed full of stimulation and suggestion to the members of the Local Committee who are responsible for the local arrangements for the coming Congress on Christian Work in Latin America. This responsibility had begun to weigh heavily on some of the members of the Local Committee who were becoming a bit apprehensive regarding the approach of the Congress with so little accomplished on our part of a real definite nature. Dr. Penfield's coming cleared the atmosphere, his visit enabled us to see more clearly how to handle our local problems and at the same time it gave us the necessary inspiration to shoulder these problems in an effective manner without any further delay.

The sending of Dr. Penfield was a strategic move on the part of the General Committee in New York. It not only enabled us to be brought up to date with the progress that the New York Committee has made in the development of the general arrangements, but gave them first hand information regarding local conditions.

The first question that Dr. Penfield had been instructed to ask the local committee was "Will you be able to take care of 600 delegates or shall the New York Committee reduce that number, and if so by how many?" It appears that it was first thought that 300 delegates coming from such great distances as the extensive reaches of South America

in one direction, and the United States and England in the other direction, would be a fairly representative Congress. As the spirit of the Congress grew upon the leaders of the Church in these countries it began to appear that 300 delegates would only be a small proportion of those who desired to come, and of those who it seemed ought to come in view of the larger and growing interest in the Congress. It was finally decided that 600 delegates might be allowed to come provided that number could be accommodated in the hotels of Panama and vicinity and the homes of Balboa, Ancon, Pedro Miguel and Paraiso.

With figures in hand showing the actual number that could be accommodated in the hotels, the Local Committee by the simple process of subtraction between that number and 600 arrived at the number of delegates for whom it would be necessary to provide accommodations. The number looked large, but the members of the Committee in consultation were conscious that the number, no matter how large, so long as within reason, could not exceed the largeness of the hospitality of the people of the Canal Zone. Dr. Penfield was therefore authorized to cable "six hundred satisfactory."

The confidence of the Committee was justified within the next 24 hours by numerous personal unsolicited offers to entertain a number of the delegates. The Local Committee is gratified over the receipt of these unsolicited offers. The Committee, however, has adopted a plan to receive offers for entertainment in a systematic manner, planning to put this matter in charge of committees representing the various women's organizations connected with the churches of Panama, Balboa, Ancon, Pedro Miguel and Paraiso. Representatives of these committees will make a canvas by districts later on, tabulating the information secured so that delegates assigned to those homes asking for delegates may be assigned according to some preference or choice for delegates coming from a certain territory in the mission field or in the States or England or representing some particular denomination of the Church.

This information will be put in tabulated form so that the assignments may be readily made by a Committee experienced in these matters. It is expected that this committee will be headed by Dr. Penfield himself and that he will return to the Zone several weeks prior to the opening of the Congress to take personal charge of the work of the Hospitality Committee. For the last 12 years Dr. Penfield has acted in this same capacity at the conventions of the Student Volunteer Movement, bringing together some 4000 students at each of their quadrennial conventions. The hospitality requested by the Local Committee will be on the same basis as that provided at the Student Volunteer Conventions, that is, lodging and breakfast are furnished. To the extent that it is

found practicable the Local Committee will attempt to have facilities provided in Ancon where the noon luncheons and the evening dinners may be procured with convenience by the delegates.

The Local Committee has pledged the hospitality of the people of the Canal Zone. The Committee not only believes that its pledge will be made good in the homes adjacent to the Pacific end of the Canal, but is equally sure that the coming of the Congress will offer a rare opportunity to entertain and become intimately acquainted with some of the keen minds and choice spirits in the leadership of the Church through its mission boards and missionary representatives so many of whom will be in attendance at the Congress.

A CHILD OF PROMISE

Christmas is the birthday of one who was indeed a Child of Promise. It is the anniversary of the time when "The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us." Let us look at a few of the promises which refer to the Babe of Bethlehem.

The first promise of a Redeemer is found in the words of the Lord God to the serpent, "And I will put enmity between thee and the woman and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head and thou shalt bruise his heel." Here begins "The Highway of the Seed."

In Genesis 28:14 the promise of a great posterity is made to Jacob, and also the promise that "in his seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

In Second Samuel 7:16 God tells Nathan to make to David the promise "And thy house and thy kingdom shall be established forever before thee; thy throne shall be established forever."

Psalms 2:2 gives this prediction: "The kings of the earth set themselves and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord and against His Anointed."

In Isaiah 7:14 occurs this prophecy: "Behold a virgin shall conceive and bear a son and shall call His name Immanuel."

The wonderful words of Isaiah 9:6 are these: "For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be upon His shoulder, and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, and the Prince of Peace."

Isaiah 53 is a wonderful Christmas chapter, the entire twelve verses being a description of the vicarious sufferings of Christ.

In Isaiah, chapter 61, we have in the first two verses these words: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; He hath sent me to bind up the broken hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them

that are bound; to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord."

We find Daniel, the stalwart prophet, testifying clearly of Christ calling Him the Messiah and prophesying as to the time of His first advent relative to the restoration of the temple.

Then in Micah we find the well known passage: "But thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel, whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting."

"The Child" was born in Bethlehem but the "Son" was from everlasting.

In Haggai, chapter 2, verse 7, God says through Haggai "And I will shake all nations and the Desire of all nations shall come."

In Zechariah 9-9, we have a picture of the presentation of Christ as King at His first advent: "The multitude that cried 'Hosanna' soon cried 'Crucify Him.'" "He came unto his own and his own received him not." But thank God for the remainder of the passage: But to as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to those who believe on his name."

In Zechariah 11:12-13, the prophecy is made that Christ should be sold for thirty pieces of silver.

Philip said unto Nathanael "We have found him of Whom Moses in the law, and the prophets did write."

John the Baptist said "Behold the Lamb of God" Peter said "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God."

The coming of Christ was foretold by Moses and the prophets, promised to Zacharias and Elizabeth, to Mary, and to Simeon and Anna. His birth was heralded by the angels, marked by the wise men, and made known unto the shepherds.

By star and by angelic messenger, by the lowly and by the wise men of the earth this Babe born in a manger was welcomed.

And on Christmas Day in this year of our Lord, 1915, the great church universal, founded on the rock Christ Jesus, keeps the birthday of the Child of Promise. Christmas is indeed the day of the child. May we keep it in the childlike spirit, for and with the children in loving adoration of him who by his coming as a child made childhood glorious. He loved children and blessed them, saying "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." And again to his disciples "Except ye be converted and become as little children ye cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." "Thanks be unto God for His inspeakable Gift."

As we think reverently and gratefully of him this Christmas tide, let us think not only of the Bethlehem Babe but also of the boy Jesus in the temple and during those childhood years when he "increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and

man." Let us go back in thought to the carpenter's shop at Nazareth where for the greater part of his life on earth Jesus of Nazareth worked. As Rev. G. Campbell Morgan tell us "Take my yoke upon you' gathers force and strength as an illustration from the fidelity of the carpenter's shop. When Jesus said "Take my yoke" it was because he knew that it would not gall, that it would be finished and perfect".

Let us think of our Saviour also when at the end of those "hidden" years he comes into public notice as a teacher. See the Dove descending on him and hear the Voice from Heaven saying "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased." Think then of him as tempted by Satan and victorious, and consider how lovingly the angels ministered unto him.

As he walked the earth during those three years of public ministry he healed the sick, cast out devils, raised the dead, and spake "As never man spake." He calmed the angry sea and walked the rolling waves and at the last supper washed the feet of his disciples.

The claim of Jesus Christ was unique and unparalleled. Unlike other teachers who claimed to show the way, he alone says "I am the way." He gave his life a "ransom for many, crying It is finished. Father into thy hands I commit my Spirit." The grave could not hold him. Bursting the bonds of death he appeared, a risen Lord to those sorrowing disciples.

It was fitting that he whose birth was heralded by angels should be received into heaven by the acclaim of celestial beings. Listen while the angels say "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing into Heaven? This same Jesus which is taken up from you into Heaven shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into Heaven."

Do not our hearts burn within us as we do homage to the Holy Child? The angelic message rings in our ears "Glory to God in the Highest and on earth peace, good will toward men." This Christmas season finds war on earth and "men's hearts failing them for fear." But Thou, oh Prince of Peace shalt yet be the desire of all nations. May "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven."

H. G. S.

THE FULLNESS OF TIME

Again the season of the year approaches when the whole Christian world rejoices and sings praises to Him who came "in the fullness of time." This is the happiest of all the year to us, and well it should be, for not only earth but Heaven as well was concerned in this greatest of all events.

The apostle Paul speaks of this event as "the fullness of time." "But when the fullness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son." The ex-

pression "the fullness of time" indicates that our Lord's birth was no ordinary event. It also implies that Christ existed before with His Father, else how could God send Him forth? But note also that our Lord's coming to earth was delayed until a given and appointed time.

Now what are we to understand in regard to "the fullness of time?" There are two important things for us to consider in this expression. First, it was "the fullness of time" with the One who was sending the Messiah. The moment had arrived which God had ordained from the beginning and had foretold by the mouths of His prophets. Second, it was "the fullness of time" with the recipient. The Gospel was withheld until the world had reached a mature age and the law had performed its educational purpose.

Some one may say "Yes, Christmas is indeed a very happy time. We are now adopted sons of God, and therefore we should shout for joy because we are free from the law. Nevertheless, the question arises, why did not the Redeemer appear sooner upon the earth? Why did God allow so many centuries in the history of the race to pass by before He sent His Son to deliver men?"

To us as Christians it is enough to say that the time appointed was God's time, and He makes no mistakes. But to the man who stubbornly refuses to yield his position on this point, we will make three statements of facts:

1. The first is in regard to prophecy. The apostle says that Christ's coming was delayed until "the fullness of time." The scriptures set before us what purports to be a series of facts which point to, and centre in, the Son of God and the Savior of the world. Hundreds of years before He appears in the flesh He is spoken of by the prophets. In the book of Genesis He is referred to as the One who shall bruise the serpent's head. The prophet Isaiah beholds the glory of our Lord in his wonderful vision at least seven hundred years before the birth of Christ. The point that we wish to make is just this: **Prophecy must have time to give it weight.** It requires time from its very nature. The accumulation of prophetic evidence was needed so that when the Messiah did come there should be no doubt of His identity. "He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so He openeth not his mouth." Such a portrait so minutely and graphically drawn leads us to the irresistible conclusion that God is working and that a thousand years with Him are as a day. He accomplishes His work in "the fullness of time."

2. Another reason for our Lord's delay might be to show the downward effect of sin. Men were utterly unable to find their way back to God. Paul suggests this same idea when he says "For after that in the wisdom of God the world by wisdom

knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believed." It was therefore a part of God's plan to show the evil effects of sin and that no salvation was possible for mankind without His direct intervention. "But when the fullness of time came, God sent forth His Son."

3. One more reason why Christ's coming may have been delayed lies in the fact that the world was not prepared for the spreading of the Gospel until the Roman Empire became a world power. This empire had such a system of roads that from Parthia in the east to Britain in the west the man who was privileged to call himself a Roman citizen could go with safety; hence the Gospel was carried to many parts of the Roman Empire. Never before had it been so easy for the herald of the truth to go from land to land. Then, too, the language of the time was mainly Greek, and this common tongue aided in spreading the glad tidings.

Many things entered into the bringing about "the fullness of time." Many hundreds of years went by before the Redeemer appeared, but let no one say that this act was unworthy of God. His thoughts are higher than our thoughts. We cannot read the mind of the Infinite. The man who rejects Christ's saving power because He did not come sooner in the world's history must carry this same logic into his every-day life. To be consistent he must reject the Copernican system of astronomy, and all the discoveries and inventions of modern science, because of the late date of the world's history in which they were made. He must reject the many recent discoveries in surgery and all anesthetics, because they were not under the providence of God discovered sooner to relieve pain.

We see the inconsistency of rejecting the Savior of the world on such grounds. Then, too, for all we know, there may be hundreds of thousands of years yet in store for the human race, so that in comparison the time before Christ would seem as the gray of breaking dawn to the bright light of the fall of day.

At this Christmas season may our hearts be full of joy as we contemplate the love of Him who came "in the fullness of time." No wonder the angels desired to look into this mystery and that there was "a multitude of heavenly hosts praising God, and saying 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace good will toward men.'"

JACOB V. KOONTZ.

THE DEEPER SIGNIFICANCE OF CHRISTMAS

During the period of childhood it is but natural to think of Christmas in terms of material gifts. But as we approach the years of riper thought, may we not consider very thoughtfully the deeper significance of this most eventful day.

Let us also be sure that our deeper interests shall not be overshadowed with the external splendor which beams out with light ineffable from the pages which contain the record of this sublime and significant event. For a clear, undistorted vision, we may find it necessary to tear ourselves away from the charm of the angelic chorus, the radiance of the mid-night sky, the startled shepherds as they endeavor to interpret the vision of glory which dazzled their sight, and take our stand at the manger, where with unbiased minds we can study the deeper significance of the event which has made possible the sublimest page of the world's history. This event stands alone, with no parallel in antecedent or subsequent history; it is unique, peculiar, wonderful.

The Christ-child in the manger witnesses to the fact of God's boundless love and beautiful kindness, and on the other hand it is suggestive of man's lame stable failure and deepest need.

Prior to the Advent. God progressively expressed himself in types, symbols and prophecy, but the majority of the chosen people failed to grasp the infinite meaning of his love. In view of this fact, in the fullness of time, God brings his last love argument to the manger at Bethlehem. This helpless child wrapped in swaddling clothes is soon to become not only the mightiest moral and spiritual force that the world has ever seen, but he is also to become the final and adequate expression of God's love in terms of human understanding. Thus as we stand in the presence of this unique gift may we realize anew the profound significance of those familiar words—"God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have eternal life."

The measure of God's love, is the measure of man's need. If this Christmas season does not make clear again the fact that humanity needs a Saviour, then we have wrongly interpreted the meaning of the Manger. Severed from a conscious relationship with God, spiritually speaking, man is a successful failure. His greatest need is Christ. Therefore, as our hearts swell with the gladness of this beautiful season, let us ever be mindful that it ought to be recognized as the gladness of Redemption. Our joy can never arise from the consciousness of goodness and glorious achievement apart from God. In humility let us recognize further that the good tidings of great joy were based upon the fact, "that there is born to you this day in the city of David a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord. And thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins."

The coming of Christ into the world made possible a new day of opportunity for the race. It announces the birthday of hope. At his coming, a new impulse sprang up within the heart of the world. Ideals and standards were at once lifted. May the infusion of this love power transform this broken, unappreciative,

sinful world into a civilization of lovely sons of God, so that all men with undimmed vision may behold the deeper significance of the Christmas tide.

WILLIAM FLAMMER.

CONSECRATION SERVICES

On Sunday, November 14th, a pretty consecration service in the Balboa Union Church was conducted by Reverend Flammer for the following named children: Anna Lee Erdman, Howard Underhill Keenan, Virginia Holzapfel, Martha Luther, Geo. B. Carson, Jr., David LeRoy Smith, Jana VanHardeveldt, and Homer and Angelina Smith.

In the evening of the same day at Pedro Miguel, the pastor consecrated Jno. Francis and Geo. Goethals, the two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Whitehead.

Rev. A. A. Nellis, now pastor of the First Baptist Church, Warren, O., writes cheerfully about his city and his work. From press notices, we see that he is much in demand as a speaker on one or more of "The Panama Subjects" which he can handle most entertainingly. It is evident, too, that he remembers, with a "bit of longing" his former Canal Zone home and friends.

The good friend of The Messenger, the Union Church of the Canal Zone, and many people here, old and young, in the person of Mr. John F. Warner, writes very interestingly about his new home in Gainesville, Fla. He recently purchased some blue-ribbon pigs and chickens, which indicates a characteristic progressive spirit. His letters show that he was thoroughly inoculated with the "Union Church germ" before leaving the Zone. The Messenger sends the season's greetings to the Warners.

AMONG THE YOUNG PEOPLE

CHRISTMAS

"Christmas is glorious because it is the creation of a child. Man is not the architect of it. It was built in the first place by a baby, and the glitter of it was simply the reflection of the light of a baby's eyes. The kings of the earth have often taken counsel together, but they have never conceived anything so beautiful as Christmas. For a marvel so stupendous God fell back upon a child. There was nothing in the world like Christmas till Jesus came. On the day of his birth God called the nations together and set a little child in their midst. From the beginning a full-grown man stood in the

center, but the circle gathered round him had never been joyous. Sometimes the central man had been a general and sometimes a king, occasionally he had been a scholar, and frequently a saint; but no matter who he was, the circle was not enchanted and refused to sing. But as soon as a child was placed at the center humanity began to organize itself in unprecedented ways and to move forward along original lines. It began to sing a new song. The world had for ages been despondent and hopeless, and no potentate or miracle-worker, however mighty, had been able to lift it out of its darkness. But when God took a child and set him in the midst, then was the world's mouth filled with laughter and all things became new. This is the difference then between the ancient world and the modern, the first had an adult at the center, the latter has a child. Out of the child heart—and the child heart is the Christ heart—are coming the forces for the rebuilding of the world. The problem of existence is the task of keeping the child within us alive, the heart that wonders, trusts, and loves."

Charles Edward Jefferson in Christmas Builders.

THE SMILE MAKERS

Within the cool shadow of the porch two women sat watching for the procession of boys and girls soon to appear in a triumphal march to the Union Church across the way, at the close of the Christmas celebration in 1917, the best ever known in the White City of the Canal Zone.

One, a grandmother with soft white hair and kind eyes, had been kept by age and infirmity from most of the joyous activities of that wonderful day. The slim young girl, her companion, had stolen away from her young friends for an hour at the cost of missing a place in the big parade, to share with the stay at home one a little of the charm and beauty of the hour.

"Only think," she cried "that so lovely a Christmas should all come from a happy little thought of someone, who wanted something different from our Sunday school festivals. I'm so glad, too, that it was one of our Loyalty Girls who said we would have a real giving Christmas, instead of just selfishly trying to amuse ourselves."

Eagerly, her face aglow with the spirit of it, she told of the preparations which had filled a busy week before the Holidays. How the idea of "something different" had been quickly caught up, and how the community had become an enthusiastic body of "smile makers."

The children shared happily in the giving plan, when on Christmas Eve a toy social was held and the church parlors and Sunday school rooms overflowed with delighted youngsters, each bringing from home a favorite toy to be given on the to-morrow to

the poor children of the church mission school. The tallest primary child and the tiniest beginner were proud and eager to help, and their most cherished possessions were given cheerfully, because, said one, "We are Santa Clauses to the little boys and girls who have no pretty things."

On Christmas Day the makers of smiles, in organized groups, scattered cheer with deft and willing hands. One party of young people, among whom were members of the choir, visited the hospitals, jail and prison leaving the Christ message with song and a gift of flowers.

Another group sought out the stay-at-homes, the aged, infirm, and those shut in by sickness, and the sailors on the ships at the great docks were not forgotten.

Owners of automobiles brought bliss to hearts of the children, for who can measure the ecstasy of a long joy-ride, with pink ice cream at the end of it?

Matrons took wise counsel together, and in all the White City that day not one bachelor missed an invitation to share the Christmas dinner with a married brother.

So in countless thoughtful ways, little sacrifices of time and personal convenience which mean so much to him who gives and to him who receives, the day passed. Now the climax comes as with one accord all turn toward the church. Look! See the Sunday school five hundred strong, led by the boys' brass band, marching in solid ranks up the palm-lined Prado under the white banner of the Prince of Peace.

A bugle calls, and the marchers burst lustily into a triumphant song:

"Joy to the world, the Lord is come,
Let earth receive her king."

Hardly had the last notes drifted away on the soft air of the night when the band swung into the rhythm of the stirring strains of "Adeste Fideles," as the doors of the brilliantly illumined church opened to receive them.

For a time the white-haired woman sat with a glad light shining in her eyes, after her young friend had slipped away to join the happy marchers. Presently from within the church the organ tones thrilled and swelled, bearing upward in throbbing harmony the mighty sound of many voices singing of "Peace on earth, good will to men." In the hush which followed the hymn the aged watcher seemed to pray in unison with the invocation of the faithful minister, and she saw as with the eyes of the spirit the man of God pouring the message of hope and salvation into the hearts of the throng of worshipers who heard him gladly.

"A wonderful Christmas," she whispered softly, for the makers of smiles have found the joy of true giving, in that they, like the Master, have this day given themselves to others."

L. C. "

"The world was dark with care and woe,
With brawl and pleasure wild;
When in the midst, His love to show,
God set a Child.

"The sages frowned, their heads they shook,
For pride their heart beguiled.
They said, each looking on his book,
'We want no Child.'

"The merchants turned toward their scales,
Around their wealth they piled;
Said they "'Tis-gold alone prevails;
We want no Child."

"The soldiers rose in noisy sport;
Disdainfully they smiled;
And said 'Can babes the shield support?
We want no Child.'

"Then said the Lord: 'O world of care,
So blinded and beguiled,
Thou must receive for thy repair
A Holy Child.'"

Miss Caroline Palmer.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

The Gatun Sunday School is still booming, the enrollment being 128, attendance for the last Sunday in October, 95 and the average for the month, 84. Considering the population of the town we feel that we have every reason to be proud of our record.

The Adult Bible Class has an enrollment of 10 members and is a valuable addition to the school.

The Christmas celebration will be held in the Chapel on Friday December 24th with a program furnished by the children and the usual Christmas treat and treat.

The mid-week Bible Study Class meets at the Chapel on Thursday evenings instead of Wednesday as heretofore.

The Mission Study Circle met at Mrs. Witt's on November 9th, the meeting being purely social in order to greet new-comers;—Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Terry, and Mrs. January were hostesses.

Several new members were added to the list and more subscriptions added to the fund for Mrs. Blackmore.

The new study book, "The King's Highway" will be taken up in January.

The change of time for the regular church service 7.00 to 7.15 p.m. seems to have met with approval. The 15 minutes song service which precedes the usual form of service has proven quite a success.

Mr. A. J. Scott, Physical Director of BALBOA the Balboa Clubhouse, is on vacation.

His Sunday School class is taught by Mrs. Tom Booz who it is hoped will continue as teacher until Mr. Scott's return.

Mrs. M. F. Bradney has been recently added to the corps of teachers of the Balboa Union Sunday School. She has been a teacher in Sunday School at Culebra and Cristobal before moving to Balboa.

Mrs. Gwartzney has taken up the work as teacher of a class of small boys.

Dr. Thornton Penfield, the personal representative of Mr. John R. Mott in the interests of the Panama Congress, has been on the Isthmus for a week conferring with local committeemen and gathering information at first hand relative to the forthcoming congress which is set to convene in Panama, February, 1916. On Sunday, December 5th, Dr. Penfield gave a most interesting and illuminating address in the Union Chapel, and in the evening spoke to an appreciative audience in the Balboa Clubhouse. He was accompanied by his son who furnished violin music for the occasion.

Mr. Tom Booz has organized a class of young men for the Sunday School and is making good progress. This effort is to be greatly commended, and we feel sure the young men will be well rewarded for the hour spent with Mr. Booz on Sunday mornings in the chapel.

The diversion of having different classes of the Sunday School give the opening exercises each Sunday morning has created a great deal of interest, and the parts rendered have been very much appreciated.

Plans for the celebration of Christmas are practically completed. The program will be rendered on Thursday evening before Christmas at 7 o'clock. A reproduction of the nativity scene will be made. There will be a treat consisting of candy and fruit for each of the members of the Sunday School. Special music will be rendered, and a general good time is in prospect. There will be two Christmas tress and a real Santa Claus.

The Tuesday evening meetings have been gaining in interest and attendance. The pastor has dealt with the various parables of Jesus, and the discussions have been helpful to those in attendance. Practical lessons have been amplified by these renewed studies.

Congratulations of The Messenger are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Carson, Balboa, upon the presence in their home of Geo. B. Jr. He will be the "well spring of joy" in his parent's hearts this Christmas tide.

On the 25th of November a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Weaver of Balboa. Her "ladyship" bids fair to make a good running mate for her sister Rachel.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Williams of Balboa Heights were received into membership of the Balboa Union Church, Sunday, November 14th. Mrs. Williams' splendid musical gifts are greatly enjoyed by the congregation.

Mr. G. R. Hollingsworth and **PEDRO MIGUEL** family have left on an extended vacation in the states. The presence of both Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth will be missed—Mr. Hollingsworth as Chairman of the local board and Assistant of the Sunday School and Mrs. Hollingsworth as one of the teachers.

Mr. O. S. Farrar, Vice Chairman of the Pedro Miguel branch has resigned his position as Assistant Quartermaster at Pedro Miguel, and returned to the states. He has accepted a position at Hopewell, Va. Both Mr. Farrar and his wife had a host of friends in the church and community. We wish them well in their new home.

The attendance at the preaching services has shown a nice increase since the services are held every Sunday evening. In addition to the regular Pedro Miguel attendance we note that some Paraiso members find time to come over Sunday evenings.

The attendance at the Sunday School has been very encouraging. The increase has been such that several new teachers were given classes.

There has been an increase of seven members in the membership of the local branch during the month of November.

We note with pleasure the return to our midst of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Fitzpatrick. Both are active members of our branch, Mrs. Fitzpatrick also being a teacher in the Sunday School.

Mr. and Mrs. Rydell left the Isthmus on December 12th to spend a three month's vacation in Chicago.

Mrs. Latham was called home by the illness of her father, and sailed for New York with her son on December 2d. Her husband is in Chitre, conducting his missionary work.

The last meeting of the Union Circle for this year was held in the hall on December 1st. The first meeting in January will be "guest day," for which an attractive program is being arranged.

The bazaar was a social and financial success, and the ladies feel amply repaid for their work.

An effective Christmas program is being prepared under the direction of Mesdames Plankenhorn, Hallet, and Daily.

CRISTOBAL The Ladies' Aid Society has held several interesting meetings recently, at which plans were formulated for carrying out some practical work. At the next meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Chaddock, a Christmas box will be prepared, ready to be sent to Miss Coope, the devoted missionary to the San Blas Indians.

Upon Miss Coope's last visit to Cristobal she was accompanied by an Indian boy who demonstrated one of the practical results of her teaching by his ability to speak and read the English language. She also brought with her for exhibition several pieces of curious handwork wrought by her people in the San Blas country.

Mr. John T. and Miss Lucile Stevenson and Miss Fannie Cooke were recently received into church membership.

A new piano has been installed in the church, and a choir has been organized under the leadership of Mr. Yearick.

The Cristobal Sunday School children have voluntarily requested that the fund usually used to purchase Christmas candy for the school be expended this year to help brighten the lives of some of the less fortunate children in Colon.

Dr. E. A. URWILER
DENTIST

Gatun, Canal Zone.

Also Ulrich Building

FRONT STREET, COLON

W. T. LUM & CO.

In Public Market, Colon

Dealers in

Fancy and Staple Goods,

Silk, Ribbon, Lace,

Trimmings, Hats, Neckwears,

Clothings, Shoes, Perfumery,

Flowers, etc.

CHRISTMAS ON THE CANAL ZONE AND IN THE UNITED STATES

Even in the most southern of the United States by this time there is enough of winter in the air to make the blood-tingle, while further north snow and ice are plentiful and skating and sleighing are in full swing. Apples have been gathered, the fields are bare except for the shocks of fodder or the stalks from which the ears have been gathered. The falling leaves have left the trees gaunt and bare, exposing the bunches of mistletoe, and carpeting the ground in the woods. In many places the Christmas tree has been chosen and waits unconscious that it will soon bear fruit so different from that provided by nature. The children can almost hear the bells on the reindeer team of Santa Claus, and families are planning the reunion about the Christmas board. What with the prosperity growing out of bountiful crops and plenty of work, joy is doubtless more unrestrained than usually is the case at this the most joyous season of the year.

Of the temperate zone have been so used to associating cold weather with the Christmas season that, at least for those of us who have recently come to the Zone, it is hard to realize that the time draws so near when we are in the habit of celebrating the birth of the Savior of Mankind. Few of us are so fortunate as to have any of our kindred outside of our immediate family within hundreds if not thousands of miles. For the little trinkets with which our Christmas trees will be adorned we must depend on the limited stock available down here, or else they must be ordered weeks in advance with the danger that delayed mails or broken parcels will prevent their being available on the great day. Even the Christmas tree, the holly and the mistletoe, must come down in cold storage along with the turkeys, the cranberries, the celery, and the dozens of other things we have been used to considering essential to the celebration of the season; and altogether we have difficulty in establishing that state of mind which we have always been used to as representing the very heart and soul of the occasion.

But should these conditions affect us so? Christ was born in a country where cold is almost unknown, but, were that not the case, we have no knowledge that He was born during the winter season. We know that his resurrection took place in April, but so far as I know there is absolutely nothing to fix the season of his birth, so uncertain is it that the Christian era does not date from the day we celebrate but from a day a week later. It seems as though for some reason hidden from us, the happenings to Christ before He began his mission might have been purposely shrouded in uncertainty perhaps

that the great teaching might stand out the more strongly. And, after all, these teachings and the mature Christ are the real things for which we should be joyful. They give the promise that though loved ones be far distant and may perhaps never again be seen on earth, the reunion is but a question of time for those who love Him, and those who do not love Him cannot under any circumstances enter fully into the joy of the celebration.

Let us, therefore, remember why we should be glad and receive our inspiration to gladness from the essential causes for joy in this birth, and not depend on the non-essential, and, in many cases paltry, conditions which from long custom we may have permitted to hide the true causes of our joy; and let us make this season the most thankful and joyous of all our lives and an inspiration to those about us.

D. C. N.

CRISTOBAL CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

Mr. W. H. Grubbs, the president of the society, and other members discussed the topic for November 7th "Tasks that are waiting for the church of Christ." Very few attended on account of the heavy rain.

On the evening of November 14th Mrs. Steel entertained the members by a most interesting and instructive talk full of good counsel to the young people who are anxious to make the most of their lives. Special music and a vocal solo rendered by Mrs. R. Wilson formed a pleasing feature of the evening.

A thanksgiving meeting was held on November 21st under the leadership of the Vice-President, Mr. Fornwaldt. Mr. Steel, Mr. Stevenson, and Miss Cook expressed their views on "The way to thank God," and also on "Man's ingratitude to God for His many blessings." It was voted that a very fitting subject for the consideration of the C. E. societies on the Isthmus would be "Home mission work to be done in our community."

"I hold it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things."

"Of all things far I love the best
The distance from East to West;
For by that space, and all within,
God's mercy parts me from my sin."

A CHRISTMAS LETTER

Veendaal, Holland, December 26, 1915.

Mr. John Downs,

Ancon, C. Z.

Dear Friend:

On Thanksgiving day mother thought we children should have an American cake to remind us of home and undertook to bake one: when she had it partly stirred up and asked for baking powder, not a person in the house had an idea what she meant, nor had anyone in the village ever heard of such a thing.

Rather than waste what she had already put together, mother found in the dictionary the Dutch words for bicarbonate of soda and cream of tartar, a little later she learned that cream of tartar was unknown, in the town and only a little soda could be had in a drugstore.

Mother was game and stirred up her soda in some vinegar, finished her cake, popped it into the oven and then haunted the kitchen like a ghost militant, seeking vengeance on the cookstove. In about an hour poor mother realized that grandmother's stove was not intended for baking purposes and the oven refused to get even respectfully warm, but she as a true niece of Uncle Sam, did not know when she was conquered she covered her cake, built a fire around it in the oven and eventually brought it out of the kitchen thickly iced and looking very much like back home.

We looked forward to Christmas a little dubiously but soon found that Christmas next to Queen's Day was one jolly time for youngsters. At the beginning of December the schoolchildren begin to revive Santa Claus songs. In the streets, on the stoops, on top of the dikes, one sees the funny "stuffed doll-like" peasant children, forming circles and dancing to the tune of Santa Claus songs. We learned them too and even our stately aunt sometimes danced in a circle with us.

You should see the shop people smile and hold out their treat jar when you come in. Everyone fairly beams at you.

Christmas is in the air. Often we were invited out to coffee, everywhere they fed us chocolate and delicious Santa Claus cookies. At the Burgemeester's we were asked, to sing an American song. Mevrouw van da Wistering played for us while we sang as rousingly as we could America, but the children beat us when they sang "Wien Neerlandsch Bloed" Saint Nicholas day here is entirely separate from Christmas and is celebrated on the sixth. Just for fun I asked one boy: "How does Santy get to Holland from the North Pole?"

He answered me quickly, "Ah, but he comes from Spain not the North-Pole: he rides a black horse and a black servant carries his basket. On Saint Nicholas night we leave our wooden shoes (klompen) in the hall with ryebread and hay in them for the servant and horse.

Shortly after dark on the sixth he appeared, dressed like a bishop, in long white robe and tall cap. After we had said some verses and sang some songs the servant unpacked the huge hamper. Our gifts were done up in the funniest ways.

I received a stovepipehat filled with wads of paper. I searched and found a note saying "Feel under the hat brim," there I found a silver tiepin.

In the morning our klompen that we had left in the hall were filled with chocolate houses, people, animals, and our initial letter in sweet chocolate an inch thick and six inches long. I wish you could have had a few bites.

During the vacation we spent a few days at The Hague where we caught a glimpse of the Queen, but John, somehow that did not impress me nearly as much as a walk through the Scheveningen Bosch; the trees are mighty and splendid, and the forest so hushed and solemn, that somehow it makes one think of God, and when I am a man I shall do all in my power to cultivate and preserve forests in our own country. In the Rijks-museum in Amsterdam we saw some 16th century Delft pieces exactly like those grandmother has which she has told us were very old. When we looked at the Rembrandt paintings I saw a number we had read about in the Empire school.

On Christmas morning everything was very quiet, as it was a church holiday, no levity was allowed. In this crisp, cold and clean village, the churchbells rang tinklingly over the snow. Standing at our front door I could see the heads of the boers and peasants on a level with the street as they whizzed by on the canal coming in to church on their skates.

The Dutch do not believe in being too comfortable, so the church is not heated in any way and I am afraid we gave most our time and attention to using our handkerchiefs and shivering; but that night after mother had read us the Christmas story in English, sister said "Mother, Christmas is nice even away from home, isn't it?"

"My children" mother said solemnly, "Christ was born in a far country" but the angels song said "Peace on earth," the whole earth, children, "and good will toward men" so it does not matter where you spend Christmas if the Peace of God rules your lives you cannot help being happy".

And somehow I feel she is right, don't you?

Your friend

Karel van Marken.

A PARTING WORD

THE MESSENGER:

As a parting word through the columns of The Messenger to the members and friends of the Union Church, I wish to say that my association has been a source of pleasure and helpfulness.

The work before you is great and full of import. Some of the difficulties you will encounter are formidable, and to overcome them will require much patience and fortitude, individual and collective.

But while your difficulties and responsibilities are great, your opportunities are equally so; and the work you are doing, and have done, will long bear its beneficial fruits.

To be a humble instrument in God's hands in doing any part of His mighty work is one the greatest honors we can receive.

As the United States is blazing the path of Liberty and Freedom among the nations of the world, so must the true followers of Christ ever press forward and bear aloft His banners, uphold His cause, and teach, preach, practice, and live His Gospel truths until every one of His children on earth shall hear and know His Word.

I trust each one of you will maintain such a well grounded faith, such a perfect knowledge of His Truth, that you need never fear to have your faith and knowledge questioned or scrutinized by those who may believe differently, and that you will always welcome His light and love to your church, your homes, and your lives.

May we all ever remember that God is Love.

Thanking you one and all for the many kindnesses shown to Mrs. Kagy and myself, I bid you a kind and loving farewell.

LEVI M. KAGY.

Ancon, December 4, 1915.

A WORD FROM Mr. McTYIER

The old-timers at Empire back in 1907-10 will remember Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McTyier. During that period Mr. McTyier was Secretary of the Empire Y. M. C. A. Mr. McTyier is now Business Secretary for The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association, 124 East 28th Street, New York City.

In a recent business note, he says "You may be well assured that I frequently think of the few remaining friends I have in the Canal Zone. Mrs. McTyier and I often wish for an opportunity to visit the old spot."

"God's sieve drives away the chaff, and saves the wheat; Satan's sieve saves the chaff, and drives away the wheat."

I. L. MADURO JR.

Cathedral Plaza

The Souvenir Store

Local Views, Christmas Cards, Toys to gladden the hearts of the little ones

Christmas Presents

for the most fastidious

It will pay you to visit this beautiful store

Dr. J. A. Linville

Dentist

Corner 5th and Bolivar Streets,

C O L O N

Corporation Phone 17, P. O. Box 278

The Best Christmas Present

A SCOFIELD BIBLE

The Bible that makes Bible reading a pleasure

and Bible study easy

Prices \$1.50, 4.00 and 5.00

(with concordance \$9.50)

MORRIS WITT, Agent

Y.M.C.A.,

Gatun

Continental Banking AND Trust Company.

Panama - David - Bocas del Toro - Guabito - Almirante.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS
DRAFTS AND CABLE TRANSFERS
TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Prompt Attention is Given to Collections.

SUBIA'S PANAMA HAT STORE

57 CENTRAL AVENUE

ALBERTO SUBIA, Prop.

AGENTS FOR GENUINE PANAMA HATS

Great assortment of

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HATS

DEALERS IN

PANAMA HATS ONLY

SEDERIA MIRAMAR

CHONG TAI & CO.

273 Central Avenue, and Corner H Street,
PANAMA, R. P.

Importers and Dealers

IN

Silks, Linens, Shawls, Fancy Hats, Shoes, Haberdashery, and all Kinds of Fancy Goods and Notions, etc.

T. C. TELEPHONE No. 72. - - - - P. O. BOX 134 BIS.

BEFORE YOU SPEND THAT
SOCIAL EVENING

SEE JOE. THE BARBER

He knows best how to give you
that well groomed appearance

Your face Your hair Even your Boots
RENEW THEIR YOUTH

At Joe's
While you wait

"J" Street, Opposite Miller's Specialty Shop, Panama

Dr. S. J. Taylor

Dr. Harry Eao

THE
SAMARITAN HOSPITAL

Will Have Trained Nurses for Outside
Work in the Near Future

Corner Fourth & G Streets

COLON, R. P.

Corporation No. 6

Telephone:

PHONE 774 CORP.

PANAMA CITY

P. O. BOX 287 ANCON

CENTRAL AMERICAN PRINTING CO.

PRINTERS

PUBLISHERS

THE MESSENGER

VOL. II.

JANUARY 1916

No. 1

UNION CHURCH OF THE CANAL ZONE

"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH"



"IN ESSENTIALS UNITY
IN NON-ESSENTIALS LIBERTY
IN ALL THINGS CHARITY"

The New Year.

He comes across the wide, white world,
The world of ice and snow,
Just as the Old Year, worn and wan
And weary, turns to go.
And young and fair, with smiling face,
And footsteps light and free,
The New Year marches blithely in,
And greets us cheerily.

And as the Old Year slips away,
He kindly with him takes
The pages we have blurred and marred
With failures and mistakes,
The blighted hopes and needless fears,
Are gone beyond recall,
And ours once more the fair clean page
The New Year brings to all.

A fair, clean page where we may write
A record good to read,
Of noble thought and lofty aim,
And kindly word and deed;
Of many things worth while achieved,
Of duty nobly done,
Of righted wrongs, and grudges laid,
And evil overcome.

And so we greet the glad New Year
With strong, courageous heart,
And putting all mistakes away
Resolve to do our part
To overcome all hindrances,
To make all weights our wings,
And all our failures stepping stones
To higher, better things

ELIZABETH C. HARDY.

CONGRESS CHRISTIAN WORKERS IN PANAMA FEBRUARY 10 TO 20 1916.

The Commercial National Bank

of Washington, D.C.

PANAMA BRANCH

CRISTOBAL BRANCH

The only American National Bank on the Isthmus

Safety Deposit Boxes for rent

Interest paid on Savings Deposits

A general banking business transacted

Fiscal agents for the American Government and Depository of the United States, The Canal Zone, and the Panama Rail Road

GIVE US YOUR BUSINESS

THE MARINE STUDIO

Sets the Standard in Photography

Analyze the biggest single factor responsible for any man's success, and you will find that he has simply mastered the thing he undertakes.

We specialize in Portraiture

And our studio is equipped for the purpose! Folks expect us to produce ideal pictures. We do—that's why we lead.

Panoramic views of the Canal, as it is to-day and was during construction.

Large assortment of Views from Early French Days to the Last Big Slide.

Let us finish your Kodak films, and save you the fuss and bother.

We send our expert photographers to any place you direct.

THE MARINE STUDIO

109 Central Avenue

Panama City

THE MESSENGER

VOL II.

JANUARY 1916

No. 1

THE MESSENGER is published monthly at Balboa Heights by THE UNION CHURCH of the Canal Zone.

Subscription price fifty cents per year in advance.

Entered at Ancon post office as second class mail matter.

JOSEPH M. WEAVER, Editor.

ALBERT WILSON, Circulation Manager.

WALTER S. BOWEN, Financial Manager.

Address all communications to Box 136, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

UNION CHURCH DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President H. A. A. Smith Balboa Heights, Canal Zone
Secretary-Treasurer W. H. Kromer Balboa Heights, Canal Zone

CHURCH BUILDING FUND COMMITTEE - CHAIRMAN

D. C. Nutting

PASTORS

Rev. William Flammer Balboa, Canal Zone
Rev. Jacob V. Kowitz Cristobal, Canal Zone

BALBOA BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

Chairman J. M. Weaver
Secretary L. C. Vaughn
Treasurer D. C. Nutting

COMMITTEES - CHAIRMEN

Religious Services D. C. Nutting
Instruction J. M. Weaver
Membership H. A. A. Smith
Finance A. R. Lang
Missionary Mrs. T. H. Young
Social Mrs. D. C. Nutting
Ladies' Auxiliary Mrs. H. A. A. Smith
Music Mrs. Williams
Efficiency F. M. M. Richardson
Ushers A. H. Edgerton

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent J. M. Weaver
Asst. Superintendent W. H. Kromer
Secretary W. H. Barrett
Treasurer James Johnston

YOUNG PEOPLES' SOCIETY

President Livingston Vann, Jr.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY

President Mrs. H. A. A. Smith
Vice-President Mrs. D. C. Nutting
Secretary Mrs. A. H. Edgerton
Treasurer Mrs. F. M. M. Richardson

MISSIONARY AUXILIARY

President Mrs. Phillip Kelley
Vice-President Mrs. Young
Secretary Mrs. Fred Greener
Treasurer Mrs. George B. Carson

LADIES' BIBLE CLASS

President Mrs. F. M. M. Richardson
Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. R. K. Greene
Teacher Mrs. H. A. A. Smith

CRISTOBAL BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

Chairman Leander Larsen
Vice-Chairman Rev. J. C. Dunkan
Secretary-Treasurer J. T. Veck

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent P. T. Woolworth
Secretary-Treasurer Fletcher Stevens
Pianist Miss Sara Harrison

YOUNG PEOPLES' SOCIETY

President William Grubbs
Vice-President Edward Fornwaldt
Secretary Miss Lillian Coston
Treasurer Miss Susie Harrison
Pianist Miss Sara Harrison

LADIES' AID SOCIETY

President Mrs. Verner

GATUN BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

President J. N. Twitchell
Vice-President D. G. Westman
Secretary-Treasurer T. M. Richardson

MEMBERS

E. T. Gilbert G. H. Ball
V. C. Dillon F. H. Townsend

COMMITTEES - CHAIRMEN

Social Mrs. MacFarlane
Membership Mrs. Calloway
Music Mrs. Gilbert
Finance Mr. Dewey
Religious Services Mr. Gilbert

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent Geo. H. Ball
Asst. Supt. J. N. Twitchell
Secretary Miss Ruth Seay
Treasurer Miss Frances Thornton
Pianist Mrs. Mary Beachboard Lee

MISSION STUDY CIRCLE

President Mrs. Stephen Witt
Vice-President Mrs. E. Arnett Smith
Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. F. H. Townsend
Librarian Mrs. January

PEDRO MIGUEL BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

Chairman G. R. Hollingsworth
Vice-Chairman
Secretary-Treasurer C. D. Epley

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Chairman Mrs. Fred Zane

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent A. Kjellander
Asst. Supt. G. R. Hollingsworth
Secretary Mrs. Fred Zane
Pianist Mrs. John H. Sealey

PARAISO BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

Chairman Mr. Phillip Kelley

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent Mrs. Hallett
Asst. Supt. Mr. Sargent
Secretary-Treasurer Miss Simna
Pianist Mrs. Leydecker
Asst. Pianist Miss Kelley

THE HIGHEST DUTY OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH

Over two hundred different denominations exist in the United States, all working for the exalted purpose of making men better, and based professedly upon the same book, the Holy Scriptures. We have not only such divisions as Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists; we have thirteen varieties of Presbyterians, eleven brands of Baptists and fifteen kinds of Methodists.

The differences for which they justify their separation from each other is often very insignificant and never is based upon any great essential truth of the Christian System. All believe in prayer and it is supposed all pray. However, some prefer to stand in prayer, while some refuse to stand and insist on kneeling, both forgetful of the fact that prayer in the Bible was answered to the benefit of some who knelt and to some who stood. Job prayed on his ash heap, with head between his knees. Hezekiah prayed prostrate on his bed. All these various churches believe in the Holy Eucharist; but they dispute as to its nature and the manner and frequency of its observance. All believe in Holy Baptism, but they are divided as to its subjects, its purpose and its mode of application to the individual. Some teach that God elected to save some because he foresaw their faith in Christ; others answer that he foresaw their faith because he included them in the election of his grace. And then some of these divisions are the result of political and sectional bitterness. The Baptist Church North and the Southern Baptist Association hold identical faiths and policies, their separation being due to politics.

The same is true of two branches of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. Everything has recovered from the bitterness of our Civil War except the Church of Jesus Christ, which ought to evidence an example of charity and forgiveness. All these churches alike believe in the Fatherhood of a personal God, in Jesus' Atonement for man's sins, in the Holy Bible as the Word of God, in immortal life and in heaven. They are separated over essentials. Is a man who believes in God and the Bible less my brother because water in baptism has been applied to him one way and to me in another way? Is he less my brother because he stands or kneels in prayer?

I have little faith in a Protestantism which refuses to lift one end of a stretcher on which a helpless man lies because the other end is carried by Catholic hands, I have little faith in a Presbyterianism which is so unreasonably sure it is right that it believes everybody else is wrong. Our obligations under Christ are greater than our past differences. Our need of each other's help is greater than the things separating us. Our loyalty to our faith is too profound in the essential things of our Holy Religion to

permit us to remain apart forever. We do not all have to believe everything alike in order to unite. Paul and Barnabas saw some things differently.

So did Peter and Paul, but they remained in the same household of faith because they loved each other in Christ. The unsaved world has a large claim upon us to remove every barrier hindering its acceptance of our gospel. The highest argument is the expressed wish of Christ His great high priestly prayer for his Church is the seventh chapter of St. John's gospel. Six times in that prayer he pleads that His Church may be one. It is not a question of interpretation. Language could not be clearer in meaning. And the unsaved world is ever asking, "Why call Him 'Lord' and yet doeth not what He says?" He knew when He said, "that they all be one that the world may believe me" We have wasted too much resources in men and money because in towns and in country our denominations stand side by side and are ever needlessly multiplied to serve church prejudices. This is a waste of resources so badly needed in a world in which two thirds live out of the gospel. And that church which spends the Lord's substance, not for the holy purpose of giving the gospel to them that do not have it, but for the more selfish reason of denominational pride and to teach a pet dogma is guilty of a crime against our Holy Religion.

The children of this world are wiser than our churches in their generation. Big businesses have learned the efficiency of the union of forces. We sorely need to learn the lesson they teach.

And the organic union of our denominations is so easy if we earnestly desire to put Christ first.

We are not followers of Luther, Wesley, Calvin, Campbell, Williams or of any other man. We are followers alone of Christ. The writer of this article has preached in Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Christian and Congregational pulpits and there was no difference in the reception of his message. Every Sunday he preaches to men of all faiths and creeds and is not conscious whether a man belong to this or that church. He has seen union churches organized in army stations and in new communities and they have saved men and glorified God where a sectarian church would have failed. We have example after example of great ministers accepting calls to become pastors of churches of a denomination other than their own.

Church unions have been accomplished successfully within recent years, and the movement should meet encouragement from every true follower of Christ. The Apostles' Creed forms a platform which is ample and sufficiently comprehensive.

On one occasion the disciple came alarmed to Jesus and said, "We saw a man doing your work and we forbade because he never belonged to our church (followed not us)". Jesus said, "Forbid him

not, for no man can do my work unless he is my disciple."

The greatest duty of the American Church is organic union of its denominations.

JAMES MILES WEBB

Chaplain U. S. Army

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

BALBOA Mr. James Stokoe, who has been with the Union Oil Company during the past four years, has just returned from a three months' vacation spent mainly with his family at Virginia, Minnesota. His return is for only two months, during which time he relieves Mr. Worsley who has gone on vacation. Mr. and Mrs. Stokoe were very active in the early days of the Union Church work at Balboa, Mr. Stokoe having been Superintendent of the Sunday School and Mrs. Stokoe Superintendent of the Primary Department. They number many friends all along the line, and will be sincerely missed; but some other community will gain a most excellent family. Wherever Mr. and Mrs. Stokoe may go, their Balboa friends will wish them unbounded success.

The Christmas entertainment at Balboa chapel, under the supervision of Mrs. A. L. Hackenberg, chairman, was carried out according to the program arranged. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity. The children carried out their parts in a pleasing manner.

Major McKay Saltzman, of General Edwards' staff, has taken charge of one of the boys' classes in the Sunday School. The major is welcomed to this work, and it is an encouraging fact that a number of men have recently taken up work in the Sunday School. Mr. D. C. Nutting, Superintendent of the Mechanical Division, also has a class of seventh grade boys.

The work of classifying the Sunday School, in order to reduce the size of the classes to a number which will permit of more efficient handling, has been practically completed. There are now 25 classes with a total enrollment of about 400 and an attendance bordering closely on the 300 mark. The classification is not as closely made as is desirable, but improvement will be extended as the work becomes better organized.

On February 22d, Washington's Birthday, it is proposed to hold a reunion of the Union Church "hosts" at Brazos Brook reservation near Mount Hope. A special train will run from the Pacific side through to the Atlantic. A small transportation fee

will be charged to defray expenses. A basket lunch, music, speeches, and toasts will be features of the occasion. This is a "get together" gathering for the members of the Union Church and the various Sunday Schools, so let us plan for it; and arrange to be present in full force to renew former friendships and have a royal good time.

PEDRO MIGUEL The cross and crown system of merits which was adopted in our Sunday School six months ago has brought the attendance up to 69. Our aim for the coming year is a hundred and twenty-five. The adults are becoming interested and a number of new teachers have offered their services, among them being Mrs. George Spencer and Mrs. Horn. Special effort is being made to organize.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hollingsworth and family, who are in the States on vacation, are greatly missed from our Sunday School and Church services.

We note the return of Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Dye to the Isthmus. Mrs. Dye was one of our faithful workers in this branch of the Union Church. They reside at No. 5 North Avenue, Panama City.

It is with regret we learn of the resignation of Mr. William Fitzpatrick here to take effect sometime this month. This, in all probability, will deprive us of one of our most willing and efficient workers, Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

Since Sunday evening services are held here we note an increased interest and attendance. Rev. Flammer never fails to deliver an interesting and instructive sermon.

PARAISO Election of Sunday School officers was held on December 26th. The following will have charge of the school for the coming six months:—Superintendent, Mrs. Hallet; Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Sargent; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Simno; Pianist, Mrs. Leydecker; Assistant, Miss Kelly.

Mr. Hallet will take charge of the boys' class.

Mrs. Plankenhorn expects to divide her class, Mrs. Sargent taking the younger members.

The Sunday School Christmas Eve service was well attended. Twelve girls and a boy, representing a firefly, took part in a very pretty Candle Exercise. The children all did well in their numerous recitations and songs. At the conclusion of the program Santa Claus arrived, to the delight of the youngsters, and each person present received a box of candy.

Sunday School will open at 9:00 o'clock instead of at 9:30 in the future as there is talk of having a morning church service for Paraiso. Everyone in

Paraiso is cordially invited to attend these services, also to come out and join our Sunday School. We are proud of our present attendance, but would like to see it go still higher.

The first meeting of the Union Circle for the new year will be held on the 12th inst. Visitors' Day will be observed.

GATUN The Sunday School has had an eventful month, the most interesting period being Christmas week. On Friday, December 24th, at 6:30 p. m., parents and children gathered at the chapel, which had been transformed into a beautiful place of warm soft colors. Two beautifully decorated trees filled the corners at the front, and over all were festoons of red and green lights and garlands.

After an interesting program, in which each class had a share, Santa Claus came in to finish the happy evening by presenting each child, even to the tiniest baby, with a carefully selected gift, so that all went home happy, to dream of the further joys to come.

Another event of importance was the election of officers for 1916. Mr. Westman, the retiring Superintendent, has had the satisfaction of seeing the school grow from an average attendance of 58 to an average of 90, with a total enrollment of 122.

The new officers are as follows:

Superintendent, George H. Ball; assistant Superintendents, James N. Twitchell and David G. Westman; Secretary, Ruth Seavey; Treasurer, Frances Thornton; Pianist, Mrs. Mary Beachboard Lee.

Mrs. Minnix's class, "The Buds of Promise," has been installed as a Sunday School choir. From their club treasury, they have given \$15 toward the fund for Miss Blackmore, have also had the church piano tuned and repaired, and have presented Mrs. Minnix with a beautiful Bible.

The mission Study Circle met with Mrs. Witt, and the program, in charge of Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Gilbert, was devoted to the reading of Christmas stories which brought out the true spirit of Christmas. The article in the December MESSENGER by L. C. V. brought out the suggestion that we apply it here in the Canal Zone. Let us hope that the "vision of 1917" may become more of reality with each coming day.

Mrs. Witt had on exhibition some wonderful specimens of needle-work brought by Miss Coope from the San Blas country. The Circle voted to contribute \$1 monthly toward the purchase of supplies for Mrs. Witt's Mission classes in Colon, and Mrs. Putnam volunteered to help with the teaching of these classes. Mrs. January has been assisting with the kindergarten department for some weeks.

The council for the Union Church elected officers for 1916 as follows: President, James N. Twitchell;

Vice-President, David G. Westman; Secretary-Treasurer, T. M. Richardson; Members, E. T. Gilbert, G. H. Ball, V. C. Dillon, and F. H. Townsend.

The envelope system of contributing has been installed, and it is sure to prove much more satisfactory than the old plan.

CRISTOBAL The Sunday School children of Cristobal Church decided this year to devote their usual Christmas "candy" money to giving a little Christmas joy to others who do not enjoy the surplus of gifts that they themselves have. So with the advice and able assistance of Adjutant and Mrs. Terrace, of the Salvation Army, twenty-five packages were sent out Christmas week to homes where sickness and want were found.

The Children's Christmas service was held on Sunday morning, in the Church, which was very prettily decorated. The little folks gave their recitations and sang the Christmas anthems with none the less enthusiasm because the tree bore no candy or fruit for them.

Mr. Koontz made a short and appropriate address to the children, urging them to remember to bring the greatest and best of all gifts to Him whose birth they were celebrating.

The resignation of Mr. C. T. Male, as superintendent of the school has been received with regret. Mr. Woolworth has been chosen as superintendent for the coming year.

On Sunday morning, December 26th, there was a sacred concert given by the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Yearick, with Mrs. Eddy as pianist. The selections were especially appropriate, and a large audience gathered to enjoy the music. The following is the program rendered:

HYMN--Joy to the World.

ANTHEM--Prepare Ye the Way, from the Star of Bethlehem.--Harker.

ANTHEM--Calm on the Listening Ear of Night.--Marston.

Reading from the Scriptures.

Prayer and Response.

MALE QUARTETTE--Holy Night.

ANTHEM--There Were Shepherds--Birch.

OFFERTORY SOLO--Mrs. Arthur

ANTHEM--O, Come All Ye Faithful--Schnecker.

REMARKS--

ANTHEM--We Have Seen His Star in the East--Simpf.

ANTHEM--Jesus Christ To-day is Born--Brackett.

HYMN.

BENEDICTION.

At a recent meeting of the Local Council, it was decided to ask that the time of the regular services be changed, owing to the fact that so many find it impossible to attend the morning service. This change will take effect on Sunday, January 16th. On this same date, the annual election of members of the Local Council will be held.

Five members have been received into the Church since the last report Mr. and Mrs. Earl C. Glick, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Steele, and Alfred Steele.

The last meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society was unusually large. The membership has increased and a number of interesting and profitable meetings have been planned.

AMONG THE YOUNG PEOPLE

L. C. VANNAH

SWEARING OFF

The making of many New Year resolutions, though each one be good, is perhaps not altogether desirable unless we have the grit, grace and gumption to stick to the job of carrying them to a successful conclusion. We would better take ONE fault at a time and master it completely before passing to the next. So, when you make up your "swearing off" list this year, boys, why not for ONE thing resolve to leave off swearing?

Here are three common forms of swearing:

To CURSE with deliberate intent; that is, to ask the Almighty God to harm someone.

To use PROFANE language; that is, to take the name of God upon our lips carelessly.

To be VULGAR by frequent use of profane and obscene words as adjectives and exclamations.

The effect of profane language upon one who uses it is to deaden the conscience; to interfere with a proper command of language; to rob the user of adjectives, so that when he wishes to express himself with well chosen words of dignity and power he is unable to do so.

In most cases swearing is a habit, a careless habit, and as such is a thing which may be cured. You may rid yourself of any bad habit by the simple process of substituting a good one for it.

Write this resolution in big letters and stick it up on the wall of your room where it will be the first thing seen in the morning and the last thing at night:

Resolved, that I will STOP swearing, because:

It is unnecessary.

It is a sin against God.

It lowers my manhood.

It is a bad example to others.

If it is not fit for my mother and sister to hear, why should my friends be compelled to listen to it.

I can never overtake an evil word, once it is spoken.

THE MARKET OF YOUTH

The business of religion is character, and the suc-

cess of the church is not to be measured by anything less than character returns. Where can we secure the highest reportable returns for the vast outlay of capital and the large resources of time utilized by the modern church? Where does the up-to-date business pastor look for the best investment of his time and that of his people? The church is in the market to buy character. Where?

One minister goes forth into the market place of mature lives. Morning, noon and night he lifts up his voice and cries aloud the offer of eternal life. The throng is so hushy with its own affairs that few hear or heed the message. Now and again the buyer takes stock of that which he has purchased, and over against the meager result stands the stupendous total of cost in treasure, effort and consuming energy.

An adult conversion is always a reckoning up of lost resources. The passing years bring their load of guilty thought and sinful living, and at best he who wins a man of mature years secures only the burnt-out cinder of a life. The years can never be recovered no matter how good the life becomes. Walk through the fields and woods of the north in early fall and you will often find sprays of blueberries in full bloom. They surprise and delight you, but they also sadden your heart, because, no matter how profusely or perfectly they flower, the frost will never allow them to come to fruition.

Another herald of the cross steps over into the joyous, teeming market place of youth. He knows that here is the most open market so far as intellectual approach is concerned. Never again will the mind be so free from obstructing doubts as in childhood.

Youth affords the best emotional response. The shrewd buyer of character makes the appeal of religion supremely attractive by capturing the fresh responsiveness of the young. At no other time will the heart-life be so open to the call of the Fatherliness of God and so eager to serve.

The best opportunity for influence life ever will have is when it is associated with other young people in the regular school life. High-school days are often neglected, when they really afford the best chance to do work for God. The Christian boy or girl lives right next to the lives which are most in need of help, and they can do for their comrades what no church can ever do or undo. Service with lasting results is here obtainable, and yet, strange to say, the average minister often overlooks his young people when he is thinking of helpers for the Kingdom.

The wise buyer in the market place of youth bids for the young through the young, and the character returns from the investment are more than a thousand fold.

Adapted from the Sunday School Journal.

A TIMELY MESSAGE

(Continued from October issue)

2. The lottery is a violation of *United States Law* as well as of every other decent government. Certainly every desirable citizen ought to be law abiding. Especially in these latter days of world-wide peril our country needs true men who fear God and love their country. A searching test of everyone's backbone may come at any time. At such times it is *certainty*, not chance, to which men's souls will turn.

Truly the United States Government has never yet prohibited any good thing. It may have failed to prohibit all evil things; but knowing the lottery as possibly the worst single evil, and utterly incompatible with the existence of a free and righteous state, it has made stringent laws against it. This was done solely for the welfare of citizens in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

3. Playing the lottery is contrary to *Church rules*. The Lord Jesus Christ *did* organize the Church. He is her head and ruler. The Church is not perfect by any means because it is composed of imperfect human beings. But it is more nearly perfect than any other earthly institution because of its Divine origin. No thinking man would vote to abolish the Church and what it stands for and the many things it accomplishes. Every *true* church is unalterably opposed to lottery in all its forms. The Church also, as well as the government, can not be accused of putting a ban on any legitimate business or innocent pleasure. If the Church forbids anything, it is because it is so clearly evil that a decided stand must be taken against it or forfeit all right to existence.

4. The lottery is opposed to *the law of logic*, or reason and common sense. No one can claim to be a rational being and believe that his bank account can be increased by investing his money in a lottery where the chances are millions to one against him. No one does business that way. No employee would work on the promise that he would be paid one thousand dollars every day that it rained from nine to ten o'clock, and nothing on other days. Can any sane man recommend paying ten dollars for a bit of paper that no bank nor merchant in the world would pay a single cent for? Plain arithmetic is sufficient to deter every sensible person from having anything to do with the lottery.

5. The lottery is a most flagrant violation of *the law of humanity* and compassion. Neither "the milk of human kindness" nor the "unstrained quality of mercy" is consistent with the support of an institution which is indisputably a curse to body, mind, and soul of untold millions of our fellow men. What a pathetic, heart-rending and disgusting sight it is

to see men, women, and children flocking around the lottery like moths around a candle which allures only to destroy! What an awful political offence is perpetrated on morality and humanity; what a tension and temptation is put on the minds of the toiling poor when such a thing is licensed to torture the people with glittering visions of wealth easily attainable; thus inducing them to undergo more grinding poverty that every possible pittance may be laid on the altar of this fat idol and swept into the pockets of the managers who live luxurious idle lives by the gifts of the poor and ignorant. No decent person will go to a gambling den and take advantage of a simple minded man to rob him of his all. The only possible reason that decent people *do that very thing thru the lottery* is because it is a veil drawn between them and the victim and they do not realize the crime they commit. They sit in their comfortable homes and in congenial surroundings, well fed, clothed, and cared for, but never see nor think of "Les Miserables" who are in want of all that makes life worth living.

Lastly,—the lottery is a complete infringement of *the law of self-preservation*. The lottery ought to be shunned as an incalculably dangerous thing to our present and eternal welfare. The lottery is the beginning, and other forms of gambling follow, and at the foot of the ladder is the prisoner's cell, the maniac's cage, the suicide's grave, and the gaping Hell of dammed souls. Investigation has proven that the winner of a prize, especially if it be a large one, receives with it a curse that often follows him thru life and will certainly cause his shipwreck in the end unless he repents. "Treasures of wickedness profit nothing." "He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent."

The lottery must go because it,—

Dethrones God in the heart.

Degrades men into beasts.

Destroys soul, mind, and body.

Blight's all truer, higher instincts, faculties and affections.

Tends to shiftlessness and recklessness.

Hardens the heart and sears the conscience.

Wantonly wastes our substance.

Injures and defrauds our neighbor.

Robs the poor.

Curses all who have anything to do with it.

Of course we cannot expect these arguments to appeal to the unthinking, selfish classes. But, thank God! for the other class who "are the salt of the earth." Without them the earth would be uninhabitable.

W. W. W.

ANOTHER YEAR OF UNMERITED FAVOR

There is an ancient proverb which reads: "Time and tide wait for no man." It thus expresses the feeling of many of us as we rush from one year to another. The flood of waters that rolls persistently from the ocean, and the flood of time that rolls from the ocean of eternity, are both beyond the control of man.

Carlyle in his "Heroes, and Hero Worship," speaks of time as follows: "The great mystery of Time, were there no other; the illimitable, silent, never-resting thing called Time, rolling, rushing on, swift, silent, like an all-embracing ocean tide, on which we and all the Universe swim like exhalations, like apparitions *are*, and then *are not*; this is forever very literally a miracle; a thing to strike us dumb—for we have no word to speak about it."

The marking of time is only conventional. The minutes run into the hours, the hours into the days and nights, which in turn run into weeks, months and years. Time never ceases. Our childhood seems as yesterday, our declining years as tomorrow. While it is true that time is a steady stream, nevertheless men have tried to divide it, and it is well that they should, for by so doing we learn to appreciate it better. We can not grasp it in its entirety.

The year 1915 is gone, and today we stand in the portal of the year 1916. It is well for us to pause a little in the journey of life at this time for the beginning of a new year suggests a Retrospect. We need to examine our lives during the past year to see whether they have been fruitful or unproductive. Many of us, I fear, will find that our lives have not yielded the fruit they should have, and God in His infinite mercy and love is saying to each life that He has spared: "Let it alone this year also." If we honestly and sincerely look into our past, there is no doubt but that most of us will feel we are here *now* through unmerited favor.

You remember our Lord's parable of the fig tree: It had been planted in a good vineyard and each year it was well cared for by the vine-dresser. But for three years the owner of the vineyard had come and found no fruit on the tree. Then he said to the vine-dresser: "Cut it down; why doth it also cumber the ground?" It was then that the gardener interceded for the tree, saying: "Let it alone this year also." He was not for the first time seeking figs in vain.

Let us remember that God who gives us "this year also" has given us others before it; His sparing mercy is not a new thing to us. His patience has often been taxed by our disobedience. Many have been our failures. Barren have been our lives, and yet He has given us another year, a year in which

we may, if we will, improve. The wicked should count God's longsuffering as pointing to their salvation. The apostle Peter in one of his epistles says: "The longsuffering of our Lord is our salvation."

We have, therefore, been granted another year of unmerited favor. "Let it alone this year also," speaks of God's great love to us. But mark you, "this year also" implies that *there is a limit to his mercy!* The vine-dresser could ask for no more than one year's temporary suspension of that criminal sentence. The fig-tree was given its last year of mercy. It was to be cared for another year, and if then it bore no fruit, if it did not profit by the spade, it must fall by the ax.

And so God has vouchsafed to us another year. Who knows but that it may be our last? Let us consider well the past and begin now, if we have not begun before, to make our lives yield fruit for the Master. Let us live now so as to redeem the failures of the past, and so as to guard against like failures in the days that may yet be granted us. Let us, as Morison has well said:

"Waste not the precious hours in idle dreams,
Vain disputations, and perplexing themes;
This life's the seed-time of eternity,
And as thy sowing shall thy reaping be.
Be earnest, then, O man, while time is given,
To sow for righteousness, for God, and Heaven."

JACOB V. KOONTZ.

"We should so live and labor in our time that what came to us as seed may go to the next generation as blossom, and what came to us as blossom may go to them as fruit. This is what we mean by progress."

Beecher.

"It is a common observation that differences of taste, understanding, and disposition are no impediments to friendship, and that the closest intimacies often exist between minds each of which supplies what is wanting in the other"

Macaulay.

"AND BE THOU A BLESSING."

Genesis 12: 2.
WILLIAM FLAMMER

Man redeemed from the blighting effects of selfishness, and delivered from the inevitable misery which naturally attends the sinful life, has been appointed to the high career of unselfish ministry. Therefore, wise beyond ordinary degree, is he, who accepts the appointment with modesty and becoming humility. It is God's appeal to the highest and best

in man. The appointment is general; but its acceptance must be specific. This ever increasing opportunity is thrust across the pathway of all men who have taken a common stand with Christ; and he who recognizes the persistency of the love that urges its acceptance, sees in it God's method for the development of the almost limitless capacities of the soul.

In the light of the significance of this great fact, may we not at the beginning of this new year, thoughtfully and honestly, yet cheerfully and hopefully examine the stability of our affections, and the quality of our motives. It is highly probable that we shall discover the need of a readjustment of our lives to God, before he can make possible his largest purpose for us. If this is true, may we not lend to him lovingly and freely, in order that it may result in renewed consecration, and an inward devotedness of ourselves to God's service. Just in this connection, we shall be greatly helped by the worthy example of Abram. This man of colossal faith, arrived at such remarkable proportions, because of his willingness to speedily and resolutely adjust his life to the larger plans of God.

"And be thou a blessing." In this very sweet suggestive and loving command, we find God's expression of purpose for every life. Here is the divine conception of real success. Abram accepted God's challenge, and served on a world scale. In him all the families of the world were to be blessed. God was neither mistaken nor disappointed in his man. His faithfulness won for him the distinguished and beautiful appellation, "Friend of God". Could there be greater achievement; a more promising goal? "Ye are my friends, if ye do the things I command you". Fidelity to one great principle resulted in this unparalleled success.—Obedience to the call of God, was his watchword. "And Abram went, as Jehovah had spoken to him."

As this man of the early centuries, proved faithful in his unlimited sphere, may we not show our faithfulness in the commonplace relationships of life. Our field may be limited, but we can achieve greatly in a small way. Little things in a limited field may be done on a large scale, and that too, by very ordinary people.

"An ordinary human personality in association with the spirit of Jesus Christ may be a channel of surprising good to others; the life of His Spirit will pulse out through him and revive dispirited men. Any one may serve this purpose. It sometimes happens that even a person "who is not quite bright," but who is famous in the community for his unflinching good will, quickens many a more gifted personality into renewed faith and hope and life. It is only necessary that a human spirit be intimately associated with the Spirit of Jesus Christ."

IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has called to his eternal home our little friend and classmate Graham Grove, and

Whereas, Graham was gentle, generous, and kind, with a courteous greeting for all, and, though cut off in the bud of his youth, we are thankful for his quiet, sweet, cheerful life. He was a faithful attendant of our Sunday School; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of our beloved Graham with feelings of deepest regret, comforted by the thought that he has gone home to be with his heavenly Father, where his life may develop in a purer atmosphere free from the difficulties that beset us here on earth, and where there is eternal happiness.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our sincere condolences and deep sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be sent to his family and published in our church paper.

Resolutions prepared by Mrs. R. M. Roudabush, Graham Grove's teacher in the Balboa Union Sunday School, and adopted by vote of the whole school, January 9th, 1916.

INSIDE OUT

We were taught in our youth that the five senses are sight, hearing, smelling, taste, and touch.

Emerson says we get nine tenths of our education through our eyes. That being the case we should devote painstaking thought and attention to the development of the habit of observation.

Some have trained themselves to observe closely; others seldom look for the reason why. Too many people go through life without seeing any more than they have to. When an individual does not use his eyes it means that he does not use his brains.

I stepped into the Underwood Agency on Central Avenue, Panama, the other day and the genial manager met me with a "How do you do, Mr. B?" I had seen that man only once, and that was several months ago. I asked him how he recognized me and he said he had a good eye for faces. He had developed his qualities of observation.

This brings me to the point. When you go into the stores of Panama and Colon, you should observe the really splendid display of goods they are selling nowadays—goods, mind you, that you have looked for and inquired for in vain along the line.

I went into one of the line commissaries recently and, after waiting at the counter while the industrious saleslady put the finishing touches to a beautiful piece of hand embroidery, was none too cordially addressed: "Did you want to get something?" I want a pair of black silk socks, size ten. But "No, haven't any tens; nothing but nines and twelves."

Does it sound natural? In contrast, please notice

Dr. J. A. Linville

Dentist

Corner 5th and Bolivar Streets,

COLON

Corporation Phone 17, P. O. Box 278

how the clerk in Lum & Company's Colon store handles customers: I wanted a linen collar. I told him the style and size. Ignoring my statement that I wanted one collar, he opened the box and said: "How many do you want, four?" I said: "Why do you ask if I want four when I said I wanted only one?" He said: "Well I thought maybe you could use them." I told him I would take two. He smiled and said jokingly "Next time I will ask you to take eight." You can't dislike a store that employs that kind of a clerk.

We are not paid to boom our advertisers; but we believe it will pay you to observe what they have to say to you through their advertisements. When a merchant pays a high price for advertising space he has a special reason. Figure out his reason. He has studied other people's eyes as well as his own, or he would not know how to make his visual appeal.

One of our advertisers, a watch-maker, has been making an analytical study of watches for twenty years! He knows the constituent elements in each piece of metal, why each piece of the mechanism is made of so and so, and why it is made in just that shape. Knowledge is the basis for all action. An individual must know in order to do.

Look at a Buick automobile. See how its beauty appeals to the eye. Step in, and the quick quiet "get away" will remind you of the others—it's so different. That imposing battery of cars lined up in Smallwood's Panama garage is worth a higher price of admission than they are charging just now. (Messenger readers are admitted free). Maybe you are still hesitating about purchasing yours; if you are you are losing a good deal of profit, pleasure, and satisfaction, as hosts of your friends and neighbors will testify.

You may not think that the sense of smell has much to do with advertising, but it has. Do you enjoy doing business with a dentist whose breath smells of chewing tobacco? Or how about a barber who continually smokes cigarettes? Our dentists and barbers are men who do not offend in this filthy manner.

Many men have such a breath that they do not realize the effect of it. A prominent doctor was recently taken to the hospital sick almost unto death with pneumonia. Leading physicians called to see him. They came into his presence smoking, and it nearly stifled him. Up to the time of his sickness he had been a user of tobacco, but he vowed never again to be so unconsciously brutal as to offend a sick person with smoke. (Needless to say that hospital was not the Samaritan Institution in Colon).

The American Candy Kitchen is conducting a dairy lunch, and their rich golden brown waffles and delicious coffee taste so good that you can hardly convince yourself you're not sitting in Nealy's on Broadway. No trouble for them to sell any of their goods on the basis of taste.

Down in the basement lunch room of the Administration Building the other noon I saw a man eating with his knife. That one act told my eye a definite story about that man

You can also usually determine a good deal about a man's character by shaking hands with him. A characterless man has a weak shake. And by the way have you noticed that President Bataille is shaking hands with his left hand lately? His right hand is lame from receiving the grateful shakes of those he has encouraged to start a bank account for the first time through the easy Savings Club system of the Continental Banking and Trust Company. Don't you see how the sense of touch operates? Human nature likes contact with the thing it is interested in.

Use your senses. They were given you for that purpose. They will increase your confidence in our advertisers, increase your faith in their goods and their professional services, and arouse greater enthusiasm in extending the reputation for fair dealing that has formed the principal essential for their admittance to our advertising columns.

W. S. B.

IS LOVE BLIND? Who was the optician?

Take your oculist's prescription to OSCAR MULLER

Our work and reputation are both guarantees of the best service.

JEWELS, DIAMONDS,

Wedding Presents are also wonderfully soothing to sick eyes. We have a splendid assortment of Jewelry.

OSCAR MULLER

P. O. BOX 23, PANAMA.



SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES

10 CENTRAL AVENUE, PANAMA

Good Better Best

Our candies good. They are *better* than any you have ever tasted. We put the BEST materials into them. Specially ground sugar, rich milk and cream, farm butter and eggs, clear maple syrup, extensive flavourings and nuts.

Delicious Tempting Wholesome.

American Candy Kitchens

Opp. P. R. R. Station, Panama
New Lobby building, Colon

BABY

"Baby's face and baby's smile make my smallest act worth while
Baby's hands and baby's feet make my bitter moments sweet.
Baby's illness baby's pain turn my sunshine into rain,
Baby suffering silently, fills my hours with misery.
Baby's we! again and strong—full my heart of joy and song.
God in heaven thanks to Thee!
Baby's all the world to me!"

UNNOTICED MOVEMENTS

"We are not worst at once: the course of evil
Begins so slowly, and from such slight source,
An infant's hand might stem the breach with clay;
But let the stream grow wider, and philosophy,
Age, and religion, too, may strive in vain
To stem the headstrong current."

STRIVING

"For men, 'tis not enough to live,
The noblest joy of living is to strive."

MERIT

"Merit lives from man to man,
And not from man, O Lord, to Thee."

OUR DAILY BREAD

"Back of the loaf is the snowy flour,
And back of the flour, the mill;
And back of the mill is the wheat, and the shower,
And the Sun, and the Father's will."

HOPE

"There is a budding morrow in midnight."

Keats.

COUNCILORS TAKE COUNSEL

At the December meeting of Balboa Executive Council held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Young on the thirteenth, reports were presented covering every branch of church endeavor most of which indicate an encouraging advance.

The pastor's activities for the month of November included ten sermons, five mid-week services, consecration service for thirteen children, four marriages, substitute Sunday school teacher three Sundays, pastoral visitation and other duties.

Reports of special importance were those which mark the recent merger of the Missionary Auxiliary and the Ladies' Aid Society. With this action the missionary society ceases to exist as a separate body. It is indicative of the spirit of the membership, however, that the missionary studies and activities pursued by the dissolved society will be continued by the united organization.

The prayer meeting is usually called the spiritual barometer of

Dr. Price W. Wells

DENTIST

161 Central Ave.

Opposite Panama R. R. Station
Panama City.

The Ladies' Store

Eighth Street and Avenue B

PANAMA

P. ODUBER, Prop.

FANCY EUROPEAN GOODS

Elaborate stock of

Pictorial Review Patterns

the church. In its absence interest may perhaps be measured by the attendance upon the Sunday morning preaching service. The record for one month, from November 14 to December 12, shows a gratifying increase, the attendance reaching 186 on the last named date. The average for five Sundays is 151.

The note of triumph in the social committee's summing up of the results of the church bazaar was somewhat subdued by the thought of what "might have been," for, says the chairman, "the net proceeds might easily have reached one thousand dollars had the articles for sale been numerous enough to satisfy the demand."

In an earnest, pointed presentation of the spiritual need of the community the pastor called the official body of the church to consider the matter of regular Sunday evening services, with a view to entering upon a definite and practical program early in the new year.

L. C. V.

OLD TASKS WITH A NEW SPIRIT.

Americans, like the Athenians of whom Paul speaks, ever run after that which is strange and new. So pronounced is this tendency, many of us are ready to declare that the only way to get

**YOUR CHILDREN
WILL BE PROUD**

TO OWN

**Reed & Barton's
SILVERWARE**

THERE IS DISTINCTION
in the Jewelry

YOU BUY OF

MISTELI

ahead in the work of the Kingdom is to adopt some new and novel scheme. If the cause is to boom, we reason, there must be a new movement of some kind. What it is does not so much matter. We are not disposed to scrutinize it too closely or to test it by trial. The one most essential thing is that it shall be unique; the best recommendation, that it has never been tried before.

The coming of the new year accentuates the desire for new tasks and new methods. The old, familiar tasks, seem more than ever commonplace and dull. Accordingly, we raise as a popular slogan, "A new program for the new year," and set our wits to work to discover the newest fad in movements bearing a religious label.

But hold! Do we do well to allow this demand for the new to carry so far? Is it reasonable? Does the coming of the new year bring us no higher suggestion than this? If we ourselves are unchanged and those for whom we labor are the same, what grounds for hope have we that new plans or novel methods will result in greater success in the work of the Kingdom?

What the new year really suggests is *not new methods, but new men; not new tasks, but doing the old tasks with a new spirit.* The Kingdom is

an eternal Kingdom; the tasks of Kingdom accomplishment is ever the same. Human duty in relation to it remains unchanging through all the changing years. These things are fixed by the divine order which it is not for men to alter. The call to us is to attain to truer conceptions of the Kingdom, to clearer vision of our duty, to purer motives and deeper devotion in service.

We would not be understood as making a plea for a blind devotion to things as they are in the work of the church and the Sunday School. The poorest possible defense of any method is that the work has always been done just as it is being done now. It may be that it has always been done in the poorest possible way! An age which has exchanged the tallow candle for the electric light, and the ox team for the transcontinental limited, has little patience with a conservatism which holds on either to a belief or to a method simply because it is old. The kingdom of God is dynamic, not static; it is growing, ever moving on, never standing still. They are truly devoted to the Kingdom who apply a higher intelligence in planning for its progress; they are

W. T. Lum & Co.

IN PUBLIC MARKET, COLON
Dealers in

Fancy and Staple Goods, Silk,

Ribbon, Lace, Trimmings,

Hats,

Neckwears, Clothing,

Shoes, Perfumery Flowers, etc.

Modern Life is a Battle of Brains!

*The man who hasn't been Drilled and Trained
Hasn't a Chance in the World.*

**Let us send you the Details
of Others' Successes.**

**International
Correspondence Schools**

46 Central Avenue, Panama

P. O. Box 44, Ancon

among its truest servants who best succeed in eliminating waste, overcoming lost motion, cutting out indirections, and correcting inefficiency. Enterprise and the spirit of progress is no less needed in the work of the Kingdom than elsewhere.

Nevertheless, we hold that our supreme need at this new year's season is not for new and novel plans, but for a new attitude toward duty and a new spirit in common tasks.

Cheap, patented plans and tricks of method will not carry us far toward our goal. Thorough results in religious effort are not cheaply attained. Devoted, diligent drudgery will do more toward achieving real success than any quantity of paper plans or curious schemes expounded behind a banquet table.

Then let us lift a new year's petition for a truer faith, for a clarified vision of duty, for purified motives, for deeper devotion and for more constant diligence in doing well our common tasks during every day of nineteen hundred and sixteen.

S. S. Journal.

Phone Corp. 774

P. O. Box 287 Ancon

Central American Printing Co.

Panama City

PRINTERS

PUBLISHERS

Dr. S. J. Taylor	THE	Dr. Harry Eno
SAMARITAN HOSPITAL		
Trained Nurses for Outside Work		
Corner Fourth & G Streets		
COLON, R. P.		
Telephone:		Corporation No. 6

WHY NOT?

At the outset of the new year it is apparent that there is an increasingly imperative need for increased facilities for taking care of the Union Church interests at Balboa and Ancon. When the additional living quarters in Balboa and Ancon are erected, a considerable addition to the population of these two communities will be made. With the chapel occupied to more than its comfortable capacity, the question naturally suggests itself "Will not the immediate future require at our hands the providing of a place for worship and Sunday school work at Ancon as well as Balboa?" These two committees in all probability within a year will furnish a sufficient number of adults and children to support a good work at either point. Shall we not get ready for the presentation, as well as the realization, of the largest possibilities in Union Christian endeavor on the Isthmus at the earliest moment possible? The presence of the Congress on Christian Work in Latin America will afford a rare opportunity to place the needs and strategic advantage of this work before the men of vision, business sagacity, wealth, and philanthropic tendencies who can do and help others to do large things in the upbuilding of Christ's Kingdom among us. Let us think in terms of large possibilities, pray about them, talk about them, work for them, and present them to those who are able to help—and then expect that they will be realized.

Would it not be a beautiful realization and an inspiring example to all Christendom to see in the years near at hand strong churches at Balboa, Ancon, Pedro Miguel, Gatun and Cristobal, organized and supported by the men and women without denominational preferences who are united only as Christ's followers for the upbuilding of his cause?

THE CONGRESS ON CHRISTIAN WORK

The possible far-reaching influence for good or ill

to the Master's Kingdom in the Americas through The Congress on Christian Work, which convenes in Panama on February 10th, is bearing heavily upon the minds and hearts of the Committee in New York City which is in direct charge of all arrangements. A call for prayer for Divine guidance and for benediction upon the Congress has been issued by Rev. S. G. Inman; Executive Secretary of the General Committee to all who believe in its power. Shall we not remember this request and avail ourselves of the opportunity to assist in the only true way to permanently advance his Kingdom through the congress?

WASTED ENERGY

"South Fokus is religious—that's the honest livin' truth; The Fokus folks are pious, man and woman, maid and youth, And they listen every Sunday, though it rains or snows or shines,
In the seven shabby churches, to their seven poor divines
Who dispense the balm and comfort that the thirsting spirit needs
By aftittin' of the Gospel to their seven different creeds,
Each sure his road to heaven is the only *sartin* way—
For South Fokus is religious, as I started off to say.

The Fokus population is nine hundred, more or less,
Which in one big congregation would make quite a crowd,
I guess,
And do lots of good, I reckon, but of course it couldn't be
Long's one's tweedledum is different from his neighbor's
tweedledee,
So the Baptists will be Baptists, though the church is swamped
in debt;
And the Orthodox is rigid, though expenses can't be met;
And the twenty Presbyterians will be Calvinist or bust,
For Fokus is religious, as I said along at fust. (South).

And the Methodist is buried, when his time comes round
to die,
In the little; weedy churchyard, where no other sect can lie;
And at Second Advent Socials, every other Wednesday night,
No one's ever really welcome but a Second Adventite.
And the Unitarian brother, as he walks the village street,
Seldom bows, unless another Unitarian he meets;
And there's only Universalists in a Universalist's store.
For South Fokus is religious—as I think I said before.

I thought I'd read that Jesus came to do the hall work
good—
Came to bind the Jew and Gentile in a lovin' brotherhood—
But it seems that I'm mistaken, and I haven't read it right.
And the text of "Love your neighbor" must be somewhere
written "Fight".
Now, I want to tell yer, church folks, and to put it to yer
strong,—
While your'e fightin', Old Nick's fellers pull together right
along;
So you'd better stop your sewabblin'—be united if you can—
For the Fokus way of doin' aint no use to God nor man."

Anon.

Dr. E. A. URWILER
DENTIST
Gatun, Canal zone.

Also Ullrich Building
FRONT STREET, COLON

THE OLD TIME pack mule, the cayuca transport and the tallow dip are but memories of the oldest inhabitants. Such methods would be wholly inefficient in these days of fast mail and express trains, wireless telegraphy and electric lights.

Yet the man who pays with cash instead of by check is just as much behind the times.

A CHECKING ACCOUNT brings your financial affairs under control by systematizing payments.

It is one of the conveniences of modern business. You are invited to avail yourself of this part of our service.

CONTINENTAL BANKING & TRUST Co.

4 per cent Interest Paid on Savings Accounts



SMALLWOOD BROS., PANAMA CITY

Style Power Comfort Economy

HOTEL TIVOLI BARBER SHOP

Is finely equipped for perfect service.

Delightfully Cool—Splendidly Appointed—Immaculate

BUT NOT TOO EXCLUSIVE TO WELCOME OUTSIDE TRADE

THE TIVOLI

White tiled shop

C. E. NEILL, Proprietor.

No great success was ever attained by licking.

Self-conceit is a good thing not to let run loose.

The average man wastes a lot of energy in laughing at his own jokes.

Once in a while a woman wears a hat that actually looks like one.

"Every man who can be a first-rate something--as every man can who is a man at all--has no right to be a fifth-rate something; for a fifth-rate something is no better than a first-class nothing."

J. G. Holland.

"A reputation for fair dealing is itself a fortune"

Beecher.

THERE IS ONE MAN

Who can bring that watch of yours to time! He will put it in order so it will STAY put. Been doing it for twenty-one years!

ISAAC J. SASSO

WATCHMAKER, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

He will test your eyes--Correctly fit your glasses too.

73 Central Ave., Panama.

P. O. Box 325, Ancon, C. Z.

Tell Miller What You Want

He probably has it in stock, but if not, he'll get it for you

FISHING

Fishing may be any and all things, from lazily straddling a string piece "just waiting for a bite" to a half day's struggle that tests the wits, the skill, the physical strength of an athlete and tests his tackle too!

WHEN you set forth upon your fishing trip whether down at the Spillway, out in the bay, or on Inland Stream—whether you fish with bait or fly or trolling spoon—do you risk your day's sport with poor equipment?

Or do you have Miller fit you out with

Fishing Tackle fit for Angling?
Buy where the stock is not limited.
Get what you want when you want it.

BOOKS

Books for Lazy People
Books for the Ambitious
Books for Students

All kinds of books. Popular Novels at 90 cents oro. After February 1 we shall have the latest fiction fresh from the presses of the best publishers.

MUSIC

Music Popular-Music Classical-Music Up to the Latest Minute.

Come and select your own. Dont send to the States. See what you are getting, before you buy.

MAGAZINES AT STATES PRICES

More Magazines are sold by us than by any other store on the Isthmus.

We brought the prices down
We have the largest assortment

We want you to know this store. If what you wish to buy is not in our large stock, tell us. We shall buy it for you.



THE MESSENGER

UNION CHURCH OF THE CANAL ZONE

VOL. II.

FEBRUARY 1916

No. 2

"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH"



"IN ESSENTIALS UNITY
IN NON-ESSENTIALS LIBERTY
IN ALL THINGS CHARITY"

Union

"Let party names no more be known
Among the ransomed throng;
For Jesus claims them for his own
To him they all belong.

One in their covenant Head and King,
They should be one in heart;
Of one salvation all should sing
Each claiming his own part.

One bread, one family, one rock,
One building formed by love,
One fold, one Shepherd, yes, one flock,
They shall be one above.

The Commercial National Bank

of Washington, D.C.

PANAMA BRANCH

CRISTOBAL BRANCH

The only American National Bank on the Isthmus

Safety Deposit Boxes for rent

Interest paid on Savings Deposits

A general banking business transacted

Fiscal agents for the American Government and Depositary of the United States, The Canal Zone, and the Panama Rail Road

GIVE US YOUR BUSINESS

A BRIDE'S LINEN CHEST

It is a serious mistake to enter matrimony poorly equipped.

For the girl who loves dainty things, we have elegant linen-embroidered lunch cloths, fancy sideboard scarfs, fascinating little doilies, towels and a wealth of pretty and useful things she'll be sure to need.

SILKS FROM THE ORIENT

The simple beauty of these fabrics, coupled with the splendid variety and the exceptional value, makes this store popular with needle-workers all over the Isthmus.

Beautiful assortment of Canton linen pieces and drawn work. Trinkets in carved ivory, bric-a-brac, and toilet accessories. Our prices are modest, too.

Central Avenue, two doors up town from Eighth Street. Next door to Palais Royal
KUM SING CHONG HONGKEE & COMPANY.

ARE YOU ELECTRIC WISE?

Be Sure of This--You Must take care of your energy
--and your temper--in this climate.

You can have more hours for recreation, and run
the house cheaper, if you do it electrically.

The whole electric utilities display is on dress parade
for you at

Salmon's Electric Store,

106 Central Avenue, Panama. P. O. Box 112.

HOTEL TIVOLI BARBER SHOP

Is finely equipped for perfect service.

Delightfully Cool--Splendidly Appointed--Immaculate
BUT NOT TOO EXCLUSIVE TO WELCOME OUTSIDE TRADE

THE TIVOLI

White tiled shop

C. E. NEILL, Proprietor.

Wherever smart dressers gather, wherever there's
healthy pride in presence and fitness, there one
sees

ROBERT C. SMITH'S CUSTOM MADE
CLOTHES

next, opposite Smallwood's Garage

THE MESSENGER

VOL. II.

FEBRUARY 1916

No. 2

THE MESSENGER is published monthly at Balboa Heights by THE UNION CHURCH of the Canal Zone. Subscription price fifty cents per year in advance. Entered at Ancon post office as second class mail matter.

JOSEPH M. WEAVER, Editor.
ALBERT WILSON, Circulation Manager.
WALTER S. BOWEN, Financial Manager.
Address all communications to Box 136, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

UNION CHURCH DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President H. A. A. Smith Balboa Heights, Canal Zone
Secretary-Treasurer W. H. Kromer Balboa Heights, Canal Zone

CHURCH BUILDING FUND COMMITTEE - CHAIRMAN
D. C. Nutting

PASTORS

Rev. William Flammer, Balboa Rev. Jacob V. Koontz, Cristobal

BALBOA BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

Chairman J. M. Weaver
Secretary L. C. Vaughn Treasurer D. C. Nutting

COMMITTEES - CHAIRMEN

Instruction Religious Services D. C. Nutting H. A. A. Smith
J. M. Weaver Membership
Missionary Mrs. T. H. Young A. R. Long Social Mrs. D. C. Nutting
Ladies' Auxiliary Mrs. H. A. A. Smith
Music Mrs. Williams Ushers A. H. Edgerton Efficiency F. M. M. Richardson

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent J. M. Weaver
Asst. Superintendent W. H. Kromer Secretary W. H. Barrett
Treasurer Harvey McConaughy

YOUNG PEOPLES' SOCIETY

President Livingston Varn, Jr.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY

President Mrs. H. A. A. Smith
Vice-President Mrs. D. C. Nutting Secretary Mrs. A. H. Edgerton
Treasurer Mrs. F. M. M. Richardson

UNION CIRCLE

President Mrs. J. D. Dally Secretary Mrs. C. C. Sargent

LADIES' BIBLE CLASS

President Mrs. F. M. M. Richardson
Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. R. K. Greene Teacher Mrs. H. A. A. Smith

CRISTOBAL BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

Chairman Leander Larsen
Vice-Chairman Rev. J. C. Dunkum Secretary-Treasurer J. T. Veen

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent P. T. Woolworth
Secretary-Treasurer Fletcher Stevens Pianist Miss Sara Harrison

YOUNG PEOPLES' SOCIETY

President William Grubbs
Vice-President Edward Fornwaldt Secretary Miss Lillian Cotton
Treasurer Miss Susie Harrison Pianist Miss Sara Harrison

LADIES' AID SOCIETY

President Mrs. Verner

GATUN BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

President J. N. Twitchell
Vice-President D. G. Westman Secretary-Treasurer T. M. Richardson

MEMBERS

E. T. Gilbert G. H. Ball
V. C. Dillon F. H. Townsend

COMMITTEES - CHAIRMEN

Social Mrs. MacParlane
Membership Mrs. Calloway Music Mrs. Gilbert
Finance Mr. Dewey Mr. School Religious Services Mr. Gilbert

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent Geo. H. Ball
Asst. Supt. J. N. Twitchell Secretary Miss Ruth Seavey
Treasurer Miss Frances Thornton Pianist Mrs. Mary Beschboard Lee

MISSION STUDY CIRCLE

President Mrs. Stephen Witt
Vice-President Mrs. E. Arnett Smith Secretary-Treas. Mrs. F. H. Townsend
Librarian Mrs. January

PEDRO MIGUEL BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

Chairman G. R. Hollingsworth
Vice-Chairman Secretary-Treasurer C. D. Eppley

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Chairman Mrs. Fred Zane

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent Mrs. Fred Zane
Asst. Supt. G. R. Hollingsworth Secretary
Flautist Mrs. John H. Sealy

PARAISO BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

Chairman Mr. Phillip Kelley
Secretary Mr. E. W. Leydecker

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent Mrs. L. F. Hallett
Asst. Supt. Mr. C. C. Sargent Secretary-Treas. Miss W. A. Simmo
Pianist Mrs. F. W. Leydecker Asst. Pianist Miss Phyllis Kelley

MIRRORS OF THE LORD.

REV. JACOB V. KOONTZ.

Photography occupies a very important place in the study of astronomy. A telescope may be fitted with a plate holder in place of the eyepiece. The instrument is accurately driven by clockwork and thus given a motion corresponding with the apparent motion of the heavens. The sensitive plate receives light from the stars and a photograph is obtained of all the stars in the field. This process requires hours of exposure of the sensitive plate to the light of the heavenly bodies but gradually there will become visible upon it photographic images of dim stars that no human eye or telescope can see. Persistent lying before the light stamps the image of the light upon the plate, and the same is true of the human being that allows the Sun of Righteousness to shine into his sinful heart. Man was created in the image of God. Sin has sadly marred that image. Christ restored the image. Persistent communion and companionship with Christ produces Christlikeness.

When Peter and John were brought to trial by the Sanhedrin for healing the lame man, and when that body beheld the fearlessness of these disciples and remembered that they were only unlearned fishermen, the only explanation that could be given was "that they had been with Jesus." Peter and John had,

indeed, been with Jesus, and that was the secret of their power and courage. To be "with Jesus" means that the world must sooner or later recognize that fact in every true and faithful follower of the Savior. The image of God is again restored.

The Sanhedrin before whom Peter and John appeared was the same body that had given over our Lord to the Romans. We have the names of some of them mentioned. The same crafty Annas and the unscrupulous Calaphas again appear. It is the same Sanhedrin that condemned Jesus by handing Him over to Roman authority. Many of them are now, no doubt, filled with misgiving and terror as they listen to Peter's denunciation of their wicked deeds. Moreover, he informs them that this same Jesus whom they crucified, God raised from the dead, and this very lame man who stands before them healed was cured by means of Jesus' name. It is that Name alone that can save. In this witnessing for their Master, Peter and John proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that they were mirrors of the Lord of Glory. As they testify the august Sanhedrin must remember Jesus of Nazareth who not long before stood in the presence of that court and calmly and fearlessly met their false charges against Him.

Let us remember that our Lord's disciples were given far greater power to witness for Him after His ascension than they had during His earthly life. They received the Holy Spirit. Peter was "filled with the

Panama Banking Company

PANAMA

NEW YORK

COLON

General Banking Business Transacted

DEPOSITS

Received subject to check, or for fixed periods on favorable terms.

EXCHANGE

Drafts, telegraphic transfers, letters of credit and travelers' checks issued, available throughout the world. Collections and payments effected.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Saving deposits are received and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Accounts of individual, professional, salaried and business men, firms and corporations invited. Both large and small are welcomed.

ISAAC BRANDON, President.

P. G. EASTWICK, Manager.

Holy Spirit." That is the reason he could witness as he did. Jesus told His disciples it was expedient for them that He should leave them. When He left them He sent the Comforter. There is encouragement here for us. We may be with Jesus-to-day just as Peter and John were with Him as they witnessed for Him before that Sanhedrin. "Their communion," says MacLaren, "was in no respect different from the communion that is open and indispensable to any real Christian."

Those who have sailed up the lower St. Lawrence just before sunset, tell us that after the sun has disappeared beneath the western hills the light is still flashed back by the window panes of lowly cottages situated twenty miles away on the opposite bank. By means of the reflected light the traveler knows the sun is still shining. By means of mirrors, travelers sometimes reflect the sunlight from the mountain tops into the dark valleys. We who are Christians have the unique opportunity and honor of reflecting "The Light of the world." Let us so shine that every dark valley, every gloomy corner, every pit of despair, may receive light. If we do our part many a lost sinner will be able to find the way home.

Dr. JOHN R. MOTT.

Dr. John R. Mott who is on the Isthmus as chairman of the business committee of the Latin-American Congress is the General Secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. Before becoming General Secretary of this Committee last September Dr. Mott was the Secretary of its Foreign Department having been identified with the interests of that department since 1886. He has practically built the Foreign Department from a few scattered interests in foreign cities to its magnificent present proportions of an Association in the principal cities of the Orient and South America.

In addition to his personal staff associated with him at his New York headquarters Dr. Mott has 177 college trained secretaries stationed in charge of the Foreign Department Y. M. C. A. buildings and 250 additional secretaries native to the cities in which he has established these Foreign Department Y. M. C. A.'s. He has raised the money for these buildings both at home and abroad. On one occasion he secured \$1,000,000 gold in one day at a conference of contributors invited by President Taft to meet Dr. Mott at the White House to discuss the need for such buildings in foreign cities. Mr. John Wanamaker, the merchant prince of Philadelphia is a liberal contributor to the Foreign Department budget having himself provided the cost of four buildings in four different cities in the Orient.

Governments and government officials have also cooperated with him. The Government of Bengal makes an annual recurring grant of \$2,000 gold toward the expenses of the physical department of the Calcutta Y. M. C. A. The Madras and other Indian provinces also make grants to support the Associations. President Yuan Shi Kai makes an annual gift of \$2,500 gold to the National Committee of China which supervises the Chinese Associations. In Buenos Aires \$40,000 gold is the amount required each year to operate its Y. M. C. A. Havana also has a modern building which cost \$129,000 gold and which was erected on a park site provided gratis by the municipality.

Dr. Mott because of his intimate knowledge of conditions over the world has frequently been called into conference on foreign matters by the last several administrations at Washington. He was President's Wilson's nominee as Minister to China but declined on account of his own plans which had been made several years in advance. Local readers of Harper's Weekly will recall President Wilson's telegram to Harper's printed at that time on the cover page in which he said of Dr. Mott "He is certainly one of the most useful men in the world. I have the greatest admiration for him and the most profound confidence in his character and abilities." Dr. Mott will serve as chairman of the business committee of the Congress; during his stay on the Isthmus his headquarters will be at the Tivoli Hotel.

THE PANAMA CONGRESS.

WHAT IT MAY MEAN TO THE INDIVIDUAL.

REV. WILLIAM FLAMMER.

The Panama Congress will bring to the Isthmus an array of talent unsurpassed in consecrated mentality and spiritual power. It is but stating a truism, when it is asserted that at no time since the American occupation have the people of the Canal Zone had an opportunity of hearing so large a number of able speakers as will appear upon the public platform during these days of unusual activity.

We shall not be surprised to find an attitude of insensibility toward the real importance and magnitude of this gathering, on the part of those who have become indifferent to the activities of the church and their personal spiritual interests. But we do make bold to say that all who are keenly alert to the larger interests of God's kingdom, in this part of the Western Hemisphere will welcome with great delight these men and women who come to us under the leadership of the Eternal Spirit. Coming as they do, filled with all the fullness of God through the riches

of His grace in Jesus Christ, shall we not consider their presence as an unprecedented opportunity for helpful fellowship and spiritual awakenings?

In making an appeal for the fuller realization of the significance of this Congress to the individual, we are not seeking to minimize the vast significance of this gathering in its wider relationship to the needs and possibilities of the entire Latin-American field. We well understand that this Congress is not convening on the Canal Zone in order to meet local needs and to solve problems peculiar to local conditions. But some of us have been hopeful that this significant movement might result in a spiritual awakening throughout the Zone. There are many who have not responded to the Gospel appeal under the ordinary activities of the church. May it not be that this extraordinary appeal (the Congress) will awaken many to a real sense of their danger, and cause them to come back to a loving relationship with God? Unless such are recovered from a condition of indifference, enervation

of faith, spiritual paralysis, etc., through the influence of this Conference, they will find themselves in hopeless bondage to ruin and apostasy.

There is always an urgent need of vigilance and self-discipline on the part of all Christians; but how much greater is this need on the part of those who have slowly but surely drifted away from God. Such declension ought to arouse one to renewed watchfulness, to humility, to self-examination, and to whole-hearted repentance.

Let this then be God's upward call to many. May we no longer turn a deaf ear to His loving entreaties. The Divine Spirit is seeking to enter our lives to repair and develop them. Let us no longer be influenced by the adversary, who will use all his subtleties to bring to naught in our lives all that Divine love has made possible in the soul.

Therefore we ought to give the more earnest heed to the things pertaining to this Congress, lest haply we overlook its deeper significance to the individual.

ARE YOU A BACHELOR?

Then Life Insurance means thrift, and thrift means thriving.

ARE YOU A HUSBAND?

Then Life Insurance means comfort, and comfort means happiness.

ARE YOU A FATHER?

Then Life Insurance means hope, and hope means success.

HENRY SEYMOUR represents two of the strongest companies in the U. S.

P. O. Box 128, Ancon.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever

Make Sure that the Jewelry you buy possesses Inwrought Quality, else there will be no Permanent Beauty.

Intrinsic Worth, Genuine Beauty, Matchless Service.—These qualities are expressed in the Jewelry you buy here.

OTTO HAACK

GERMAN JEWELER

NEXT DOOR TO NEW CHINA CENTRAL AVE
DEUTSCH IST GESPROCHEN

Phone Corp. 774

P. O. Box 287 Ancon

'Central American Printing Co.

PANAMA CITY

PRINTERS

PUBLISHERS

THE NEW BAZAAR Bertram & Company

Ladies' Waists - Gowns - Skirts - Hosiery - Suits - Negligees - Parasols
THE NICEST LINE

Silk Goods, Linens, Pillow Shams, Table Covers, Bed Spreads, Luncheon Sets
Looking for Panama Canal Souvenir Stones and Jewelry? Yes! Well, both our stock and our prices will please you.

Some Swell Silk Neckwear for Men—Stop in and see it

47 Central Avenue

P. O. Box 253, Panama

Corp. Phone 169

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

The Officers of the Union Church of the Canal Zone, provided for by its Constitution, are a President, a Vice President, and a Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected annually and to serve during the calendar year. The business affairs and management of the Church are vested in an Executive Council, composed of the Officers above named, who are ex-officio, the corresponding officers of the Council; the Chairmen of all Committees; and one representative of each fifty, or major fraction thereof, members of the organization located in any town. The Pastors, President of the Isthmian Sunday School Association and the Superintendent of Clubhouses (if members of the Church) are ex-officio members of the Council. The standing Committees are as follows: Membership, Finance, Missions.

The Executive Council held a meeting in the Cristobal Chapel on Saturday evening, January 22d, at which the following officers were elected for the year 1916: President, Mr. H. A. A. Smith; Vice President, Mr. Leander Larsen; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Kromer. There were twenty-two representatives present from the five churches at Balboa, Pedro Miguel, Paraiso, Gatun, and Cristobal. After the election of officers the following members were appointed by the Council to serve on the Standing Committees:

Membership.—Rev. Wm. Flammer, Messrs. Leander Larsen, J. N. Twitchell, Phillip Kelly, and J. M. Weaver.

Finance.—Mr. D. C. Nutting, Chairman, with the chairmen of the Local Finance Committees as members.

Missionary.—Mr. H. A. A. Smith, Revs. Wm. Flammer and J. V. Koontz, and Messrs. Leander Larsen and L. C. Vannah.

The following Special Committees were appointed (or re-appointed) by the President:

Service Schedule Committee.—Messrs. D. C. Nutting, H. A. McConaughey, and J. T. Veen.

Church Building Committee.—Messrs. F. M. M. Richardson, Leander Larsen, and J. M. Weaver.

Building Fund Committee:

Cristobal.—Messrs. Leander Larsen, C. T. Male, and J. T. Veen.

Gatun.—Messrs. J. N. Twitchell and Thomas Richardson.

Paraiso.—Messrs. F. W. Leydecker and Phillip Kelly.

Pedro Miguel.—Mr. G. R. Hollingsworth and Mrs. Fred Zane.

Balboa.—Messrs. D. C. Nutting, W. S. Bowen, and Livingston Vann.

Church "Messenger" Committee.—Messrs. J. M.

Weaver, Albert Wilson, and Walter S. Bowen.

Uniform Local By-Law Committee.—Mr. F. M. M. Richardson, Rev. Wm. Flammer, and Messrs. J. M. Weaver and D. C. Nutting.

The Pastors' salaries and general expenses, such as room rent, electric current, telephone bills, stationery, etc., are met by a *pro rata* contribution by the Local Churches based on their Active and Associate Membership. The local expenses, such as the purchase of pianos, hymn books, fans, etc., are paid out of the local treasuries. The local churches have organizations and officers corresponding to the Executive Council, who attend to local business affairs.

The Pastors make written reports at the Council Meetings, and their last reports show increased interest and effort in the activities of the Union Church. A committee of five was appointed to secure the services of an additional pastor for the central towns, so that the other two pastors may devote their entire time to the work in Cristobal-Colon and Ancon-Balboa.

Great interest was shown by the representatives in the coming Religious Congress to be held February 19 to 20. It is hoped that representatives to that Congress will fill the pulpits of the Union Church during their stay on the Isthmus, and that much good will come from their presence and influence.

The committee in charge of the collection of funds for permanent church buildings made a very satisfactory report and are enthusiastic over their work. Assurance is given that it will not be long before the foundations will be laid for the first of these buildings at Balboa.

Summing up the reports made by the President, the Pastors, the Committees and the representatives of the churches, covering the work done by the Union Church during the past year, it is encouraging to know that, while there has been a decrease in membership and activities at some points on account of the removal of members, at other points there is a steady increase in membership both in Sunday School and Church, and the influence of this Church is ever widening and deepening, and we believe has become a permanent fixture on the Isthmus, as much so as the Canal itself.

Rom. 12—5.

"So we, being many, are one body in Christ and every one members one of another."

Gal. 3—28.

There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

On the evening of January 27 the **BALBOA** High School Class of the Balboa Union Sunday School, under the leadership of its teacher, Mr. A. M. Diekey, held a very pleasant social gathering in the chapel. Refreshments were provided by the teacher. The pastor of the church acted as toastmaster, and after prayer several of the boys were called upon for stories, a number of whom responded very fittingly. The invited guests were Reverend Flammer, Reverend Ports, Reverend Williams, L. C. Vannah, Frank Moore, and J. M. Weaver, all of whom also participated in the story-telling occasion. About fifteen boys were present. All seemed to have a good time, and it was suggested that at no remote date a "get-together meeting" of fathers and sons in the same pleasant relationship would be very desirable. Similar social occasions are recommended to other divisions and classes of the Sunday School. A movement is on foot to have a meeting of the Home Department and the Cradle Roll some afternoon soon.

The work of dividing the Balboa Sunday School has progressed, and the divisions are pretty well organized and defined. The Beginners' Department is under the direction of Mrs. Embree, and the Primary Department under the supervision of Mrs. Albert Wilson, assisted by a corps of efficient helpers.

The piano has been recently overhauled and tuned and given a fresh dressing, which greatly enhances its appearance and usefulness in connection with the work of the church and Sunday School.

On Sunday, the 30th ultimo, Major Saltzman of General Edwards' staff, who is a teacher of the Sunday School, reviewed the Sunday School lesson in an interesting fashion. The willingness and efficiency of the Major in grappling with Sunday School problems is greatly appreciated.

Plans for the excursion and reunion of the different branches of the Union Church and the various Sunday Schools of the Canal Zone, set for February 22, at Sunny Side near Brazos Brook Reservation, are progressing favorably. No transportation will be sold for this special train, but everyone will be required to have a special free train ticket. Basket lunch will be provided. There will be athletic contests under the direction of Mr. D. G. Westman. Light refreshments will be furnished at the usual rates. There will be a special program consisting of music and short addresses. Special effort will be made to entertain

the children. The Fifth Infantry band has been engaged to furnish the music. The special train will cross the cut and take on those at Las Cascadas and Empire together with the band. The return trip will be made early in the evening so that all may reach their homes before nightfall. As this is the first real Union Church and Sunday School outing of all its allied organizations on the Canal Zone it is expected that an extra good time will be had. Sunny Side is a pleasant spot, presided over by Mr. Fletcher Stevens, keeper of the Brazos Brook Reservation, who will do his utmost to ensure an entirely good time.

On Sunday, January 30, Dr. Thornton B. Penfield filled the pulpit of the Balboa Union Church, and although he was suffering from a fractured arm he preached a strong and helpful sermon to a large and appreciative audience.

PEDRO MIGUEL Mr. Roy L. Dwelle, who has recently been transferred here as Y. M. C. A. Secretary, was elected Superintendent of the Sunday School at a business meeting on Sunday, January 23.

On Sunday evening, January 30, Reverend Koontz preached a very interesting sermon to a large congregation. An enthusiastic song service preceded the sermon.

C. D. Eppley has kindly volunteered to take charge of a Bible class if enough interest can be aroused to warrant the movement.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzpatrick, members of our congregation, have recently departed for the States. They do not expect to return to the Isthmus, much to the regret of their many Pedro Miguel friends.

Mrs. T. Rogers is a much appreciated new member of our Sunday School.

Myrtle Horn has been elected as assistant pianist of the Sunday School.

PARAISO At a recent meeting of the Union Circle Mrs. Daily was reelected president, and Mrs. Sargent secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Foist continues in charge of the Bible study. The Circle voted to pay \$15 toward the expenses of the coming Congress.

Sunday morning services are now being regularly held. Rev. Latham filled the pulpit until Rev. Koontz could make arrangements to be with us. The duplex envelope system has been adopted. The children, and the "grown-ups" also, are very much interested in the proposed Union excursion to Brazos Brook.

GATUN On Thursday evening, January 27, an Adult Bible Class was organized with Mr. James Twitchell as President, Mrs. S. H. Witt as Teacher, and Mr. C. H. Ball as Secretary and Treasurer. There were 12 present at the organization. The class will be a part of the Sunday School but will hold its meetings Thursday evenings. In addition to the meetings for Bible study it is planned to hold a monthly business and social meeting, the members of the class to take their turn in entertaining. The class has now a membership of 17 and from the interest now shown will increase in numbers.

On Sunday, January 30, the time of holding the preaching service was changed from 7.30 p. m. to 10.45 a. m. The Rev. Wm. Flammer preached the sermon. He was also present at the Sunday School and made some interesting and timely remarks. The members of the Council in Gatun had felt that the change to the morning service would mean a falling off in attendance, but they were agreeably disappointed for the attendance was as large as on the previous Sunday evening. For the service there was special music, Miss Hasback favoring the audience with a solo.

In a town the size of Gatun the church attendance is not what it should be. Gatun has a civilian population of over 600 and the attendance in the two churches is only about 100.

The Union Church owes its thanks to the Acting Secretary of the "Y," Mr. E. A. Steele, for his kindness in advertising the change of service as well as the speaker.

The Gatun Mission Study Circle held its regular monthly meeting at the home of the President, Mrs. S. H. Witt, Tuesday afternoon, February 1. The afternoon was spent in mission study, followed by an interesting talk by Miss Blackmoor, a missionary from Nicaragua.

CRISTOBAL At a congregational meeting held in January the following officers were chosen to act as members of the Local Council for the coming year: Mr. Leander Larsen, chairman; Mr. C. T. Male, vice chairman; Mr. J. T. Veen, secretary-treasurer; and Messrs Holmwood, Woolworth, Gibbon, Eddy, and Stephenson, other members.

Eight new members have been recently received into the church: Messrs. C. R. and C. A. Cowley, W. P. Tuley, and M. L. Lowsley, Mesdames Dreher, Stuart, and Tuley, and Miss Dorothy M. Stuart.

The hour for the regular preaching service here has been changed to 8 p. m. Reverend William Flammer

occupied the pulpit on the evening of January 30. A large congregation was present.

During the past month the Sunday School has lost two pupils, the children of Mrs. Nielsen, on account of their returning to the States. The teachers and pupils of the school extend their hearty sympathy to the mother, and many are the good wishes that follow them for their welfare and comfort in the new home.

The Sunday School showed an average attendance of four officers, twelve teachers, 45 Primary Department pupils and 92 main school scholars, or a total of 153 for the month of January. The work is in a flourishing condition.

The topics of the Christian Endeavor Society for January were unusually interesting. The meeting led by Miss Cook, who used the topic "Why join the Church?" was especially profitable. A number of helpful talks were made which emphasized the beneficial influence of the church upon our young people. Miss Sara Harrison led one meeting, with "Amusements" as the subject, and Mr. John Stevenson on another occasion considered the topic "How to Work With Others." The Endeavorers no doubt were benefited by both services. A social was held on January 10 which was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

WORD FROM E. A. PUTNAM

Mr. E. A. Putnam, in writing from Oakfield, Tennessee, where he is Y. M. C. A. secretary, to a friend upon the Isthmus, has the following to say with reference to his work, after speaking of former friendships and pleasant memories he is cherishing of his stay and work upon the Isthmus a few years ago: "Conditions were very bad here in the beginning, and it has required tremendous energy to put the thing on its feet, but we are accomplishing this and can now breathe easier. We have to work with automatic guns lying on the desk and under the counter, and also one in the restaurant for any emergencies. One of our "terrors" was shot dead a few nights ago by one of the physicians, while another has been sentenced to a prison term, and still another convicted and fined. The atmosphere has cleared, and if all goes well we shall be ready to go to Palm Beach, Florida, for our vacation next month."

Friend Putnam; The Messenger congratulates you upon a more cheerful outlook for "piping times of peace." We wish you every success in the constructive work that we feel you are doing.

THAT NEW INTEREST

Recent years have witnessed an unprecedented interest in Sunday-school work on the part of adults. To speak of the Sunday-school as an organization for children and elderly women is not true to fact. Christian people have come to recognize the Sunday-school as a large and helpful field for efficient service for adults, as well as a training school for children. In view of this changed outlook, it is not surprising to know that so many capable men and women of recognized leadership in the industries and professions are giving themselves unreservedly to this work.

This fact ought to greatly encourage many people on the Isthmus. Many others all along the line should ally themselves with the large number of leading men and women whose unmistakable zeal and profound interest have made possible the telling Sunday-school activities of the Isthmus.

Why not give the work a new impulse through your cooperation? The helpful results obtained from the lesson study period, and the stimulus of good fellowship will mean much to you in your fight for character.

Wm. Flammer.

John. 17—21.

"That they all may be one: as Thou, Father art in me and I in Thee. That they also may be one in Us: That the world may believe that thou hast sent me."

John. 10—16.

"And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: Them also I must bring, and They shall hear my voice and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd."

The chance of being struck by lightning is four times greater in Empire than in Panama City. The chances, however, of being struck by an automobile are about one hundred times less.

Merchant (to portrait painter)—How much will you charge to paint my portrait if I furnish the paint?

Fliegende Blätter

"Like A Letter From Home"

Thus an old Canal man referred to a copy of The Messenger sent to him at Christmas time. He said—but read the letter, it speaks not alone for him but for hundreds of former canal workers:

Dear Messenger:

I do not know who put my name on a copy of you at Christmas time, and sent you on. But I do know that you were welcome, and that you must place my name on the list. I want you every month: You would be welcome often-er.

In a blinding snowstorm, the postman brought you to the door; and I brushed the big fleecy flakes from you before tearing off the wrapper. You were like a letter from home to a truant boy.

That night wife and I forsook the living room, and seated alongside the range in the kitchen, read your message, and talked, far past midnight of the old days in Panama. The personal paragraphs, the names of towns, the very advertisements awakened thoughts and affections we had come to believe were only memories.

Yours was a sweet, stimulating message, Dear Messenger, of warm breezes, waving palms, starry nights, old friends."

It costs only fifty cents to send The Messenger to some friend in "The States" for a whole year.

THE MESSENGER, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

AMONG THE YOUNG PEOPLE

L. G. VANNAH

Efficiency Plus.

Efficiency!

A slogan of the makers of trade and traffic; a watchword of the shop, the mill, and the factory. Truly a word to conjure with.

It has become a vital part of our industrial and commercial systems and a fundamental of professional training.

It represents a test, a condition which must be met by every one of our young men and women who undertake to make a place for themselves in the activities of modern life.

The youth of to-day are being given the "acid test" physically, mentally, and morally, and classified and tagged according to certain recognized standards.

Commercial and educational experts tell us that young manhood is only fifty per cent efficient. What is the matter?

It may be the fault of an imperfect system of education; or of some other things which are supposed

to train boyhood for the duties of manhood; or of our general scheme of life that can produce no better type. Probably a little of all three.

The causes of low-grade efficiency are important, but not more important than the fact that a higher degree of personal effectiveness may be reached by every normal individual. There are two steps in the process. Subtract the things that hinder. Add the things that help.

Bad habits are hindrances. Does smoking interfere with the brain functions, tend to lower your vitality and destroy your will? Quit.

Are vicious and degrading practices depressing your spirits, beclouding your mind, weakening your body and undermining your constitution? Get rid of them now and forever.

Then to all your natural powers add the spirit of Jesus Christ and you have life at its best.

Efficiency, plus!

Dr. J. A. Linville

Dentist

Corner 5th and Bolivar Streets,

COLON

Corporation Phone 17, P. O. Box 278

We Are Making Candy From Sunrise Till Dark.

WHERE DOES IT GO?

It goes wherever there are folks on the Zone with a sweet tooth, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It follows the old-fashioned world-wide cry for good, wholesome confections.

AMERICAN CANDY KITCHENS

Opp. P. R. R. Station, Panama. Opp. Masonic Temple, Colon

Dr. S. J. Taylor

Dr. Harry Eno

THE

SAMARITAN HOSPITAL

Trained Nurses for Outside Work

Corner Fourth & G Streets

COLON, R. P.

Telephone:

Corporation No. 6

THE BIG THICK "NOBS"
ON
"NOBBY TREAD" TIRES

Stand out so far from the shoe that glass, sharp stones, etc., hardly ever reach the shoe.

Study those "nobs" and you'll understand why Veteran Motorists Call Them

TWO TIRES IN ONE

Don't be talked into a substitute.

SMALLWOOD BROTHERS Panama City

CAN'T YOU THREAD YOUR NEEDLE?

Let me help you by giving you a pair of young eyes, a pair of glasses that will enable you to see as well as ever.

OSCAR MULLER

OPTICIAN and JEWELER

We also have a splendid assortment of Wedding Presents and Jewelry.



SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES

YOUR CHILDREN

WILL BE PROUD

TO OWN

Reed & Barton's

SILVERWARE

THERE IS DISTINCTION

in the Jewelry

YOU BUY OF

MISTELI

Manhood.

If you want to be a man be a Christian.

It takes the highest type of manhood to live for Jesus Christ

these days.

The world needs men of solid mahogany; there's too much vincer.

What's wrong for the preacher is wrong for you.

How far you go with Jesus depends on what you take with you.

It's not necessary to be in a big place to do big things.

Some people give according to their means, others according to their meanness.

You can settle every question by "what will the world say" and "what will Jesus say."

Religion.

Promoting religion is just as common sense as running a farm. The Bible is the telephone by which we can reach heaven.

Faith is the hand by which a soul touches God.

Prayer is expensive business

when prayed as it should be.

Walking with the army and wearing a uniform does not make a man a soldier.

Life will give organization, but organization will not give life.

ARE YOU READY?

For the better job and the bigger responsibilities? Could you HOLD a new job with credit after you GOT it.

Thousands of Men are profiting by

International Correspondence Schools

courses in spare-hour study.

Why not let the I. C. S. help you too?

46 Central Ave. Panama.
P. O. Box 44, Ancon

P. O. Box 166.

Telephone 158

TUNG CHONG & Co.

Corner of Avenida de Paez & 5th St.,

GOLON, R. de P.

Importers of Chinese and Japanese Silks, Embroideries, Canton-Linen, Ornaments, Satsuma and Ivory, Sandalwood, Porcelain Wares, and

European and American Fancy Goods.

The City Jewelry Store

37 Front St., Tower Building, Colon

The Only First Class Jewelry Store on this side of the Canal. Everything to satisfy. We're headquarters for fine jewelry, watches, and diamonds. Optical Goods our specialty. Watchmaking our leading industry.

E. M. SINCLAIR

Corp. Phone 133



BEFORE

AFTER

With but ONE AIM

TO SAVE YOUR SOLES

WE do it while you wait, our prices are low, and materials and workmanship A-1.

The Pan American Shoe Repair Co.

Rear Three Stars Chinese Store or near Central Police Station. Corp. Phone 880

THE LADIES' STORE

The popular styles are all here, as well as exclusive novelties that will not be found elsewhere.

OUR PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS

Lots of new Styles have been received, supplementing our already comprehensive showing,

8th Street & Avenue B

P. ODUDER

Panama

Dr. Price W. Wells

DENTIST

Formerly opposite P. R. R. Station

Lost everything in the
Big Fire

But "The Messenger" is glad to announce that with his characteristic courage the doctor has promptly established himself with an entire new equipment.

Directly opposite Ancon Post Office
Corner J. Street, Second Floor

A little up-to-the-minute store,
stocked to the doors with the

Better Class of Oriental and Local
Curiosities

Just the things you've
been wanting to own

Lovely new things coming in day by day

Men's haberdashery, too—a good line

STANLEY BROTHERS

67 Central Avenue P. O. Box 162, Panama

Salesmanship.

Salesmanship is the art of using words to make people buy what you have to sell.

"Two street bootblacks with their kits over their shoulders were crying for shins on the two equally busy sides of a busy street," says Lorin F. Deland, in his little book, "Imagination in Business." "One made the plain, matter-of-fact appeal, 'Shine your boots here!' while the other cried, 'Get your Sunday shine!' It was four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and the word 'Sunday' started a whole train of reflections in the minds of the passers, as a result of which that boy got twice as much business as the first."

Good salesmanship must have pith, punch, and pull, and its cardinal points are five.

Create desire.

Show how to buy.

Prove your statements.

Induce decision to buy.

Close the sale.

The same rules apply to Christian work in the young people's society, and for the same reasons, do they not? Look at them.

As a society you stand in the market place and offer your wares—salvation in Jesus Christ, joy, peace, the life abundant. It is a mistake to suppose that all who hear will, of their own accord, want just the kind of goods you offer. Interest must be kindled, and fanned into the flame of desire. Show God's plan in its simplicity and beauty, with proof of what it can do in human lives. Then get action.

W. T. LUM & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

General Merchandise

Public Market & Bolivar Street,

P. O. Box 116.

Colon, R. de P.

From A Wilderness in February,
1913,

To

8,000 inhabitants in January,
1916.

That's the Way BUILDING
LOTS Are Going in Chorillo

Some of the best are not
yet sold

A. B. de OBARRIO

Avenue A and 9th Street.

The Exposition Season is Here

And I am making dozens of smart
gowns for Ladies and Misses.

May I help you with yours?

Madam PIERCE, Dressmaker

No. 85 Ancon Avenue, Panama

PHONOGRAPHS

Before you buy one drop a
card to P. O. Box 353, Balboa
Heights, for information regarding
the New Edison Diamond
Disk Phonograph.

THE LATE MR. BROWN

Would have been on time had his watch been running properly.

ISAAC J. SASSO

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician

I will test your eyes—Correctly fit your glasses, too—Been doing it for 21 years.

72 Central Avenue Panama

P. O. Box 325, Ancon

PANAMA

NEW YORK



WHAT IS WRONG

With Your Glasses? Can't You See Through Them? Clearly or Distinctly? Are They Cloudy—or Misty? Are They Too Weak For You?

GET THEM CHANGED AT ONCE

WE ARE EXPERTS--And Most Careful in FITTING and ADJUSTING Glasses. So As To SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

We Grind All Our Glasses Right Here On Our Premises

U. S. Prices Quick Service.

Mail Orders--Ancon, Box 279.

This is a permanent branch
of our New York Office

162 West 116 St.

403 Grand St.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

THE

SCADRON OPTICAL COMPANY Inc.

Scientific and Manufacturing OPTICIANS

OUR SERVICE

SPECIALIST--TO EXAMINE YOUR EYES.

EXPERIENCED OPTICIANS--TO MAKE AND

TO ADJUST THEM PROPERLY.

(YOU PAY FOR THE GLASSES ONLY)

No. 23 Central Ave., Panama, R. P.

(Near Cathedral Plaza, next American Bazaar)

TO AN INDIAN CHILD

By Margaret E. Sangster, Jr.

Your tribe sits idle weaving baskets maybe—
The Brave triumphant songs of other days
Are swept away into the past, no longer
Do painted red men own the prairie ways;
Their cornfields glitter golden in the sunlight
The smoke curls peaceful from a sordid heap
Of fagots piled by braves; their fathers, chanting,
Went to their graves, as though they went to sleep.
You lean against your doorway, hair rolled neatly,
A placid, docile, chubby little form—
And gaze with thoughtless eyes across the valley
Seeing the sunshine-dreaming not of storm—

* * *

Your tribe sits idle gossiping together
And yet, oh! daughter of a dying race,
You do not dream of by-gone glories, trusting,
You stand and smile into the future's face.

"Is life worth living?"

"Not if you have nothing better to occupy your
mind than such questions as that."

Louisville Courier-Journal.

People who keep track of such things say that 1912 was the four hundredth anniversary of the numbering of houses. It was begun in Paris in 1512, but did not become general till 1789. In Berlin the houses were numbered at first without any reference to the streets. It is still so in Yokohama. When a new house is built, it is given the next number to the house built before it—in, perhaps, an entirely different part of the town. Nos. 5 and 505 may be side by side. The only way to find a house is to drive in a richshaw. The richshaw men are infallible. In London some important streets are numbered up one side and down the other, and in Boston there are places where the two sides of the street have different names, one side, for instance, being Tremont Row, and the other, Court Street. In St. Petersburg (now Petrograd) the numbers are on little lanterns, lighted at night.

Exchange.

Aunt Hetty—Sakes alive! I don't believe no woman could ever be'n so fat.

Uncle Hiram—What y' readin' now, Hetty?

Aunt Hetty—Why, this 'ere paper tells about an English woman what lost two thousand pounds.

Philadelphia Ledger.

"FINESSE"

It's in the drape of the lapel, in the smart swing of the coat, in the supple, graceful lines of the entire figure, as expressed in

PALAIS ROYAL

Made To-Your-Measure-Clothes

Hard to Fit? Nonsense!

Our designers make a specialty of building clothes-style for "hard-to-fit" figures.

Call this week and see our display of light-weight woollens; pick out one of those blithe-some English tweeds or a rich imported serge, and let us tailor it up for you.

Varsity Underwear

Society Brand ready-to-wear suits
Reach & Co's sporting outfittings.

CARDOZE & PEREIRA

The Shop for smart dressers and careful spenders

CONFIDENCE

It Costs You No More to be Certain
It's Certain to Cost More, in the
End, to Experiment

YOUR PROTECTION

VIBERT & DIXON

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Photographers' Supplies--Novice, Amateur, or Professional.

Canal Stones--Neatly, tastefully mounted.

Local View Postcards--Greatest display on the Isthmus

Office stationery, Books, Magazines.

It's the Best or Nothing With Us.

He is a Wise Man

Who takes advantage of the little economies that help to put his dollars in the Bank.

Many a Man Has Fleeting Notions of saving--sometime--but puts off the beginning. He knows he could do it just as easily as not, because, like most of the things we do, it is more a matter of habit than any thing else.

So the way to save is TO SAVE--and to save NOW.

The first time you pass this bank drop in and take out a bank book in our regular Savings Department.

Put a little by every month. But Begin to Save NOW.

Be independent. Be equipped to take care of yourself creditably; to take a vacation when you need it; and to surround yourself with the accoutrements that stand for intellectuality and good caste.

CONTINENTAL BANKING & TRUST COMPANY

Four per cent interest on savings accounts.

Wm. Speer.

Good Night : :

REMEMBER How the Magazine Trust usurped our former location a few months' ago and tried to drive us out of the Magazine Business?

They've Left the Field

The Loyalty of the American People has helped us win out, and we're getting ready to move back to our former location diagonally across from Ancon Post Office.

We've been too busy to nurse a grievance and, after all, it's the live fish that swim upstream!

And Now For The Removal Sale

Goods that we must sell to close out odd lots. They are not shop worn, mind you; nor are they undesirable goods. Come and see.

SOME OF THE PRICES

Blue and white enamelware each piece, regardless of size, 25c.	Little Wonder phonograph records 10c.
Granite Ware 10c. GET YOURS!	Hydrogen Peroxide, 4-oz bottles 5c.
Post Cards 10c. a dozen; CAN YOU BEAT IT?	3-oz bottles 10c.

Picture Frames and Framed Pictures at Cost!

Inspect them closely; They're Winners and They Look It.

We're Headquarters for Everything Needed For Fishing

We are equipped, as usual, to supply whatever is needed for the outfit of a single angler, a club, or a hundred clubs.

Is It Books? We carry all the Best Sellers. Every boat brings new Stock.

Pennants, Souvenirs, Sheet Music—You know our reputation for prices.

TELEPHONE CORPORATION

FORREST G. MILLER'S

SPECIALTY SHOP

14 J. STRELT PANAMA

HAVE IT DELIVERED

THE MESSENGER

UNION CHURCH OF THE CANAL ZONE

VOL. II.

MARCH 1916

No. 3

"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH"



"IN ESSENTIALS UNITY
IN NON-ESSENTIALS LIBERTY
IN ALL THINGS CHARITY"

The Commercial National Bank

of Washington, D.C.

PANAMA BRANCH

CRISTOBAL BRANCH

The only American National Bank on the Isthmus

Safety Deposit Boxes for rent

Interest paid on Savings Deposits

A general banking business transacted

Fiscal agents for the American Government and Depository of the United States, The Canal Zone, and the Panama Rail Road

GIVE US YOUR BUSINESS

ARE YOU NEUTRAL? I Doubt It!

On This Side

SOME folks are wide awake; they look ahead, plan ahead, and get ahead. They "do things" and profit from the experience of others who have "done things."

YOU ARE

Or On This

OTHERS are content to just drift along, live somehow, die in the old rut, and let the wife and children shift for themselves.

I believe you are on the side that looks ahead. If you are, let me remind you that the men who are FARTHEST AHEAD FINANCIALLY always favor Life Insurance as a sturdy help.

For Life Insurance Assistance In All Its Forms See

HENRY SEYMOUR,

The Insurance Man

Post Office, Ancon.

The Studebaker Car

Against Any Car

LET US PROVE IT

By *Demonstration*—

Demonstration Drastic, down to the smallest detail.

THE NEW PANAMA GARAGE

Rear of International Hotel



We Are Also Headquarters For Automobile Repairing
Have You Tried Our New Jitney Service?
WALKER & TORBERT

Corp. Phone 335

Local Phone 212.

THE MESSENGER

VOL. II.

MARCH 1916

No. 3

THE MESSENGER is published monthly at Balboa Heights by THE UNION CHURCH of the Canal Zone.

Subscription price fifty cents per year in advance.

Entered at Ancon post office as second class mail matter.

JOSEPH M. WEAVER, Editor.

ALBERT WILSON, Circulation Manager.

WALTER S. BOWEN, Financial Manager.

Address all communications to Box 136, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

UNION CHURCH DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President H. A. A. Smith Balboa Heights, Canal Zone
 Secretary-Treasurer W. H. Kromer Balboa Heights, Canal Zone

CHURCH BUILDING FUND COMMITTEE - CHAIRMAN

D. C. Nutting

PASTORS

Rev. William Flammer, Balboa Rev. Jacob V. Kooztz, Cristobal

BALBOA BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

Chairman J. M. Weaver
 Secretary L. C. Vanaah Treasurer D. C. Nutting

COMMITTEES - CHAIRMEN

Instruction Religious Services D. C. Nutting Membership H. A. A. Smith
 J. M. Weaver Finance A. R. Lang Social Mrs. D. C. Nutting
 Missionary Mrs. T. H. Young Ladies' Auxiliary Mrs. H. A. A. Smith
 Music Mrs. G. F. Williams Ushers A. H. Edgerton F. M. M. Richardson

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent J. M. Weaver
 Asst. Superintendent W. H. Kromer Secretary W. H. Barrett
 Treasurer Harvey McConaughy

YOUNG PEOPLES' SOCIETY

President Livingston Vann, Jr.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY

Vice-President President Mrs. H. A. A. Smith
 Mrs. D. C. Nutting Secretary Mrs. A. H. Edgerton
 Treasurer Mrs. F. M. M. Richardson

UNIT CIRCLE

President Mrs. J. D. Dally Secretary Mrs. C. C. Sargent

LADIES' BIBLE CLASS

President Mrs. F. M. M. Richardson
 Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. R. K. Greene Teacher Mrs. H. A. A. Smith

CRISTOBAL BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

Chairman Leander Larsen
 Vice-Chairman Rev. J. C. Dunkan Secretary-Treasurer J. T. Veen

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent P. T. Woolworth
 Secretary-Treasurer Fletcher Stevens Pianist Miss Sara Harrison

YOUNG PEOPLES' SOCIETY

President William Grubbs
 Vice-President Edward Fornwald Secretary Miss Lillian Cotton
 Treasurer Miss Susie Harrison Pianist Miss Sara Harrison

LADIES' AID SOCIETY

President Mrs. Verner

GATUN BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

President J. N. Twitchell
 Vice-President D. G. Westman Secretary-Treasurer T. M. Richardson

MEMBERS

E. T. Gilbert G. H. Ball
 V. C. Dillon F. H. Townsend

COMMITTEES - CHAIRMEN

Social Mrs. MacFarlane
 Membership Mrs. Calloway Music Mrs. Gilbert
 Finance Mr. Dewey Religious Services Mr. Gilbert

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent Geo. H. Ball
 Asst. Supt. J. N. Twitchell Secretary Miss Ruth Seavey
 Treasurer Miss Frances Thornton Pianist Mrs. Mary Beachboard Lee

MISSION STUDY CIRCLE

President Mrs. Stephen Witt
 Vice-President Mrs. E. Arnett Smith Secretary-Treas. Mrs. F. H. Townsend
 Librarian Mrs. January

PEDRO MIGUEL BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

Chairman G. R. Hollingsworth
 Vice-Chairman Secretary-Treasurer C. D. Eppley

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Chairman Mrs. Fred Zane

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent
 Asst. Supt. G. R. Hollingsworth Secretary Mrs. Fred Zane
 Pianist Mrs. John H. Sealey

PARAISO BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

Chairman Mr. Phillip Kelley
 Secretary Mr. F. W. Leydecker

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent Mrs. L. F. Hallert
 Asst. Supt. Mr. C. C. Sargent Secretary-Treas. Miss W. A. Simno
 Pianist Mrs. F. W. Leydecker Asst. Pianist Miss Phyllis Kelley

MESSAGE FROM A NEW YORK CITY
BUSINESS MAN.

Mr. E. E. Olcott, a prominent business man of New York City, and a delegate to the recent Panama Congress, on his return trip, wrote the following lines of appreciation regarding friends met on the Isthmus and the courtesies extended to him and others:

"We are leaving the Isthmus after a delightful stay. The Congress exceeded our expectations. The Zone and Military officials and civilians have showed that helpfulness to us which has characterized their pulling together in accomplishing one of the greatest of public works.

"Delegates from many countries have discussed policies for a great advance in Christian work throughout all South and Central America with a unanimity of spirit which insures accomplishment. Encouraged delegates have gone to regional conferences to study important fields in detail. We believe that people will be brought together in closer Christian, friendly and business relations.

"The great outstanding fact that impresses those who have been here before is the greatness of leadership in the consummation of the canal. Brains have

controlled brawn. General Gorgas has conquered disease, and General Goethals the elements. The ragings of the Chagres, through the instrumentality of the great Gatun Dam, have been tamed into a beneficent lake, and the mechanical perfection of the locks has made the safe transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific an accomplished fact.

"All regret the temporary trouble with the slides, which will with the energetic management be soon removed. No great task can be completed without set backs, but patient toil will overcome the difficulties.

"Meanwhile, what of the great moral and religious forces. Have they been marshaled as well as the physical forces, or are some Christians falling into carelessness? Is the Y.M.C.A. reaching as many men as possible, especially among the enlisted men of the army and the sailors and jackies of the navy? Might not these young men, who must be counted upon as the nation's strength, have a more heartfelt welcome in the Zone clubhouses and in the homes? Have they good places to stay in the cities, or are they left to fill the brothels and dives?

"These problems are equally applicable to us of the North, and we go home impressed by them and determined to let the light of Christ shine more clearly on the needs of the world."

Panama Banking Company

PANAMA

NEW YORK

COLON

General Banking Business Transacted

DEPOSITS

Received subject to check, or for fixed periods on favorable terms.

EXCHANGE

Drafts, telegraphic transfers, letters of credit and travelers' checks issued, available throughout the world. Collections and payments effected.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Saving deposits are received and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Accounts of individual, professional, salaried and business men, firms and corporations invited. Both large and small are welcomed.

ISAAC BRANDON, President.

P. G. EASTWICK, Manager.

COOPERATION AND UNITY

One of the greatest Congresses that ever met on Christian work recently held its sessions in our midst. Perhaps it was the greatest Congress of its kind. Many of the prominent leaders in Christian work say that there have been none equal to it. We see, therefore, the importance of such a gathering. Most of us, no doubt, realized the magnitude of its mission as we listened to the discussions from day to day, read the newspaper accounts, or heard the delegates as they filled the pulpits of the various churches from week to week. Wonderful, indeed, were our opportunities during those days!

The Archbishop of the West Indies sent a wireless message to a contingent of delegates en route to the Congress, inviting them to call at his residence to receive his greetings and good wishes. A group of seven were selected to accept the invitation. The Archbishop is well advanced in years and has been ill for the past year. He, therefore, without rising from his chair, delivered an address of welcome to the delegates. He said he had followed the preparations for the Congress at Panama with the deepest interest. For many years his prayers have been that some adequate effort might be put forth by the evangelical Christian Church for the evangelization of Latin America. He looked forward to the Congress as an answer to his prayers. The Archbishop is greatly loved by all who know him, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-churchmen of the Church of England. His prayers and the prayers of many earnest Christians have long been going up for this land of tremendous need. Hence, the Congress was a movement manifestly guided by the Spirit of God.

During the days of the Congress the guidance of the Holy Spirit was constantly sought. The keynote of the Congress was sounded the first day when Dr. Speer made his very impressive opening address. His theme was "Our Attitude and Spirit." The note that rang out so clearly in that remarkable address can be given best by his own illustration. He spoke of a speech that was made last July in a city of Iloilo in the Philippines. The speech was made by a high-school teacher in welcoming a company who had come to see mission work on those islands. Dr. Speer said there was one phrase in that speech that would always linger in his memory. The speaker expressed the hope that those friends who had come should "bring some sweet word from our dear Lord." This phrase spoken by that high-school teacher in the distant islands of the Philippines sums up the attitude and earnest desire of every member of the Congress. The one desire of the Congress was to bring to the thousands in need in these Latin

American countries "some sweet word from our dear Lord."

Some one may ask "What was the ultimate aim of the Congress?" The question is answered by the title of this article, "Cooperation and Unity." Cooperation of the various denominations in bringing the Gospel to these lands and a unity in that one purpose. In order that these denominations might cooperate intelligently and systematically it was necessary first of all to study the needs of the fields. Hence, a commission was appointed beforehand to make a report on survey and occupation. Another commission was appointed to report on the message and method. There were in all eight different commission reports. The entire investigation led up to the eighth and final report on cooperation and the promoters of unity.

The Congress realized that its task is tremendous in bringing the Gospel to the millions in darkness. The Church's great commission is to preach the gospel to every creature. The various denominations are agreed on this. "The work is a campaign of allies, and yet many of the allies are ignorant of what the others are doing. Overlapping and competition are to be found in certain districts of the mission field, while other vast territories remain practically untouched." These sentences quoted from a paragraph in one of the reports of the Edinburgh Conference show the result of work where there is no cooperation. On the other hand, there are three notable illustrations of what cooperation can do for Latin America. Two of these are already in effect, and the other proposed and accepted. In Porto Rico there is a splendid example of cooperation which has resulted in a definite division of the field. There has also been much cooperation in Chile, and Mexico is now working to that end. The illustrations encourage us by demonstrating what can be done.

Many were the prayers and voices which arose for Unity during the sessions of the Congress. The great High Priestly prayer of our Lord was steadfastly borne in mind. He prayed: "Neither for these only do I pray, but for them also that believe on me through thy word; that they may all be one, even as Thou, Father, art in me, and I in Thee, that they also may be in us; that the world may believe that Thou didst send me."

In our work here in the Union Church of the Canal Zone, let us strive to fulfill His prayer for us. Let us continue to promote cooperation and unity and thus prove to the world that there is a fourth notable illustration in Latin America where such a program is not only possible but the only solution of the problem which confronts us.

JACOB V. KOONTZ.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS.

Dr. Robert E. Speer of New York, presiding officer of the Panama Congress, made the opening address on "Our Attitude and Spirit." He is one of the commanding figures in the Protestant Church, Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian denomination, and a statesman of Christian progress whom all churches honor and delight to follow. His was a profoundly spiritual interpretation of the motives that actuated those who assembled from distant places to consider religious problems in Latin America. He spoke in part as follows:

"The attitude and spirit which should characterize us in relation to this common purpose and the ideals of our gathering here, so long as we do not attempt to describe them, are, I presume, in their fundamental principles the same. Only when we attempt to describe them do we begin to have misgivings and fears.

"And, yet, after all, why should we have misgivings and fears? We meet here simply as Christian brothers who have the one desire to meet here with our Lord and with one another and to confer together regarding other brothers of our Lord's and ours whom in His name we would desire to help. What could be simpler than such a purpose as this? And what more could it require of us than just that we should be true disciples of this Lord of ours?

"Our attitude would be an imperfect one and so far not truly a Christian one unless in all the days of this Congress we abide in Jesus Christ—here in our discussions, alone, or wheresoever we may go. In our social fellowship we have an opportunity and we may be sure of the summons from our Lord to pass forward into a really deeper and more vital experience of what life in Christ is meant to be. And if only here in this Congress we could project this enterprise into the Latin American nations in Jesus Christ truly, every thing eliminated from it that could not abide in Him, what a gift from His spirit would have come from this conference, not only to these American nations but to the Church of our Lord throughout all the world.

"Our attitude and spirit, like the attitude and spirit of Christ, must be not only one of clean, discerning perception of realities, but it must also be an attitude of love that many waters cannot quench, that nothing can defeat that is stronger than death. By what else can we hope to do the work that waits to be done.

"Not only must our attitude be one of clean discernment and compassionate love, it must also be stripped of that selfishness which can only see from our angle of vision, which can only include our own particular brotherhood, which can only live by the light of our own tradition and experience. From these selfishnesses we must be liberated if we would

pass out into the greatness of Christ and fitted to do His work in all these Latin American lands.

"I have no thought of evading the difficult question of our attitude and spirit toward what we believe to be error and falsehood. We would not be faithful disciples of Christ if we did not honestly try to see our whole task and all its difficulties and to lean upon Christ's help to enable us to cope with these in their darkest and hardest forms. One of the most loving and charitable spirits of his time, F. W. Robertson, of Brighton tells how his blood ran like liquid fire when he stood in the presence of certain forms of evil.

"Unless we are able to hate the thing that is false, how can we love the thing that is true? And yet I have been wondering whether there is one of us that dare play with this fire. Is there one whose hand is so clean and whose heart so pure and whose whole life so fused with love that he dare take up in his hand the sword? Is there one who dares do this in His presence who is perfect truth and love and lowliness? Is it too much to expect that the Spirit of Christ can bring to us a clear, true mind during all the days of this Congress?

"If our faith is equal to it we shall begin in the days of this Congress a new era for all the nations of North and South America. Dare we limit what God stands ready to do in these days and in the years that lie ahead? If only as little children we can have faith enough to make room for him in our lives and can lay aside the preconceptions with which we came, and the narrowing and hardening judgments, and approach our task and its problems with absolute openness and yielding throughout the days of this conference, who can fix boundaries to what Christ will do?"

THE PANAMA CONGRESS.

REV. WILLIAM FLAMMER.

In prospect, the Panama Congress was to many a pleasing anticipation; in actual fulfillment, it has become a convincing reality. A movement so unique in purpose, and so significant and far-reaching in influence, deserves most careful consideration, and should be the object of unbiased reflection on the part of all who are vitally interested in the larger activities of the Kingdom.

The question of conserving the results of this gathering for the larger development of the church and the individual, should be uppermost in the thought of every member of the church. Only in this way shall we get the full benefit of its impetus and inspiration. That the work of any church is either hindered or helped by the attitude of the individual is patent to all observers. And since there will be the temptation to minimize the signifi-

cance of the Congress in its helpful relation to the individual, it is earnestly hoped that all Christians will consider anew the essential phases of this great work in its larger bearing on the development of the church through the individual.

The personnel of this Congress should deeply affect us. The fact that more than three hundred picked men and women, coming from North and South America, Great Britain and Europe—including in many instances, the most prominent leaders of the various denominations—were in our midst should move us to a renewed sense of gratitude for so large a number of consecrated people, whose influence has meant so much to the people of the Canal Zone.

Then too, one cannot easily get away from the thought of the real greatness of this movement. How great in leadership, and how significant in purpose! The various sessions of the Congress, and the numerous popular services arranged for the public—an unprecedented opportunity, was the result of painstaking and laborious work on the part of many of the greatest religious leaders of the Western Hemisphere.

Not only shall we be deeply impressed with the careful leadership of this enterprise, but we ought also consider the colossal undertaking of bringing into cooperation the Christian forces of two continents—a gigantic piece of work which is to be projected on non-sectarian and non-denominational lines. Let us not overlook the magnitude of the undertaking, nor fail to appreciate the significance of the purpose.

In view of its real greatness, no one doubts that there has been brought to this task the wisdom of leadership, the triumphs of faith, the zeal of consecration, the fervor of prayer, and the exhaustless resources of love.

When men begin to plan and think in terms of continents, they are required to bring to the enterprise a corresponding measure of faith, love and prayer. Consequently we were peculiarly blessed with the presence of men upon whom God had placed such large responsibility. Only those who accepted the challenge, and assumed the burden, know the real proportions of the task.

In attempting to summarize the several phases of this really great movement, it may be well to give due consideration to several items which come to us from one of Dr. Mott's characteristic addresses in which he declares that never before in the history of the American republics had the problem of the moral and religious life of the various people been considered as were considered by this gathering.

That the work was to be carried forward in a statesmanlike way, and that the whole of the hemisphere was to receive attention was made clear when he gave utterance to the following comprehensive statement: "We are taking into account the whole

need, the whole possibility, the whole of our resources, and it is not too much to expect that from this date there will begin a NEW ERA in the Christianity of Latin America and North America as well."

A movement that marks the beginning of a NEW ERA in the Kingdom of God has a right to command our attention. Let us not with hold our ripest thought from its consideration.

OUTING AT SUNNY SIDE

The Union Church and Sunday School picnic and reunion at Sunny Side was regarded a big success by everyone who attended. Mr. Fletcher Stevens had spared no expense for the pleasure and comfort of his guests. Comfortable booths had been erected, and swings, merry-go-rounds, pack mules and other amusements had been provided for the children—in fact almost everything to delight the crowd. Probably the most attractive place on the grounds, was the baby pavilion with its hammock, swings, and canvas floor. The presence of the 5th Infantry Band added greatly to the pleasure of the day. The eatables were in abundance and of a most highly satisfactory character. Many were heard to speak of the good time they would have next year, and with the way clear, probably twice the number would gladly assemble at Sunny Side next time. Such "get-together" meetings are of inestimable value to the young folks and the adults alike.

LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF THE NEW BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY AT CRISTOBAL

The cornerstone of the new Bible House at Cristobal was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Sunday, February 20, 1916. This building is intended to care for the storage and distribution of Bibles to the crews of ships using the canal and also to serve as a distribution point for Latin America. It was appropriate that the second building ever constructed by the American Bible Society should be intended to serve Latin America just as the first was intended primarily to serve North America. It also happens that the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of this new building took place very close to the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Society.

The building itself is to cost about \$50,000, and the money for its construction was donated by the Maryland Bible Society, whose president, Rev. John F. Goucher, D. D. was able to be present and take part in the ceremony. The construction is of reinforced concrete fireproof, and on a design details of which were worked out at the Society's expense in the Panama Canal drafting rooms. The first floor

contains offices and stock rooms. The second floor contains quarters for the secretary in charge and the third two sets of quarters for junior employees. The building is being erected by contract but at the request of the Society and at its expense the Canal detailed a man to inspect the work.

The ceremonies were in charge of Rev. John Fox, D. D. one of the general secretaries of the Society. The preliminary exercises took place in Cristobal Union Church. On the platform with Dr. Fox, were Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.; Mr. Eben Olcott, one of the trustees of the American Bible Society; Prof. William Adams Brown D. D. of Union Theological Seminary, New York; Rev. A. R. Stark, representative of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Western South America; Rev. H. C. Tucker, D. D., representative of the American Bible Society in Brazil; Mr. D. C. Nutting, representing the Acting Governor of the Panama Canal; and Rev. J. V. Koontz, of the Union Church of the Canal Zone.

After prayer and song, Dr. Fox was introduced by Rev. Mr. Koontz and took charge of the ceremonies. He gave a brief and very interesting history of the hundred years of activity of the American Bible Society and its relations to the older British and Foreign Bible Society, calling attention to the fact that the new building in Cristobal was to perform the same function towards the Panama Canal as is performed towards the Suez Canal by a similar building erected at the entrance of that Canal many years ago by the British and Foreign Bible Society. In this talk he gave statistics as to the number of Bibles printed and distributed by the two societies and how the work of each other was made to supplement that of the other.

After completion of his talk, Dr. Fox introduced Dr. John R. Mott as representing the Y. M. C. A. and the Panama Congress on Christian Work in Latin America, who delivered a powerful address. He was followed by Mr. E. E. Olcott, representing the trustees of the Society, Prof. W. A. Brown and Rev. A. R. Stark representing the British and Foreign Society. They were followed by Senor Guillermo Delgado de Vargas who delivered an eloquent address in Spanish.

Senor Delgado de Vargas was chosen to take part in the program for the reason that he is now at work making what is expected to be the best Spanish translation yet made of the Bible, and it seemed appropriate that he should have a place on the program so intimately related to the distribution of the Bible to Spanish America.

After singing a beautiful hymn, the words of which were written by Dr. Fox especially for the occasion, the assembly adjourned to the new building where the actual ceremony of laying the cornerstone was

performed.

The "stone" was of reinforced concrete marked on one side "American Bible Society MDMXXVI" and on the other "Sociedad Biblica Americana 1916" In recesses cored in the cornerstone were placed copies of the Bible in English, Spanish and Portuguese; also a copy of the New Testament in Chinese; copy of the Panama Star and Herald; list of delegates to the Congress on Christian work; and a history of the construction of the building. The audience then began offering small articles to be inserted among which were a Chinese coin 2,300 years old from Dr. Goucher, a Lincoln cent, a buffalo nickel, a one-dollar certificate, an English shilling, a Canadian coin, a Panamanian peso and a few other small coins.

The copper boxes lining the recesses were soldered shut by Mr. Phillip Baumann, coppersmith, Dr. Fox in the meantime remarking on the difference between the action of this coppersmith and that of Alexander the coppersmith whom St. Paul mentions in his second letter to Timothy as having done him much evil.

After the boxes were closed, Mr. Nutting filled in about them with cement and after a few remarks relative to the significance of the occasion, supervised the sliding of the stone into place.

Prayer was then offered by Dr. Goucher and a hymn sung, after which the benediction was pronounced.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

Reverend George H. Trull, representing the World's Sunday School Convention, headquarters, New York City, met the teachers and other Sunday School workers in an informal conference at the chapel on Sunday afternoon, February 20th. His discussion of live Sunday School topics was very helpful, and among the suggestions made were: The young people should be directed to the memorizing of scriptural verses; the development of the spirit of reverence; and to become active members of the church. Reverend Trull accompanied the group that went from here to the different regional conferences of South America.

On Saturday evening, the 11th March, the members of the Young People's Society held a social in the chapel. Good things were on the program for all those who attended.

On March 17th a church social will be given in the Balboa Union Chapel. All the members of the congregation and Sunday School and their friends are invited to attend.

Mr. W. A. Miner, who became an active member

of the church on the 5th instant, has taken over the Birthday Record of the Sunday School and will hereafter see to this feature of the work.

Plans are being made for the proper observance of Easter Sunday on the part of the children. The little folks of the Beginner's and the Primary Departments will have a leading part under the direction of the department superintendent, Mrs. C. J. Embree.

The Sunday School literature for the second quarter of 1916 beginning with April 1st has been ordered. Our Sunday School uses the International lessons and the graded series.

Communion service was observed on Sunday, March 5th, under the direction of the chairman of the committee on religious services, Mr. D. C. Nutting. A group comprising two elders and six deacons officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Dwelle have **PEDRO MIGUEL** accepted quarters here. They are a welcome addition to our community.

Mrs. G. R. Hollingsworth and children have returned to the Isthmus after a three months' absence, and, as formerly, are much appreciated members of our religious services.

Mrs. T. Rogers, one of our Sunday School and church workers, has entered upon a vacation to be spent in the States.

The Rev. Daugherty of the Lutheran Church of Philadelphia, and a member of the Congress on Christian Work in Latin America, spoke very interestingly to a Pedro Miguel congregation on Sunday evening, February 20.

Rev. William Flammer announced on February 27th that the Executive Council had voted to bring a pastor down here for Pedro Miguel and Paraiso. We feel that this will fill a long-felt need, and that pastoral work will help the cause more than anything else.

The matter of organizing a Ladies' Aid here is being agitated. It is desired that all ladies interested should make a special effort to be present at a meeting to be held after the regular church service on Sunday evening, March 19.

The Sunday School under the superintendence of Mr. R. L. Dwelle has increased its attendance sixty-four. Sunday School meets each Sunday morning at 9:45 at the clubhouse.

At the meeting of the Union Circle **PARAISO** on February 9th Miss Blackmore, a missionary to Nicaragua, gave a very interesting and entertaining account of her work in that field. Mrs. Stephen Witt of Gatun was a Circle visitor on that day.

The Circle meets regularly every two weeks. We

need new members to take up the work of the many who have moved away lately, and a very cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Paraiso and Pedro Miguel to come and join with us.

Mr. and Mrs. Sargent expect to sail for the United States on April 2d to visit friends and relatives in Mississippi and Texas. The Sunday School and church will keenly feel their absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Hallett have moved to Pedro Miguel. In their going we lost two faithful workers. Mr. Sargent is now taking Mrs. Hallett's place as Sunday School superintendent. We shall need at least two new Sunday School teachers next month. Cannot someone volunteer?

The Union Church at Gatun was favored **GATUN** with four eminent speakers who were in attendance at the Panama Congress: Dr. Charles Morrison, editor of the *Christian Century*, preached a very interesting a very instructive sermon on the first Sunday of the Congress; Dr. Vance of Nashville, Tennessee, delivered an eloquent address on the second Sunday; and Dr. Lambuth of Boston, Massachusetts, staunch friend of the Union Church movement, delivered a most helpful address on the third Sunday. During the whole month of February, there was a constant feast of good things. Our people also had the pleasure of hearing a number of famous speakers at the clubhouse, among whom were Dr. Speer and Reverend Hurrey of New York City, also a Mrs. Bishop McDowell and Miss Cortez.

The Cristobal Union Church was **CRISTOBAL** fortunate in having assigned to its pulpit the following-named members of the Panama Congress on Christian Work: Dr. Charles T. Paul of Indianapolis, Dr. Curtis Lee Laws of New York City, Prof. Harlan P. Beach of Yale University, Rev. Harry Meyers of New York, and Miss Spencer, while Dr. John R. Mott, Dr. Robert E. Speer, and Rev. Charles D. Hurrey spoke at the Y.M.C.A.

The fourth anniversary of the Young People's Society was celebrated on February 13th. Mr. W. H. Kromer, who organized it, gave its history. On the evening of February 13th, Rev. Harry S. Meyers of New York City gave a strong address, well suited to the occasion, appealing to the staying qualities of the young folks in their religious undertakings.

Miss Clarissa Spencer, Secretary of the World's Y.W.C.A., spoke on the Sunday afternoon on the 20th, giving a brief description of some of the sacrifices the women in Europe are making to relieve the sufferings of those distressed countries. On Feb. 27th at a Lincoln-Lee Legion Temperance meeting, the pledge introduced by Mr. Stevens was signed by forty-six members of the Sunday School and Young People's Society. Abstinence from use of intoxicating beverages is basis of pledge.

WOMEN'S PAGE

DELTA ALPHA BIBLE CLASS

Recently the Delta Alpha Bible Class of the Cristobal Union Church met and elected the following officers for the first half of the year 1916:

Mrs. G. D. Brignac, president; Mrs. H. Warrick, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Wm. Nash, chairman of the Lookout Committee, Mrs. F. Parsons, chairman of the Membership Committee; Mrs. Earl Glick, chairman of Social Committee; and Miss Fannye A. Cook, teacher.

The Delta Alpha Class was organized in September of last year with only a few members. The membership has increased with the growing interest of the class. At the January business meeting a plan developed whereby every Protestant woman in Colon and Cristobal will be given an opportunity to become a member and join in the work of the class.

The class is holding a "food sale" on the first Saturday afternoon of each month for the purpose of increasing the treasury funds to be used when needed.

The present members are to be commended for the spirit in which they work together.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Balboa Union Church held its usual monthly meeting in January, about thirty members being in attendance. The devotional was conducted by Mrs. Cornwall. The afternoon's study period was devoted to the final chapter of "South American problems" by Robert E. Speer. The Society began in February to study the mission text book "The King's Highway." By vote of the society Mrs. D. C. Nutting was chosen to lead this study.

Benevolent work is carried on by this society and a good time is enjoyed by all those who attend the monthly meetings.

All women interested in Christian work on the Isthmus are invited to meet with us on the fourth Tuesday of every month at the chapel.

BIBLE CLASS ELECTION

The woman's Bible Class held an election of officers Sunday morning March 5th. Mrs. R. K. Green retired as Secretary in order to devote herself to the Sunday School recently started at Fort Grant.

WE HAVE THE MOST JEWELRY—
but it isn't that!

THE LARGEST VARIETY--
and it isn't that!

THE MOST PLEASING EXHIBITION--
that isn't enough!

All these are Merely Superlatives—Not enough!
BUT--WE HAVE JEWELRY THAT IS DEPENDABLE
And the People Know It! And That's the Main Reason.

MISTELI

The Leading Jeweler.

Phone Corp. 774 P. O. Box 287, Ancon

Central American Printing Co.

PANAMA CITY

PRINTERS

PUBLISHERS

The Little Things That You Love

And not only the little things, but the many practical needs, like beaded hand-bags, quaint breakfast caps, filmy kimono's, beautiful tea gowns, hats, lovely ostrich plumes, French roses and hat trimmings, porch furniture, Brussels carpet runners and rugs.

Stop Here First on Your Shopping Tour

SEDERIA MIRAMAR

CHONG TAI & COMPANY

273 Central Avenue, Corner Calle H, Panama

Dr. S. J. Taylor

Dr. Harry Eno

THE

SAMARITAN HOSPITAL

Trained Nurses for Outside Work

Corner Fourth & G Streets

COLON, R. P.

Telephone:

Corporation No. 6

MY WINGS.

An invalid Christian lady reading that Bleriot, the aviator, because of an accident was obliged to use crutches and that he said to his friends as he was about to make a flight: "I cannot walk, but I can fly."

These are two verses of the beautiful poem she wrote:

"I cannot walk, but I can fly;"

No roof can house me from the stars,
No dwelling pen me in its bounds,
Nor keep me fast with locks and bars;
No narrower rooms my thought can cage
No fetters hold my roving mind;
From these four walls that shut me in
My soaring soul a way can find.

"And, when the long, long day is done,
I clasp the dearest Book of all
And through the dim, sweet silences
I hear my Father's accent fall;
Then, though in chains, yet am I free,
Beyond the pressure of my care
Above earth's night my spirit mounts
On eagle wings of faith and prayer."

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever

Make Sure that the Jewelry you buy possesses Inwrought Quality, else there will be no Permanent Beauty.

Intrinsic Worth, Genuine Beauty, Matchless Service.—These qualities are expressed in the Jewelry you buy here.

OTTO HAACK

GERMAN JEWELER

NEXT DOOR TO NEW CHINA CENTRAL AVE.
MAN SPRICHT DEUTSCH

Lovers Of Kisses And Corn

Are Sending by Messenger and Coach and Jitney.

THEY WANT MORE—FOREVER MORE
AMERICAN CANDY COMPANY'S

Candy Kisses and Popcorn Crispettes.

It's Their Flavor that has Won the Isthmus
HAVE YOU TRIED OURS?

Opposite P. R. R. Station

Panama

THE OLD SAILOR'S ADVICE.

"Have you any letters of introduction?" "Yes," said the young man, and he pulled some of them out. "Well," said the old sea-captain, "have you a church certificate?" "Oh, yes," replied the young man; "I did not suppose you desired to see it." "Yes," said the sea-captain, "I want to see that. As soon as you reach the city present that to some Christian church. I am an old sailor, and I have been up and down the world; it is my rule, as soon as I get into port, to fasten my ship fore and aft to the wharf, although it may cost a little wharfage, rather than have my ship out in the stream, floating hither and thither with the tide."

Dr. J. A. Linville

Dentist

Corner 5th and Bolivar Streets,

COLON

Corporation Phone 17, P. O. Box 278

THE BIG THICK "NOBS"

ON

"NOBBY TREAD" TIRES

Stand out so far from the shoe that glass, sharp stones, etc., hardly ever reach the shoe.

Study those "nobs" and you'll understand why Veteran Motorists Call Them

TWO TIRES IN ONE

Don't be talked into a substitute.

SMALLWOOD BROTHERS Panama City

GIFTS THAT NEVER GROW OLD

An Exquisite Gift is JEWELRY—It keeps the memory of the giver fresh and constant In all the busy years a-gone our display of Jewelry was never more inviting. Gifts for every occasion. WEDDINGS, BIRTHDAYS, HOLIDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES

GIFTS FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN, GIFTS FOR YOUTHS AND MEN

OSCAR MULLER, Jeweler and Optician.

THE CRITERION STORE WHEREVER GIFTS ARE DISCUSSED

10 Central Avenue

Panama City

W. T. LUM & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in
General Merchandise
Public Market & Bolivar Street,
 P. O. Box 116.
 Colon, R. de P.

**FOURTH ANNIVERSARY
 CRISTOBAL YOUNG PEOPLE'S
 SOCIETY.**

On February 13th the Young People's Society of the Cristobal Union Church celebrated its fourth anniversary with a very fitting program arranged by its Vice-President, Mr E. O. Fornwalt. Mr. Fornwalt, at the opening of the meeting stated in a few well chosen words the object of the meeting, the society's present activities and possibilities. Miss Lucile Stevenson rendered a vocal solo. Mr. W. H. Kromer recalled

the events leading up to the organization of the society, February 12th, 1912, its original objects and past accomplishments. The principal address of the evening was made by Mr. Harry S. Meyers of the Missionary Educational Movement of New York, who was here as a delegate to the Panama Congress. He chose for his theme "Consecration," and brought out forcibly the great possibilities of a Young People's Society for doing good when its members are thoroughly consecrated to the work.

SAN BLAS INDIAN BOY.

One of the most interesting things that has occurred on the Cristobal Docks for a long time was the departure of the little San Blas Indian boy, who sailed on February 24th for New York, where he expects to enter school. It seemed for a time that Miss Coope was destined to disappointment and that her protege would not be able to sail on that steamer, for there was some trouble about signing the necessary papers. After

much excitement and many conferences with the P. R. R. clerk and the captain of the steamer, the signatures of two gentlemen from Brooklyn were secured, and they promised to see the little stranger safely through the formalities of Ellis Island, and Mrs. Chester of Nashville, Tennessee, promised to take charge of him while on the steamer. Finally the ticket was bought, the \$30 necessary for his admittance into the United States was deposited, and Lonny was started on his quest for learning. Dressed in his first suit of "store clothes" he stood by, through all the excitement, calm and unruffled as only an Indian could, and walked up the gang plank of the big steamer with his tiny trunk under his arm, as if going to New York was an every-day affair. Those who know Miss Coope may imagine the gratitude she poured out upon those who helped her through her troubles, and upon the merciful Providence that delayed the boat long enough for the necessary arrangements to be made.

P. O. Box 166 Telephone 158

TUNG CHONG & Co.
 Corner of Avenida de Paez & 5th St.,
 COLON, R. de P.

Importers of Chinese and Japanese Silks, Embroideries, Canton-Linen, Ornaments, Satsuma and Ivory, Sandalwood, Porcelain Wares, and European and American Fancy Goods.

The City Jewelry Store
 37 Front St., Tower Building, Colon

The Only First Class Jewelry Store on this side of the Canal. Everything to satisfy. We're headquarters for fine jewelry, watches, and diamonds. Optical Goods our specialty. Watchmaking our leading industry.

E. M. SINCLAIR Corp. Phone 133




BEFORE AFTER

Special Equipment Equips Us To Equip You With FOOTGEAR REPAIRS

Quickly, Cheaply, Satisfactorily

We do it with motor-driven machinery.—We use only the best oak-tanned leather. We send for and deliver work in a HURRY.

That's Why We're Busy

Just Call Us on Corporation Phone 880. We'll Do the Rest.

The Pan American Shoe Repair Co.
 Rear Three Store Chess Store or near Central Police Station.

Are The Women Of The Isthmus Spendthrifts?

Ten Years of Dealing With Them Leads Us To Answer No!

We Know this to be true because hundreds of them buy here to save money. They've Shopped Around—They've Compared Prices and Qualities—They've Come Back.

THE LADIES' STORE P. ODUBER, Proprietor

Eighth Street & Avenue B HOME OF PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS Panama City

Are You Waiting For To-morrow?

Why Wait? To-morrow Will Bring The Same Old Grind of Hard Work, Uncongenial Employment, Small Pay

TAKE STEPS NOW

To Get the Better Training that the better Job Requires
A penny postcard to

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

P. O. Box 44, Ancon 45 Central Ave. PANAMA

Will Bring You Information Without the Slightest Obligation

NEW BOOKS FOR THE BALBOA UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

While on vacation in the United States the writer selected and pur-

chased, with the assistance of a book specialist from one of the leading book stores of Philadelphia, three hundred volumes for the library of the Balboa Union Sunday School. The library now contains about five hundred books. These books have been selected from the works of the best writers of literature for use in Sunday School libraries, with special attention to the securing of reading suitable to all ages of the school members, and they include books educational as well as recreative.

Young people should be encouraged to read books that will improve their general education. Their reading should be directed in a manner to accomplish the best results—a systematic plan leading up to the higher literatures. The reading of books simply to "pass the time" may have its place, provided the books are of the right sort, but when a purpose in reading is kept in mind, the results are of much greater value.

The Librarian is very willing, as far as he is able, to assist the young people of the Church and Sunday School in the choosing of their reading. A list of the books now in the library is posted in the Sunday school room, and cards for numbers of books desired may be had upon application. The library privilege is free to all members of the Church congregation and the Sunday school. The library will be open every Sunday from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and for special exchange of books at such other times as may be convenient.

E. M. FOSTER, Librarian.

Drs. Grant & Wells American Dentists

Opposite Ancon Post Office

PANAMA CITY

Corporation Phone 890

A little up-to-the-minute store, stocked to the doors with the Better Class of Oriental and Local Curiosities

Just the things you've been wanting to own

Lovely new things coming in day by day

Men's haberdashery, too—a good line

STANLEY BROTHERS

67 Central Avenue P. O. Box 162, Panama

Not Only Perfect Fitting, but the Good Appearance That Marks the Tailored Suit Well Made. That's Us!

ROBERT C. SMITH CUSTOM MADE CLOTHES
I Street Opposite Smallwood's Garage

PHONOGRAPHS

Before you buy one drop a card to P. O. Box 353, Balboa Heights, for information regarding the New Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph.

The Exposition Season is Here

And I am making dozens of smart gowns for Ladies and Misses.

May I help you with yours?

Madam PIERCE, Dressmaker
No. 85 Ancon Avenue, Panama

VIBERT & DIXON

Kodaks
Magazines
Candy
Cigars

PANAMA COLON
Phone 36 Phone 173

1895

ALL THESE YEARS
Our Reputation For Reliability Has Been Growing
THERE IS A REASON

1916

1896 72 Central

P. O. Box 1915

1897 Avenue,

325 1914

1898 Panama

Ancon 1913

ISAAC J. SASSO

WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, OPTICIAN

1895 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912

STYLE

In a tailored suit is that indescribable subtle quality adroitly
Needed into the Garment

by the clever designer.

But Style can't be bought like merchandise! It must be put there "vitals deep"—the expression of a Master's skill

PALAIS ROYAL

Made-To-Your-Measure-Clothes

"Smarten" with wear like a fine glove. Their Style is "Palais Royal" style—unmistakable any time, any place, even to the casual eye.

Soft imported Serges, Flannels, Fashionable Homespun, smart Tropical Worsteds—Now's the Time to be measured for that nifty Easter Suit.

Varsity Underwear

Society Brand ready-to-wear suits
Reach & Co's sporting outfittings.

CARDOZE & PEREIRA

The Shop for smart dressers and careful spenders

A Photographic Record of Your Kiddie

first, in mother's arms, then propped up, but-tressed with cushions, with mothers ready hands just outside the picture. Then sitting proudly by himself, surrounded with toys. Then the early stages of creeping; finally standing insecurely clutching a chair—

Capture these glimpses of the Fleeting Hours of Childhood for the days that are to come, the childless days, when Home Ties Are Broken.

THE MARINE STUDIO

is well known for

Child Pictures at Their Best

Beautiful Postcard Portraits \$2 a dozen

Bring the Kiddies in This Week

109 Central Avenue

Panama

You Never Know

when fire may occur at your home or burglars break in.

Nearly every morning your newspaper tells of a neighbour's loss—the work of clever thieves.

For your light-fingered burglar of this day of grace smiles his own wise smile as he encounters your well-meaning but futile efforts at security.

To him a lock means but two and one-half minutes delay;

An ordinary household Safe about eight minutes;

A Hiding Place—his unerring instinct leads him straight to the spot.

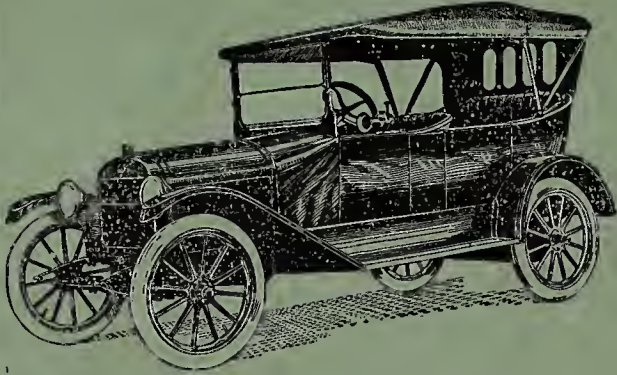
Don't be any longer without the Protection of our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault. The protection is absolute, and the cost is small—only

\$3.00 and up per year

CONTINENTAL BANKING & TRUST COMPANY

Four per cent interest on savings accounts.

Metz
The Quality
Car



In-Built Quality Explains The Leadership Of This Great Car

Bare Specifications Fall Short in Truly Determining Automobile Values

It is by comparisons, feature for feature—deep down-under-the-skin comparisons—that the METZ has established itself as a car of exceptional worth.

THE METZ

Has a powerful motor of wonderful flexibility, whose carburation and smooth action are unexcelled in any car regardless of price.

It has strong, specially designed axles, staunch frame, full elliptic springs, sturdy brakes, gearless transmission, high-tension magneto.

It weighs what it should—heavy enough to be safe, light enough to be economical.

It is equipped with electric lighting and starting system, hand operated horn, one-man top, clear vision shield.

It is a car of splendid proportions

It is a car of striking appearance and admirable lines, beautifully finished, roomy and comfortable.

It is built with a keen regard for low upkeep and long life.

It is a car of exceptional riding qualities, due to the harmonious and perfect distribution of parts.

In these and many other particulars the METZ is a superior automobile.

It has not only kept pace with development, but has been the FIRST in the introduction of important and practical improvements.

CANAL AND P. R. R EMPLOYEES \$650. OTHERS \$775.

A CAR YOU CAN AFFORD TO BUY AND AFFORD TO RUN

How Many Miles Do You Get From Your Tires?

Let us add 50% to their Life by repairing the Blow-outs, Rim-cuts, Worn threads.

Our Modern Tire Repair Plant is Conducted by a States Expert.

Tubes Repaired While You Wait. Used Cars Bought and Sold.

All Kinds of Auto Supplies and Ford Specialties.

PANAMA VULCANIZING & AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY

Members of Panama Automobile Club

No. 3 J Street

PANAMA

Corp. Phone 826.

THE MESSENGER

UNION CHURCH OF THE CANAL ZONE

VOL. II.

APRIL 1916

No. 4

"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH"



"IN ESSENTIALS UNITY
IN NON-ESSENTIALS LIBERTY
IN ALL THINGS CHARITY"

Easter Morning

By PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Tomb, thou shalt not hold Him longer;
Death is strong, but life is stronger;
Stronger than the dark, the light;
Stronger than the wrong, the right;
Faith and hope triumphant say,
"Christ will rise on Easter day!"

While the patient earth lies waking
Till the morning shall be breaking,
Shuddering 'neath the burden dread
Of her Master, cold and dead,
Hark! She hears the angel say,
"Christ will rise on Easter day!"

And when sunrise smites the mountains,
Pouring light from heavenly fountains,
Then the earth blooms out to greet
Once again the blessed feet,
And her countless voices say
"Christ has risen on Easter day!"

(Resources, Over \$10,000,000.00)

Creditable Business Enterprise

will be treated by the Commercial National Bank with special consideration and afforded every banking privilege consistent with conservative principles.

This Bank maintains in its Isthmian branches the same safe and sound, but liberal, policy which has made it one of the foremost financial institutions of the United States Capital.

The Commercial National Bank

of Washington, D. C.

THE BANK OF PERSONAL SERVICE

PANAMA BRANCH

CRISTOBAL BRANCH

ARE YOU STILL NEUTRAL? I Doubt It!

On This Side

SOME folks are wide awake; they look ahead, plan ahead, and get ahead. They "do things" and profit from the experience of others who have "done things."

I believe you are on the side that looks ahead. If you are, let me remind you that the men who are FARTHEST AHEAD FINANCIALLY always favor Life Insurance as a sturdy help.

HENRY SEYMOUR,

YOU ARE

OTHERS are content to just drift along, live somehow, die in the old rut, and let the wife and children shift for themselves.

For Life Insurance Aaalatance In All Its Forms See

The Insurance Man

Or On This

Post Office, Ancon.

**STUDY THEM ALL CAREFULLY
SEE HOW THEY ARE DESIGNED
EXAMINE THEIR WORKMANSHIP
MEASURE THE EXPERIENCE OF
THEIR BUILDERS
THEN JUDGE FOR YOURSELF**

*It will be the STUDEBAKER—the
Car known for its Superiorities!*

Its beauty is more than paint deep

THE NEW PANAMA GARAGE

Rear of International Hotel

Corporation Phone 335



WALKER & TORBERT

Headquarters for Automobile
repairing.

Have you tried our Jitney
Service?

Local Phone 212

THE MESSENGER

VOL. II.

APRIL 1916

No. 4

THE MESSENGER is published monthly at Balboa Heights by THE UNION CHURCH OF the Canal Zone. Subscription price fifty cents per year in advance. Entered at Ancon post office as second class mail matter.

JOSEPH M. WEAVER, Editor.
ALBERT WILSON, Circulation Manager.
WALTER S. BOWEN, Financial Manager.
Address all communications to Box 136, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

UNION CHURCH DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President H. A. A. Smith Balboa Heights, Canal Zone
Secretary-Treasurer W. H. Kromer Balboa Heights, Canal Zone

CHURCH BUILDING FUND COMMITTEE

D. C. Nutting Chairman

PASTORS

Rev. William Flammer, Balboa Rev. Jacob V. Kooz, Cristobal

BALBOA BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

Chairman, Harvey McConaughy
Secretary L. C. Vanmah Treasurer D. C. Nutting

COMMITTEES - CHAIRMEN

Religious Services D. C. Nutting
Instruction J. M. Weaver Membership Mrs. Geo. Lowe
Finance F. L. Piper
Social George Strong Women's Auxiliary Mrs. Wm. Duval
Music Mrs. G. F. Williams
Efficiency Mrs. A. L. Hackenburg Publicity Livingston Vana Jr.
Ushers A. H. Edgerton

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent J. M. Weaver
Secretary W. H. Barrett Treasurer Harvey McConaughy

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY

President W. H. Kromer
Secretary-Treasurer Wm. Tomney, Jr. Vice-President L. C. Vanmah

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

President Mrs. Wm. Duval
Vice-President Mrs. Walter Browning Secretary Mrs. Adolph Getman
Treasurer Mrs. C. F. Young

LADIES' BIBLE CLASS

President Mrs. F. M. M. Richardson
Secretary-Treasurer Miss Annie Worsley Teacher Mrs. H. A. A. Smith

CRISTOBAL BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

Chairman Leander Larsen
Vice-Chairman Chas. T. Male Secretary-Treasurer J. T. Veen

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent P. T. Woolworth
Secretary-Treasurer Fletcher Stevens Pianist Miss Sara Harrison

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY

President Edward Fornwald
Treasurer Janet Fraser Secretary Miss Barbara Constantine
Pianist Miss Sara Harrison

COMMITTEES - CHAIRMEN

Prayer Meeting Mrs. J. C. Harrison
Lookout John Stevenson Social Mrs. H. L. Holmwood
Publicity Vernon Cummings

LADIES' AID SOCIETY

President Mrs. J. C. Harrison
Vice-President Mrs. M. B. Gibbons Secretary Mrs. K. D. Wenson
Treasurer Mrs. A. C. Swanson

COMMITTEES - CHAIRMEN

Devotional Mrs. H. Verner
Philanthropy Mrs. J. E. Chaddock Membership Mrs. Anna Fraser

GATUN BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

President J. N. Twitchell
Vice-President D. G. Westman Secretary T. M. Richardson

MEMBERS

E. T. Gilbert G. H. Ball
V. C. Dillon F. H. Townsend

COMMITTEES - CHAIRMEN

Social Mrs. MacFarlane
Membership Mrs. Calloway Music Mrs. Gilbert
Finance Mr. Dewey Religious Services Mr. Gilbert

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent Geo. H. Ball
Asst. Supt. J. N. Twitchell Secretary Miss Ruth Seavey
Treasurer Miss Frances Thornton Pianist Mrs. Mary Beachboard Lee

MISSION STUDY CIRCLE

President Mrs. Stephen Witt
Vice-President Mrs. E. Arnett Smith Secretary-Treas. Mrs. F. H. Townsend

PEDRO MIGUEL BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

Chairman G. R. Hollingsworth
Secretary-Treasurer C. D. Eppley Membership Mrs. Fred Zane

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent R. L. Dwell
Asst. Supt. G. R. Hollingsworth Secretary Mrs. Fred Zane
Pianist Mrs. John H. Sealey

PARAISO BRANCH

LOCAL COUNCIL

Chairman Phillip Kelley
Secretary F. W. Leydecker

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Superintendent Mrs. L. F. Hallett
Asst. Supt. C. C. Sargent Secretary-Treas. Miss W. A. Simmo
Pianist Mrs. F. W. Leydecker

MESSAGE FROM DR. IRA LANDRITH, LEADER
IN CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR WORLD
ORGANIZATION

Union Church work in such situations as exist in the Canal Zone is so manifestly necessary as to leave no room for discussion. It is not only the best way, but the only effective one, to conserve and promote the religious life of the community. Imagine the pitiful farce of it all, if every denomination and church now represented in the several Zone branches of the Union Church should start its own organization! And if all are not to have separate church buildings and official boards, why should any one of them do so? If it be argued that there may be members enough of any one church to meagerly support a separate congregation, is not this in itself a strong reason for not doing it, since the strong ought to help the weak? Manifestly if one and then another and afterwards yet others shall organize separately and build, the remnant will be too feeble for self-support and will have no right of appeal to organized funds and boards of the United States and Europe. Of course this remnant could find religious asylum and opportunity for service in the denominational churches, but many of them would find this harder to do than if there were a Union Church with its liberal provision for freedom of judgment and forms of worship.

Some of the evident advantages of the Union Church in the Canal Zone are:

1. It makes possible adequate equipment, able leadership, and the spiritual blessings of self-support.

2. It illustrates, right here on the hill-top of the Latin American world, the possibilities and beauties of Christian unity, and its example will be widely followed.

3. It answers, without arrogance and without offense, the age-old criticism of nominally united Catholicism that Protestant or Evangelical Christianity is hopelessly and belligerently divided.

4. It has such strength, dignity, and moral influence that it may confidently undertake necessary social service and public moral beneficence, whereas a number of anemic and puny congregations working apart would be comparatively helpless, perhaps contemptible in the eyes of selfish wrong doers.

Personally, the writer longs to see, even in the more settled sections of America, some similar getting together, and for that reason is eager to see the local experiment succeed grandly, gloriously. Sure, if we must live together eternally in heaven, we ought to be able to work in accord here for a few years!

It strikes me that, in a changing population like yours, there is but one kind of church that would be justifiable in organizing a competing congregation; and that is the church that believes that the only

Panama Banking Company

PANAMA

NEW YORK

COLON

General Banking Business Transacted

DEPOSITS

Received subject to check, or for fixed periods on favorable terms.

EXCHANGE

Drafts, telegraphic transfers, letters of credit and travelers' checks issued, available throughout the world. Collections and payments effected.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Saving deposits are received and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

ACCOUNTS

Accounts of individual, professional, salaried and business men, firms and corporations invited. Both large and small are welcomed.

ISAAC BRANDON, PRESIDENT.

F. G. EASTWICK, MANAGER.

way to heaven is through its own little ecclesiastical wicket gate. If there are any such churches in Evangelical ecclesiasticism, then truly we ought to know it, and your experience may aid in the revelation.

Whatever may be our kindly and fraternal attitude toward previously organized and established churches at work among the Zone white people, there should be no more of them as long as the Union Church can and will do the work.

THE RESURRECTED CHRIST'S RELATION TO MEN ACCORDING TO THE TEACH- INGS OF PAUL.

REV. WILLIAM FLAMMER.

That Paul thought of the risen Lord as having intimate and loving relationship with men is obvious. His Damascus experience was but the beginning of a long series of experiments in the realm of personal relationships, which made a lasting and profound impression upon his soul. The sense of the unflinching presence of the glorified Lord in his own life, became his constant and dependable source of comfort and encouragement. Thus deeply appreciating all that Christ had done for him, and knowing the Lord's willingness to serve all who give Him the control of their affections, he speaks with a compelling conviction, and an assurance which is born only in the realm of personal experience.

Paul not only magnifies the thought of Christ's ability, but likewise he stresses the thought of His willingness to help all men. These characteristics seemed to have appealed to the Apostle; as they come to his thought with recurring force and increasing clearness, we find him giving expression to his deep feelings in the epistle to his young friend Timothy, to whom he asserts that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, of whom he himself was chief. Consequently his personal experience with the Christ as Saviour, makes possible the most convincing evidence at his command. In the light of this

fact, we are not surprised to find him urging upon men the necessity of a loving relationship with this living Lord.

Paul also discovered that in the ascended and empowered Christ might be found the secret of a triumphant and successful life for the man who apart from him had suffered many humiliating defeats. The tempted man too, may find in Him an unflinching hope, and an impregnable defense. Such may have the assurance that his weak spirit shall find adequate reinforcement in this Person of unlimited resources of power and good will. This thought is emphasized in his letter to the Galatians, in which he states that he himself was daily sustained by the strong and loving spirit of Christ. So really genuine was this friendly relationship that we find him asserting to his friends at Rome that neither tribulation, nor anguish, nor persecution, nor famine, nor nakedness, nor peril, nor sword could force an estrangement between him and the loving Christ. Then with the joy of victory welling up within his heart, he exultingly cries out, "Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us. For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor things present, nor things to come, nor powers, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

Because of this happy relationship with the unseen Christ, Paul was fully assured that he could depend on Him in all emergencies. For instance, he reminds Timothy that in all his persecutions he had the helpful presence of Christ, and through Him he was delivered from them all. Again in the same letter, he points out the fact, that while his earthly friends forsook him at the time of his first defence, he had the glad consciousness that his Lord stood by him and strengthened him. So dependable was this invisible friendship, that he makes bold to say that the Lord will deliver him from every evil work, and will save him unto his heavenly kingdom.

The Maduro Company

Open Saturday Evenings

8th Street

Both Phones

Models of Unusual Distinction in Ready-to-Wear Dresses

Daintily Feminine are the new Waists and Skirts

Silks and Fancy Articles

Aristo Hosiery

Corduroy in all the popular shades

Cretonnes in many designs

DOES DEATH END ALL?

The mysteries of life and death have from the earliest times engaged the intellects of men. To every thinking person these mysteries present themselves. Upon reflection one naturally asks such questions as: "Who am I?" "What is this ego?" "Whence did it come and whither doth it go?" "Do I continue to exist after death, or does death end all?" In the words of Job the question is, "If a man die, shall he live again?"

The problem of the immortality of the soul has been concerned men of all ages. No race or tribe has been found that does not worship a god and believe in a future life. The idea of God (however crude) and of a future state is common to the whole human race. Now, why is this idea or instinct prevalent? It must be God-given. There must be an object to satisfy that innate idea just as there is food to satisfy the appetite, water to quench thirst, light for the eye, and air for the lungs. When I find this instinct for immortality as universal as language, as old as human thought, as real as consciousness, and as deep as human need, there is, it seems to me, but one answer—there must be life beyond to meet the demand, to fill the universe with law and justice.

Nature herself seems to tell us of a future life. After the bleak, cold winter comes the bright, warm spring. The seed is, to all intents and purposes, dead. But place the seed in the ground and the warm spring and summer sun, and the gentle showers soon change what seemed to be a dead seed into a living plant. It is well known that the seeds of plants retain their vitality for many years stored away. Dudley, a noted specialist on the subject, mentions a case in which young plants were raised from seeds found in an ancient urn with some coins of the Emperor Hadrian. Seeds capable of germination were also discovered in a Roman tomb supposed to be fifteen or sixteen centuries old.

But some one may say: "It is well understood how these seeds may be preserved, but how about the human body? How about the body that is scattered with an arm in Germany, a leg in France, and the rest of the body buried in the United States? How shall it be gathered on the resurrection morn?" Then, too, says another; "The body changes every seven years. It is perishing continually. Which body appears?" And still another says: "A man dies; plants take up parts of the body; animals eat the plants, and other men eat the animals. Now, to which body will belong these particles of matter?" There are many such questions that may be asked and I do not pretend to solve these mysteries. If we could solve all mysteries, we would no longer be human, but Divine. It is enough for me to have the words of the Christ when He says: "Marvel not at this; for the hour is coming, which all that are

in the graves shall hear his voice and shall come forth." There are many things which we cannot understand, but nevertheless they are true and certain.

There are many things which scientists did not at one time understand that are clearly demonstrated now. It is indeed true that many have eyes and see not and ears and hear not. Because human nature cannot see and hear, therefore it doubts. Such an attitude does not seem to be sound or reasonable, for all such persons constantly make use, for instance, of the law of gravity which they themselves cannot explain, yet they accept such a law and believe in it. Because matter becomes invisible does not say that absolute destruction follows. Priestly, by his discovery of the gas called oxygen, has taught us that there can be no destruction, and that disappearance really means change and not annihilation. David Moffat Myers emphasizes this same truth by some recent discoveries that have been made in physics. He points out that "The whole world is at present discussing the possible establishment as fact of the transmutation of energy and matter." What a discovery! That is to say that scientists now believe that it will be possible to transform invisible intangible matter, into visible, tangible matter and also reverse this process, that is, transform matter into energy. Does not this discovery point out the truth that the human soul may be a form of energy manifested here in physical, mental and spiritual appearance? This means that the soul is indestructible and must live on indefinitely; it must have eternal existence.

Thus we see that man for ages has been searching for a visible proof of immortality. Many have doubted the existence of anything but matter. Such a theory is untenable to-day. Matter is not the only means of communication. We send messages without wire—wireless telegraphy. The message passes on and on for tremendous distances through oceans and mountains; nothing can stop it. What is the medium through which it passes? Ether. And what is ether? It is not matter—stellar and molecular space, we are told, is filled with it. Ether is not subject to gravitation. It is a third something, neither matter nor force.

The Apostle Paul tells us there is a natural and a spiritual body. The greatest and most satisfactory proof we have for the future life is found in the resurrection of our Lord. He answered the question which human intellect has so long tried to solve. He conquered death and the grave. His resurrection is one of the best attested facts in history. He was seen by many and for many days after he arose. His resurrection is the promise and prophecy of our own. Through His victory over death we win the victory. To everyone of us He speaks, as He did to Martha, when Lazarus was lying in the grave, say-

ing: "I am the resurrection, and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. Believest thou this?" Believest *thou* this, O reader? God grant that you may, so that when you hear His voice you may come forth not to judgment but, "unto the resurrection of life."

JACOB V. KOONTZ.

A CHOICE OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Every fall, at the opening of the school year, we parents watch anxiously to see who will have charge of our children. The character and personality of the women who will wield an influence for good or evil over them for a period of nine months means so much to us. We feel, and rightly so, that the best is none too good, and we demand a certain amount of experience and knowledge both of books and human nature and the highest moral character.

If we are so careful about who shall teach our children the rudiments of the three R's, why in the name of reason are we so criminally careless as to who shall teach them from week to week the eternal truths of God, and the things that affect the weal or woe not only of these children but of their children after them for endless ages to come?

We dress them up Sunday mornings in their dainty ribbons and little white dresses (and we are very particular about how they look!) and send them off to Sunday School when they are little more than babies, and we keep it up until they reach the thinking, reasoning age, when they probe into the depths of things, and suddenly we waken up to the fact that they are helplessly floundering beyond our reach, and the only assistance they have had has been from some man or woman, or perhaps some sweet, pretty girl who has never been beyond the shallows.

I know the Sunday School is only a supplement of the home, and the greatest responsibility is first and always with the parents—the same is true of the day school—but the point I wish to make is this, that when anyone takes a Sunday School class he assumes a certain amount of responsibility, and to whatever extent influence can be exerted, to just that extent he is responsible for the training of the children in that class. And it is too often true that a child gets all his religious training in the Sunday School—then, if the Sunday School fail . . .!

The Sunday School teacher should in the first place be a Christian. That statement sounds superfluous, but isn't it true that there are some teachers in our Sunday Schools on the Zone who are not professing Christians? "Can the blind lead the blind?" You know the answer. Unless he has a sincere belief in, and an abiding reverence for, things holy, how can he impart it to others?

He should have a thorough knowledge of his sub-

ject. The public school teachers and the college professors do not teach by studying one lesson ahead, but they must know that lesson in its relation to the whole subject, and they have spent years in mastering the branches they are supposed to teach. In connection with this purely scholastic preparation he should have some training with reference to the best methods of teaching. A normal diploma is required of our public school teachers.

Not only a knowledge of the subject matter and of methods, but something more than a superficial knowledge of child nature and its needs is absolutely necessary. A mere "love for children" will not suffice. A man doesn't attempt to handle a piece of machinery that he knows nothing about. He may hurt himself and ruin the machine. Money may replace the latter, but what about "one of these little ones who may be offended?" The material is precious, and cannot be replaced. One wise man has said: "Darest thou teach another, and teachest thou not thyself?" And another said "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

The public school authorities have found it wise to demand that a teacher shall have reached a certain age before being allowed to teach. He may have had the necessary normal training, and the knowledge of books, but no mere youth can have any deep knowledge of life itself, or maturity of thought, or experience in living, which only can give him the ability to lead others. We do not hear of Christ's teaching before he was thirty years old, and those He sent out to "teach all nations" were mature men—and they were sent only after years of training under the finest Teacher the world has ever seen.

To these qualifications should be added a deep and ever present sense of his responsibility. Who then is worthy? Really none of us, but there are men and women among us who believe sincerely the truths of the Bible, who have been tested and found true in the school of life, who have had their training at the feet of the Master-Teacher. Should these not be given the task of leading our young people?

In the best organized Sunday School I ever saw, the woman's Bible class was a normal training class; the members took up regular courses in child Psychology and kindred subjects. The lesson taught each Sunday was always a week ahead of the rest of the school, so that when a substitute teacher was needed she was ready, having been taught the lesson the week before. The permanent teachers were drawn from this class.

There are on the Isthmus a number of consecrated women who have had the necessary normal training and experience in teaching in both secular and Sabbath schools, and who are amply capable of organizing and conducting such classes. Would they not help us solve the "teacher problem"?

H. V.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES THAT HANG ON MEMORY'S WALL

The Congress notes given below are merely a few jottings in reference to some of "the beautiful pictures that hang on memory's wall," as result of the meetings attended and sermons heard. The writer was not present at many of the sessions of the Congress but was in attendance at one of the evening meetings every night during the time of the Congress. Most of the sermons referred to were given from the pulpit of the Union Church.

The promise "There shall be showers of blessing" has been fulfilled in our midst. The men and women who had time and opportunity to attend the sessions of the Congress on Christian Work in Latin America experienced a blessed refreshment of soul and of spirit. The seven-minute talks were practical, spiritual, crisp, and suggestive, the devotional period soothing and restful in the extreme, and the wonderful addresses given by the leaders of the Congress are treasured in the memories and written on the hearts of the hearers.

Of the many who had the opportunity of listening to Dr. Speer's opening address in which he said that the Congress had gathered "to hear some sweet word from our dear Lord" few if any can forget the fine appeal of the message he gave. Again a large audience listened as one man to the wonderful sermon he delivered from the text "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things."

How we did enjoy Bishop Lambuth and his thrilling stories of African life, and of his personal experiences as a messenger of the cross in that far-away land of mystery!

Bishop McConnell gave us at the Union Church a wonderful sermon, throwing new light on the parable of the prodigal son, and showing us how small and inadequate is our conception of the loving Father and His great plan for our lives.

Dr. Barnes struck a note of power and sympathy in his talk concerning "The Apostolic Conception of God." And a rare treat was afforded a Sunday morning audience at the Union Church when Dr. Morrison gave us the splendid sermon on the text "We see not yet all things put under man's feet, but we see Jesus."

Miss Rouse urged the women of the Isthmus to make the wise choice of a life given in loving sacrifice for others rather than a life devoted to self-expression and self-seeking. She told us how Christ calls us to the "Great Adventure."

Many of us will remember long and appreciatively the sermon given by Dr. Penfield in the Union

Church prior to the Congress, with its telling illustrations, and the light it threw on the Biblical injunction "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

Mrs. McDowell, at the reception given at the Seawall Methodist Church, won our hearts and enlisted our interest in the missionary cause she represents.

Bishop Lloyd made the reason for all Christian evangelistic work very real to us in his devotional on the topics "The whole world lieth in darkness," and "We know that the Christ has come."

The masterly address of Dr. Mott at the National Institute on the subject of the European war was, in the language of one of the laymen of our church, "the most magnificent thing I ever heard." Surely the people of the Canal Zone are to be congratulated on their remarkable privileges during the Congress days.

The solemn hour of prayer at the close of the Congress abides with us yet in wondrous power. Just prior to that, Dr. Mott gave his solemn charge that the spirit of love and unity should forever bind the hearts of those who had here counselled together for the furtherance of the Kingdom of God.

May we not carry with us into the valley of our every-day experience the vision gained from this mountain-top privilege?

H. G. S.

When the President of the American Bible Society was speaking to the Sunday School at Cristobal, he asked the children if they knew what was being built in Cristobal, and a small boy replied "God's Storehouse."

I. O. O. F. AT BALBOA CHURCH

The Local Order of the I. O. O. F. will attend preaching services at the Balboa Union Church Sunday Morning, April 30th at 11 o'clock. The Pastor Rev. Wm. Flammer will deliver the sermon. A preparatory gathering of the members will be held at the Balboa Club House at 10:30 A. M. at which time a procession will be formed.

Hypocrites in the church? Yes, and in the lodge, and at home. Don't hunt through the church for a hypocrite. Go home and look in the glass. Hypocrites? Yes. See that you make the number one less.

—Billy Sunday.

WOMEN'S PAGE

The Women's Bible Class of the Balboa Union Sunday School meets every Sunday morning at 9.45, with an average attendance of twenty-two members.

The members of this class were hostesses at the federation meeting of Societies of Women for Christian Work, held at the Ancon clubhouse on April 12th.

All women of Balboa and Ancon are cordially invited to meet with us on Sunday mornings at the Balboa Chapel.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Balboa Union Church held its meeting in March and elected as officers, to serve for the following six months: Mrs. William Duval, president; Mrs. Walter Brown, vice-president; Mrs. Adolph Getman, secretary; Mrs. C. F. Young, treasurer; and Mrs. H. A. A. Smith, federation delegate.

The second chapter of the text-book "The King's Highway," under the charge of Mrs. D. C. Nutting, was presented by Mrs. F. M. M. Richardson, Mrs. A. H. Edgerton, and Mrs. H. A. A. Smith. About twenty-five women were present. The April meeting is to be at the home of Mrs. Bert Snapp, Balboa.

At Cristobal, in September, 1915, which is the opening month in the Ladies' Aid year, the following officers were elected to serve one year: Josephine Collins Harrison, president; Martha B. Gibbons, vice-president; Katherine Davis Wanson, secretary; and Anna Cordelia Swanson, treasurer. The chairmen of committees were appointed as follows: Devotional, Harriet Verner; Philanthropy, Jane E. Chaddock; Membership, Anna Fraser; Decorating, Adelaide Butters; Social, Mary Buser; and Program, Harriet Loretta Holmwood.

During the six months that have elapsed since that time, the society has held six business and social meetings; has fitted out by donation and sewing: Mrs. Nielsen and three children for the States; Miss Coope with suitable clothing to attend the Congress on Christian Work; Mrs. Dunkum and Spanish children taken by Rev. J. C. Dunkum to Costa Rica; raised for charitable purposes for Mrs. Nielsen \$65, for Mrs. Terrace, self-denial money, \$5; and for communion service \$33. Addresses have been made by Mrs. Theodore Pond, on Mission Work in Venezuela; by Miss Coope, on Missionary Work among the San Blas Indians; and by Mrs. Terrace, on Self-Denial Money. Papers have been read on "The Life and Works of Miss Coope," and "Interesting Manners and Customs of the San Blas Indians." The

study of "The Child in the Midst" was begun last meeting.

A PLEASANT EVENING AT FORT GRANT

A committee of men and women of the Fort Grant Union Sunday School planned and carried out a delightful "April Fool" party at the amusement hall on the evening of April 1st.

The entertainment began at 7:45 with a piano solo by Mrs. William Keenan, followed by a vocal solo by Mr. George Onken, both of which were well received. Mr. Leroy Thompson next gave two humorous recitations, and the brief program closed with a selection by an impromptu orchestra, which "brought down" the house.

The second part of the program was a track meet, which was in charge of Mr. A. J. Scott and his corps of able officials. It is needless to say that the familiar-sounding events turned out to be startlingly different when the contestants lined up for instructions. Much fun was enjoyed on the side-lines in cheering the contestants and guessing the probable character of the various stunts.

The prizes awarded were more interesting and appropriate than valuable. A cake was awarded to the company winning the most points, and this shall be by the 116th company, with a total of 21 points.

After the prizes were awarded, the ladies served punch and delicious home-made cake, and a pleasant social half hour followed.

By request of the men, Sergeant Tobias File expressed their thanks to the committee who planned and carried out the entertainment, and to the Balboa friends who attended and helped in its success.

Expressions of pleasure were heard on all sides, and the general wish seems to be that this shall be the beginning of a series of such affairs.

Much has recently appeared in print on the attitude of civilians toward the soldiers: Entertainments such as this of April first are movements in the direction of meeting on common ground and getting to know each other; to realize that these boys in khaki are only boys after all, and some of them very lonely boys, too. We often sing "There are lonely hearts to cherish, while the days are going by." If they chance to be covered by a uniform, does that relieve us of responsibility? Are we any the less our brother's keeper because he wears the khaki?

We have our riches of home and hospitality, and social pleasures—shall we refuse them to the worthy stranger within our gates, because he wears our country's uniform?

Mrs. E. H. A.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

BALBOA Mr. R. C. Worsley, who has been employed for the last two or three years by the Union Oil Company of California, has been appointed as Mr. Stokoe's successor in charge of that company's interests on the Isthmus. Mr. Worsley is a member of the Balboa Union Sunday School, and is to be congratulated upon the recognition of his faithful and efficient service as a business man, and our work is to be benefited by his earnest and efficient services as one of the members of the organization.

Major White has recently come into Balboa Union Sunday School as the teacher of the High School class of boys, formerly taught by Mr. A. M. Dickey who organized and conducted the class until his transfer to Ancon Postoffice. Major White is a most welcome addition to our teaching force. He is well known as a strong speaker and a deep student, and it is fortunate that the boys are to have the benefit of his efficient teaching.

PEDRO MIGUEL After church service on March 19th, a few ladies met and discussed the organization of a Ladies Aid. Mrs. Spencer was chosen temporary chairman. A Meeting was called the following Friday, March 24th, and a Ladies' Aid was organized, with a membership of thirteen. Mrs. Spencer was elected president; Mrs. Jackson, vice-president; Mrs. Landers, secretary; and Mrs. Hollingsworth, treasurer.

The Paraiso ladies are cordially invited to attend the meetings which are to be held the first and third Fridays of each month at the clubhouse.

Mrs. Needham has returned to the Sunday School work again, after an absence of three months in the States.

GATUN Gatun Sunday School is growing in numbers and in interest. The school is small, compared with the schools in the other Zone towns, but what it lacks in numbers is made up in enthusiasm. It is now aiming for a one-hundred attendance, and from present indications that mark will soon be reached.

The adult Bible Class holds its regular meetings in the Union Church every Thursday evening. This class is under the exceptional leadership of Mrs. Stephen De Witt. Much local interest has been aroused and the membership is increasing. This class was recently made a part of the Sunday School, and in addition to other work takes up the study of the Sunday School lesson and is of great assistance to the teachers in preparing them for their work in the school. The class extends through The Messenger a cordial invitation to all adult members of the

church congregation to attend its meetings.

It held its social meeting last month at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ball. A most entertaining program had been prepared and the evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Refreshments were served. These socials of the Bible class are to be held monthly at the homes of the various members, and are looked forward to with keen anticipation for they have proved themselves most enjoyable affairs.

We were fortunate in having had Miss Blackmore, the missionary from Nicaragua, with us with the past two months. Miss Blackmore had been working very strenuously in her district, and her health was in rather poor condition when she came, but two month's rest and relaxation made a noted improvement. She became very dear to us during her visit, and we deeply regretted having to lose her, but realized that her work must be carried on. On the evening of March 22d a pleasant little "farewell party," which was a complete surprise to her, was given at the home of Mrs. Witt. Games were played and refreshments were served and all voted it a most enjoyable evening. Miss Blackmore returned to Nicaragua on the steamer leaving Panama March 28th, carrying with her our prayers and best wishes in the great work she is doing.

The Missionary Circle held its regular monthly conference April 4th at the home of Mrs. Stephen Witt. A short but interesting program was had from the study book "The King's Highway." The officers for the ensuing half year were elected, Mrs. Witt being again unanimously made President. Three delegates were named for the meeting of the Federation held at Balboa on April 12th.

We deeply regret that we are to lose Rev. Mr. Koontz, who leaves next month for the States where he will resume his duties. He will have been among us just a year, and we feel that we have been greatly benefited by his pastorate here, even for so short a period. We hope his new field of work will be a pleasant one.

CRISTOBAL Since the last report ten members have been received into the Cristobal Church: Mr. Walter C. Nollan, Mr. and Mrs. John Aho, Mr. and Mrs. David Cole, Mrs. William De Lange, Miss Mary L. Carson, Mrs. I. H. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Z. Knapp. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Knapp were christened on Sunday evening, April 2nd.

The services have been held in the evening during the last two months, and the attendance has been very good. A communion service was held on the evening of April 2nd.

Through the Missionary committee, the Local Council contributed fifteen dollars toward securing necessities for the Spanish children whom Rev. Mr. Dunkum carried with him to Costa Rica. Ten dollars have been sent to Miss Coope.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, who have spent several

months in Cristobal, visiting their daughter, Mrs. R. C. Eddy, have returned to their home in the States. While here, they took an active interest in the Union Church and made many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Male, their two children, and Mr. Male's father, who has been visiting them for several months, have gone to New York to spend a vacation.

FROM FLORIDA FRIENDS.

Mr. G. W. P. Ramsey, who was for several years assistant chief photographer for the Panama Canal, in renewing his subscription to The Messenger, writes interestingly from his new home, Orchid, Florida, as follows:

"We are delightfully situated on the Indian River, 40 miles north of Palm Beach and 225 miles south of Jacksonville. There are 20 families here within a radius of two miles. On March 12th we organized the first Sunday School on this side of the river, Mrs. Ramsey being elected superintendent. Mrs. Ramsey is not quite sure whether she likes Florida or not, but I am simply fascinated with our surroundings and work.

We have about 25 acres of two-year-old orange and grapefruit trees. Then we have some truck-beans, tomatoes, and sweet peppers. In a few weeks we expect to add hogs and increase our stock of chickens.

I am up to my neck in work, and, the best of all, I enjoy it and have excellent health. Mr. C. B. Cook and I are working together.

Our garden furnishes vegetables at all times; the river gives us all the fresh fish and oysters we want; grapefruit and oranges are as common as apples in the North—but *there is no ice cream*, and I do miss it!

Mrs. Ramsey joins me in wishing to be remembered to all our friends on the Isthmus."

Mrs. Ramsey will be pleasantly remembered as the very successful teacher of children in the Union Sunday Schools, first at Culebra, and later at Corozal. All good wishes are extended to these good friends for success, health, and happiness, which they seem already in a fair way to realize.

THE UNION CHURCH HISTORY

An eight-page pamphlet has recently been printed, setting forth the history and the needs of the Union Church on the Canal Zone. Numerous inquiries have been made with reference to the Union Church work and its present organization and equipment. This pamphlet gives this information and will be available for use in getting before those in the States who may be disposed either as individuals or as

organizations to assist in the establishment of inter-denominational work on the Canal Zone. A sufficient supply was printed to enable the officers of the church to furnish any who care to use these pamphlets in such numbers as they may desire. They can be folded for the ordinary business size envelope. The supply is in charge of Mr. D. C. Nutting, chairman of the church building committee.

NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL AT FORT GRANT, BRANCH OF THE BALBOA UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The need of a Sunday School organization at Fort Grant has been apparent for some time. A number of the Christian people in that community, members of the Balboa Union Sunday School, after due consideration and frequent conferences, decided to organize; and accordingly on March 26th about fifty gathered for that purpose.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of Lieutenant R. L. Green for superintendent, Sergeant Tobias File, assistant superintendent, Mrs. Johnson, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Eugene H. Ash, pianist. Mrs. William Tomey, who, assisted by Mrs. Ash, had a prominent part in starting the Sunday School, was placed in charge of the children.

The Balboa Union Sunday School is glad to extend all good wishes for the future growth and prosperity of this youngster going out from the main school.

Much help has been received from the Christian men and women of Fort Grant, and we are very glad to note that their Sunday School hour is placed at such a time as will permit of their members attending the preaching services at the Balboa Union Church.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY.

At a recent meeting of the Young People's Society of the Balboa Union Church, an election of officers followed a social given on Saturday evening, March 11th, which resulted in the selection of Mr. W. H. Kromer, president, L. C. Vannah, vice-president, William Tomey, Jr., secretary-treasurer, Dorothy Browning, pianist, and Mrs. V. T. Cornwell, assistant pianist. Mr. E. M. Foster was appointed chairman of the prayer meeting committee; R. C. Worsley, as chairman of the Lookout, and L. C. Vannah of the Social.

The plan for increasing the membership contemplates the formation of two teams, the reds and the blues to run in contest for about three months. The side showing the smallest number of new members will provide a social for the winning side. Captains will soon be selected, and the conditions for securing new members will be announced.

The wide experience of the new president, his executive ability, and his enthusiasm in leadership of young people's work, will insure a large growth in this organization at an early date. The possibilities of the Young People's Society for strengthening and upholding the other activities of the church are very great.

FAREWELL TO MR. JAMES STOKOE.

At an informal farewell gathering in the Balboa Union Chapel on March 25th, a number of the friends of the Stokoe family met to wish Mr. Stokoe, who has been on the Isthmus alone for the last three months, "farewell," and to extend good wishes for the future prosperity of himself and family.

There were a number of five-minute talks expressing the appreciation and high esteem in which the Stokoes are held by their friends here on the Isthmus, and, together with congregational singing, and refreshments, the evening was passed very pleasantly.

This family, during its entire stay on the Isthmus, covering something like ten years, was always identified with the Christian activities and movements in the various communities where they resided that had to do with the happiness and well-being of the people, and especially the children.

At Balboa, Mr. Stokoe was the superintendent of the Sunday School and a member of the Union Council, and Mrs. Stokoe was superintendent of the Primary Department and president of the Ladies' Aid, and they will be greatly missed. Comfort, however, may be had from the fact that wherever this family makes its home, the community will be proportionately blessed as we have lost. This good family will always have the cordial good wishes of the Union Church on the Isthmus for prosperity, health, and happiness.

A number of friends made up a cash purse as a reminder of the associations and the esteem in which these friends are held.

THE CRISTOBAL C. E. SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. Brooks of Unionville, Connecticut, a man who has passed the three score and ten mark in life, was the leader for March 5th. The topic "Consecration of Strength" was well suited to one who has spent over fifty years of his life in church work.

"The Causes of Failures in Life," lead by Mr. Larsen, and discussed freely by all members, made the meeting of March 12th a benefit to all present.

Dr. Wallace, who is well known on the Isthmus, gave a most interesting talk on the "Christian Young People of Mexico" and their active work there, on March 19th.

Mrs. Terrace of the Salvation Army, who is always appreciated by the young people, advised them how

to be a help to their society and to the community in different ways. All felt that this hour on March 26th was well spent.

A business meeting was held on the evening of March 31st, and the following officers were elected:

President, Mr. E. O. Fornwalt; vice-president, Mr. John Stevenson; recording secretary: Miss Barbara Constantine; treasurer; Miss Janet Frazer; and pianist, Miss Sara Harrison.

AMONG THE YOUNG PEOPLE

EASTER JOY

The Easter message is one of joy. It bears assurance of the complete and eternal triumph of life and love. It asserts that life is yet the strongest power in this which seems to be a world of death. It brings the promise of a share in Christ's triumph to all those who partake of his spirit and his life.

Therefore, since Easter is a day of victory and not of defeat, let the joy of its message fill all our hearts, driving from them all gloomy thoughts and all dark fears and forebodings. As we deck our altars with lilies, let us be sure that our hearts are attuned, that faith and praise and not sadness reigns there supreme.

—Selected.

LIFE

"I feel in myself the future life. Winter is on my head, but eternal spring is in my heart. The nearer I approach the end the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvelous yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is history. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose and verse, history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode and song—I have tried all, but I feel that I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say like so many others, 'I have finished my day's work,' but I cannot say, 'I have finished my life.' My day's work will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes on the twilight to open with the dawn."

—Victor Hugo.



Beverhouts

60 Front Street, Colon

VICTORS & VICTROLAS

New Records Every Month
 Ansco Cameras Cyko Paper
OLYMPIA BICYCLES
 Parker Fountain Pens—the Lucky Curve
 Popular Sheet Music—Music Methods
 Whitman's Chocolates—
HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS.

THE MASTER'S TOUCH

In the still air the music lies unheard;
 In the rough marble beauty hides unseen;
 To make the music and the beauty needs
 The Master's touch, the Sculptor's chisel keen.
 Great Master, touch us with the skillful hand;
 Let not the music that is in us die!
 Great Sculptor, hew and polish us; nor let,
 Hidden and lost, thy form within us lie!
 Spare not the stroke! Do with us as thou wilt!
 Let there be naught unfinished, broken, marred;
 Complete thy purpose, that we may become
 Thy perfect image, thou, our God and Lord.
 —Bonar.

HISTORY FOR THE CHILDREN

Dear Friends:

I will write some history especially for you, because you are so important. I think grown folks are only bigger children anyhow, and not as good as we little children are.

I happen to be the biggest of us, though perhaps not the oldest, so I get in where you couldn't, and will tell you what I saw.

You are all very fortunate in being alive and well, and on the spot where one of the great dates of history was made February 10, 1916. Some day you will be proud to tell your grandchildren that you were in Ancon, Canal Zone, when the great world-movement began in the Hotel Tivoli!

Over 300 of the great men and women of the

GOOD TEETH MEAN GOOD HEALTH

All people of refinement realize the esthetic possibilities in modern dentistry.

They prudently select their dentist—then visit him periodically, and follow his advice.

ORAL HYGIENE IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO PHYSICAL WELFARE

Dr. E. A. URWILER—Dentist

Front Street Colon Ulrich Building

Striving

To perfect a service wherein each transaction will be mutually satisfactory, and in which will be found the fertile seed of confidence.

**Time Tried
 Jewelry**

Otto Haack

German Jeweler

Central Avenue Next door to New China

world came here on the most important business you could ever think of. No gathering of business men, fighting men, or political men ever did more or better work in ten days. They called it the Congress on Christian Work in Latin America.

Everybody who wanted to do good instead of bad was invited. Some of them were specially good and wise. Perhaps some were not as good and wise as they might be. There were a few who came to criticise but remained to pray. Some came to "kick" and to "buck," but decided on "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together." Some wanted to talk, but were glad to listen. Others came to be entertained and went away to work. But everybody knew what he wanted, and that was to get together and do something big. And they did unite and are going to make things move. Never again will the world be like it was. It will be better every way. There will be better business,

Dr. J. A. Linville

Dentist

Corner 5th and Bolivar Streets,

COLON

Corporation Phone 17, P. O. Box 278

Millinery—Gray and Black Blend

And Colors that Enchant

STYLES, too—This is the Season for Variety in STRAWS.

Fine Milan, Hemp, Braid, Rush,
 Leghorn, Lisseret, and many others

TRIMMINGS—the colors and combinations are lovely

Blue, Old Rose, Brown, Straw Color, White

NEW YORK MILLINERY COMPANY

Mrs. A. GALLAGHER

Children's Hats and Children's Rompers

Eleventh Street COLON Opposite Masonic Temple

253 Women on the Isthmus are Overworked!

WHY? Because their household facilities are fifty years behind the times.

IS YOUR WIFE ONE OF THEM?

We Offer This Solution—and it IS a Solution

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

It's Too Economical to be Expensive.

Saves Time, Heat, Temper, Energy.

Revolutionizes the Dull Routine.

Makes Possible the Broader Activities.

SALMON'S ELECTRIC STORE

67 Central Avenue Panama

more money, food, clothes, toys and playgrounds. There will be less war, fewer tears, less ignorance, and less evil of every kind. We will have more peace, love, joy, and kindness.

Of course I have not time to tell you of all the good things to come, but I must tell you about a few of the prominent men. There were the great workers, Mr. Mott and Mr. Speer, and others who have had a wonderful vision—the same vision that once struck a famous hard-shelled Jew and made the great apostle Paul out of him. The same vision has come to hard-shelled Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Americans, and other sinners, and made them wise, strong, good, and kind.

Yet it was very plain that there was one person at the meeting who was greater than all the others. He was the very kind of Man that children always like, because He is so nice to play with, to go with, and to live with. And certainly all the other members of the Congress seemed to love and trust Him too. After Mr. Speer, a special friend of His made the first little speech, we all knew that this Man was to be the master of the whole thing. It was not that He wanted to boss things, but we knew that He was so wise and good and kind, that the best thing we could do was to let Him make the program, and

THE TRUE SPIRIT OF EASTER CORRECTLY EXPRESSED

Goodwill and Friendship and that personal kindness which conveys sentiment without sentimentality—

YOUR PHOTOGRAPH

THE CITY PHOTO STUDIO
CHARLES MELHADO

COLON

Child Pictures Developing Printing
Front St. Between 5th & 6th

then to do just what He told us.

And we did. But, would you believe it, when I tell you that no one saw this wonderful Man except those who had seen the vision? He it was whom Paul saw. Mr. Speer has seen Him. Millions of others have seen Him, loved Him, and had their whole lives changed.

Well, His Name is Jesus. Yes, truly, He is God as well as man. In Him all our hearts, hopes, and desires are united. The Kingdom of Heaven is going to take the place of all the kingdoms on earth and He will be the King. And we will all "live happy ever afterwards." It won't be by more indulgence, but because all selfishness is taken out of our hearts the moment we really see him.

Now don't you think this was a wonderful and interesting meeting? I am sure you do. Now let us not forget about it, for we will surely meet up with these things again.

As ever your friend,

W. W. WILLIAMS.

Here It Is At Last!

The Very Treasure I've Looked for Everywhere

EXPRESSIONS HEARD TIME AND AGAIN AT THE

SEDERIA MIRAMAR

All the desirable Oriental Things

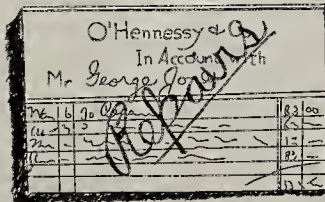
Smart New HATS and TRIMMINGS

Our variety pleases the most fastidious

CHONG TAI & COMPANY

STOP HERE FIRST ON YOUR SHOPPING TOUR

273 Central Avenue Corner Calle H, Panama



IT'S YOUR REPAIR BILL

That Determines the Real Cost of Your Car!

Get That Cost Down to where it should be and Anybody Can Afford an Automobile.

Shrewd American Common Sense Demands that full value should not mean Excessive Cost.

Our efficient, well-organized facilities meet that demand.

Guaranteed Vulcanizing—Honest Repairing

THE UNITED STATES GARAGE
COLON

Hitney Service Day and Night ANY Phone No. 1

WE HAVE THE MOST JEWELRY—
 but it isn't that!
 THE LARGEST VARIETY—
 and it isn't that!
 THE MOST PLEASING EXHIBITION—
 that isn't enough!
 All these are Merely Superlatives—Not enough!
 BUT—WE HAVE JEWELRY, THAT IS DEPENDABLE.
 And the People Know It! And That's the Main Reason.

MISTELI
 The Leading Jeweler.

Dr. S. J. Taylor Dr. Harry Eno

THE
SAMARITAN HOSPITAL
 Trained Nurses for Outside Work
Corner Fourth & G Streets
 COLON, R. P.

Telephone: Corporation No. 6

WATCHING WATCHFULLY

"I watch watchfully," proudly declared Channan Singh one night last week, when placed on guard near a burning heap of rubbish in the Pacific Terminals yard and told to see that the fire did not spread and cause damage. If we were each to take this leaf from Singh's book of loyalty to duty, and watch "watchfully" by day and by night against the things that destroy character we would make the business of living more of a worth while job, both for ourselves and for the other fellow.

BE DISCRIMINATING!
The best costs no more—Why not have it?

The Hotel Tivoli Barber Shop
 is equipped for perfect service
 Delightfully Cool—Splendidly Appointed—Immaculate
 and the PRICES are no higher than the rest

AT THE
TIVOLI
 White-Tiled Shop

JUST LIKE HOW WE!

THE GENUINE BARGAINS
 WE ARE NOW OFFERING IN OUR
REMOVAL SALE OF SHOES AND HOSIERY
 at our New Store, 122 Central Avenue

THE SHOE MARKET
 will remind you of those you need to obtain at the Sacrifice Sales
 back home in the States
COME AND SEE! NEXT MONTH WILL BE TOO LATE.

WHITE THOUGHTS.

Look! Listen! Your Bible is open at the fourth chapter of Philippians; and there is a verse that sounds like birds among the trees of heaven:

Whatsoever things are true,
 Whatsoever things are honest,
 Whatsoever things are just,
 Whatsoever things are pure,
 Whatsoever things are lovely,
 Whatsoever things are of good report ;
 If there be any virtue,
 If there be any praise,
 Think on these things!

And underneath this hover of White Thoughts, look at the heart that homes them. You find it pictured in the verse preceding:

"And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds."

—Dr. Frank Crane.

P. O. Box 166 Telephone 158

TUNG CHONG & Co.
 Corner of Avenida de Paez & 5th St.,
 COLON, R. de P.

Importers of Chinese and Japanese Silks, Embroideries, Canton-Linen, Ornaments, Satsuma and Ivory, Sandalwood, Porcelain Wares, and European and American Fancy Goods.

The City Jewelry Store
 37 Front St., Tower Building, Colon

The Only First Class Jewelry Store on this side of the Canal. Everything to satisfy. We're headquarters for fine jewelry, watches, and diamonds. Optical Goods our speciality. Watchmaking our leading industry.

E. M. SINCLAIR Corp. Phone 133

Are The Women Of The Isthmus Spendthrifts?
 Ten Years of Dealing With Them Leads Us To Answer No!
 We Know this to be true because hundreds of them buy here to save money.
 They've Shopped Around—They've Compared Prices and Qualities—They've Come Back.

THE LADIES' STORE P. OUBER, Proprietor
 Eighth Street & Avenue B HOME OF PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS Panama City

Overland
TRADE MARK U.S.C.

\$675.00
F. O. B. PANAMA

THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY



SMALLWOOD BROS. DISTRIBUTORS.

BUILD UP

The Ideal Kitchen Equipment

Plenty of pots, pans, and kettles; so that when you're cooking a meal there's the proper utensil—all clean and ready to hand.

START NOW—You'll Be Repaid in FINAL Economy. Gray and Blue Enameled Ware, and Every Other Kitchen Utensil at Bottom Prices.

THE NEW VARIETY STORE

157 Central Avenue

Panama City

One Piece Given Away Free Every Saturday Night

LEVY BROTHERS.

COUNTENANCE AND CHARACTER SELF-MADE

God made your features, but you made your countenance. And what makes this countenance? The inward and mental habits; the constant pressure of the mind; the perpetual repetition of its acts. Well, now; as it is with the countenance, so it is with the character. God gave us our intellect, our heart, our will; but character is something different—that intellectual and moral texture into which all our life long we have been weaving up the inward life that is in us. It is the result of the habitual or prevailing use we have been making of our intellect, heart and will.

—Cardinal Manning.

A PRAYER.

Lord, let me not be too content
With life in trifling service spent—
Make me aspire!

When days with petty cares are filled
Let me with fleeting thoughts be thrilled
Of something higher!

Help me too long for mental grace
To struggle with the commonplace
I daily find.

May little deeds not bring to fruit
A crop of little thoughts to suit
A shriveled mind!

—Selected.

POPCORN Tempting in CRISPETTS Value and Taste

Don't have to have a sweet tooth to enjoy our Crispetts.

All children—and grown-ups too—love them.

Beneficial and Delightful Article of Diet.

HAVE YOU TRIED OURS?

AMERICAN CANDY COMPANY

Opposite P. R. K. Station

Panama

REST IS FOR THE DEAD

But Life is an Affair of Energy!

If you would look alive, be alive—express your individuality—and

Dress The Part!

THE RED BLOODED FELLOWS ARE STRONG FOR

KUM YICK LUNG

HE'S THERE ON TOPPIEST TAILORING

Opp. Paymaster's Office (Masonic Temple) Colon



BEFORE

AFTER

Special Equipment Equips Us To Equip You With FOOTGEAR REPAIRS

Quickly, Cheaply, Satisfactorily
We do it with motor-driven machinery—We use only the best oak-tanned leather. We send for and deliver work in a HURRY.

That's Why We're Busy

Just Call Us on Corporation Phone 880. We'll Do the Rest.

The Pan American Shoe Repair Co.

Rear Three Stars Chinese Store or near Central Police Station.

THE DAILY MEAL AT YOUR HOUSE—WHAT IS IT ?

A Sordid Food-stuffing Process---Or a Beautiful Ceremony? How will your children remember it?

ATTRACTIVE TABLE LINENS work wonders as an incentive to good manners!
PRETTY BREAKFAST DOLLY SETS, DAINTY LUNCHEON CLOTHS, HAND-HEMME NAPEINS, CENTERPIECES,
 EVEN THE BRASS BOWL FOR THE FLOWERS—*They are all here in the Fullest Variety*
HUNDREDS OF OTHER STAPLES AND NOVELTIES

THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE BAZAAR

Central Avenue, two doors up town from Ninth Street. Next to Palais Royal
KUM SING CHONG HONGKEE & COMPANY.

**SOME OF THE PRETTIEST GOWNS
 FOR EASTER FESTIVITIES ARE NOW DISPLAYED AT
 THE NEW BAZAAR**

Come in and see the latest creations from the *Ateliers of Paris* - - - -
 NEWEST HATS, PARASOLS, DRESSING SAQUES, BOUDOIR CAPS, TEA APRONS, BLOUSES, LINENS
MAY WE EXPECT YOU TO-MORROW MORNING!

BERTRAM & COMPANY

7 CENTRAL AVENUE

PANAMA

CORPORATION PHONE 169

EASTER LILIES.

By MARY A. DENISON.

O Lilies, pure and splendid!
 O Lilies, holy and white!
 I greet with a Christian's greeting
 Your lessons of love and light

You bring to my mind a picture
 Of One who was spotless too,
 Who took for His World-read lesson
 A Sermon of faith from you.

O Lilies, joyous and stately!
 With never a thought of pride,
 What treasures of trust and sweet-
 ness,
 Come with you at Easter Tide

What zest for a holy living!
 What hope in a Christian's death!
 What gentleness, charity, beauty,
 You teach with each fragrant breath!

Do you know that the dear Lord Jesus
 Rose in His kingly might?
 That the world is His royal capture,
 And heaven His throne of Light?

Glad may ye be, and singing,
 Like me, to the Christ above,
 For blessings on those who give you
 As tokens of Easter love!

But the grave could not retain him,
 And the power that had slain him
 Fleed with night.
 Lo, the Son of God is waking,
 Bonds of death and prison breaking,
 While the very earth is quaking
 With his might.
 Hail the dawn of glory!
 Angels tell the story;
 He is risen, as he said.

AN EASTER ANTHEM

By EDWARD V. BELLES

In the grave He lieth lowly,—
 Christ the Lord, the High and Holy,—
 Wrapt in gloom.

Not a sign of his awaking,
 Cheering hearts with sorrow aching;
 Not a whisper of his breaking

Death's dark tomb.
 All the world is sleeping,
 Burdened ones are weeping;
 For the Lord of life is dead.

Some Of The Prettiest Easter Gowns
 Are being made just now by

Madam PIERCE, Dressmaker

85 Ancon Avenue, Panama

Excellent Workmanship Moderate Prices

The Famous Chinese Store

CHONG KEE

Sixth Street & Avenue B

Lovely Crepe-de-Chine at 60¢ a yard—

A demonstration of the splendid values.

ALL THE USUAL ORIENTAL THINGS—
 And Many of the Unusual—in wonderful
 symbolic designs, full of the traditions, the
 lives, the homes, the wars and the religions of
 the Orient.

Women Who Know Prefer **CHONG KEE'S** Store

No Branch Stores Anywhere

FRANKLIN SAID:

“Have you somewhat to do to-morrow—
 do it to-day.”

NOW is the time to make every effort
 count in saving money.

One brick upon another and the highest wall is laid;
 One dime and then another and your bank account is
 made

One resource draws another—our facilities will be
 your aid.

BANK OF THE CANAL ZONE

Colon and Panama

Confidential

Courteous

W. T. LUM & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
General Merchandise
Public Market & Bolivar Street,
P. O. Box 116.

Colon, R. de P.

Drs. Grant & Wells

American Dentists

Opposite Ancon Post
Office

PANAMA CITY

Corporation Phone 890

Are You Waiting For To-morrow?

Why Wait? To-morrow Will
Bring The Same Old Grind of
Hard Work, Uncongenial Employ-
ment, Small Pay

TAKE STEPS NOW

To Get the Better Training that
the Better Job Requires

A penny postcard to
INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE
SCHOOLS

P. O. Box 44, Ancon 45 Central Ave.
PANAMA

Will Bring You Information
Without the Slightest Obligation

TRANSCONTINENTALISTS.

Word has been received by friends on the Isthmus of the safe arrival of Mr. Walter H. Herrington and family at their new home in California. This fact marks the happy consummation of their long cherished plans to make an "ocean to ocean" auto trip. Pages from a faithfully kept diary give glimpses of varied experiences, to which the letter makes reference as follows:

"The memo seems to cover only the disagreeable features, but these probably impressed us most at the time, and we did not realize fully what an exceptionally delightful time we were having most of the way. In fact we would not take many times the cost of the trip for the experience if we could do so, and even now speak of when "we do it again, which probably will not be in the near future."

In writing about his present location, Santa Ana, California, where he has purchased a valentia orange grove, Mr. Herrington says:

"We consider ourselves permanently located in the most delightful section of the United States. All that could be desired more would be to see our old Isthmian friends comfortably settled near as neighbors."

Mr. and Mrs. Herrington and two beautiful little girls will be remembered after their long stay on the Isthmus as a most estimable family, and their many friends still here will be pleased to learn of their favorable location and promising outlook for life, health, and happiness.

VIBERT & DIXON

Kodaks
Magazines
Candy
Cigars

PANAMA COLON
Phone 36 Phone 173

Not Only Perfect Fitting, but the
Good Appearance That Marks the
Tailored Suit Well Made. That's Us!

ROBERT C. SMITH CUSTOM MADE
CLOTHES
1 Street Opposite Smallwood's Garage

Trimmed Hats

Every boat brings more deligh-
ful Styles

AEROPLANE MODELS---Delicate OR-
CHID HATS for dressy wear

And others of Citron with blue or Dove
Gray with black

Never has there been a Season of Greater
Variety

Our collections include all
that is newest and best

THE LITTLE UP-TO-THE-MINUTE STORE

STANLEY BROTHERS

57 Central Avenue Panama

PHONOGRAPHS

Before you buy one drop a
card to P. O. Box 353, Balboa
Heights, for information re-
garding the New Edison Dia-
mond Disc Phonograph.

1895

ALL THESE YEARS

1916

Our Reputation For Reliability Has Been Growing
THERE IS A REASON

1896 72 Central

1897 Avenue,

1898 Panama

1899 1900 1901 1902

WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, OPTICIAN

1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908

1909 1910 1911 1912

P. O. Box 1915

325 1914

Ancon 1913

VACATION FUNDS

CHRISTMAS MONEY

THE
SUNNY DAY

INDEPENDENCE

SUCCESS

THE
THRIFTY HABIT

BETTER
MANHOOD

INCREASED
SELF RESPECT

PROSPERITY

LEADERSHIP

SELF RELIANCE

POWER

PERSONALITY

INFLUENCE

**YOUR
SAVINGS
ACCOUNT**

BRING IN YOUR DOLLAR TO-DAY

AND GET YOUR BANK BOOK

OPTIMISM

4 PER CENT

CREDIT

MAGNETISM

THE LITTLE HOME

ANY FOOL CAN SPEND MONEY
IT TAKES A MAN OF SOME CHARACTER TO SAVE

THAT
AUTOMOBILE

THE CONTINENTAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY

FOR "HARD-TO-FIT" MEN

SOME men are hard to fit in clothes; some just think they are.

There are certain types of figure, however—stout men, short, stocky men, big tall men—whose clothes require special designing.

WE MAKE special sizes and models for just such figures.

The slope of the shoulders, the turn of the collar over the short neck, the curve of the lapel; the placing and spacing of the buttons; the size and shape of sleeve; the shaping of the trousers; these are the things in which our designers are artists.

PALAIS ROYAL

Society Brand Ready-to-Wear Clothes

New Easter Styles Have Arrived

CARDOZE & PEREIRA

The Shop for smart dressers and careful spenders

The Easter Gift

Your friends can
buy anything you
can give them ex-
cept

Your Photograph

THE MARINE STUDIO

109 Central Avenue, Panama

RECEIVED

MAY 1 1936

Mr. Spear

HUDSON SUPER-SIX

Safe, Strong, Fast,
Lithe and Economical

THERE WILL ALWAYS BE PEOPLE who buy an automobile as they do straw hats--for a season! Then there are the Hudson buyers. The Hudson Super-Six represents a greater first cost than the bought-for-a-season cars--considerably greater.

BUT YOU HAVE NEVER RIDDEN IN A CAR which from every angle of comparison is so superior. This is no exaggeration--there's no need to exaggerate when discussing this car. It meets every test.

IRRESPECTIVE OF PRICE, The Hudson Super-Six is the equal of any car built today!

Make a note on your memo pad to see the
Hudson Super-Six to-day

Write for the Hudson Catalog

DON'T RISK DISAPPOINTMENT. Get in line for a Super-Six and you will be proud of it

Office: 18 AVENUE A

Duque's Garage DISTRIBUTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST NO. 2--Delegates & Visitors to Panama Congress

January 6, 1916

Names and addresses corresponding to the following numbers respectively:

Delegates Nos. 39, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282,
283, 284, 285, 230, 524,

Visitors Nos. 32, 33, 34, 149, 150, 151, 152

Mr. Frank L. Brown,
216 Metropolitan Tower,
New York City.

Mr. William E. Sweet,
Equitable Bldg.,
Denver,
Colorado.

S. Earl Taylor, LL.D.,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Mr. Marshall C. Allaben,
6th Floor,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Mr. Fleming H. Revell,
158 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Rev. S. M. Loveridge,
Culebra,
Canal Zone,
Panama.

Rev. J. L. Wise,
Balboa Heights,
Canal Zone,
Panama.

Rev. S. Witt,
Colon,
Panama.

Mr. A. J. Haysmer,
c/o W. A. Spicer,
Takoma Park,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. W. G. Kneeland,
c/o W. A. Spicer,
Takoma Park,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Carlos S. Nicolas,
c/o W. A. Spicer,
Takoma Park,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. F. H. Raley,
c/o W. A. Spicer,
Takoma Park,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. D. E. Wellman,
c/o W. A. Spicer,
Takoma Park,
Washington, D.C.

Rev. Arthur H. Allen,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Rev. George H. Trull,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Rev. Antonio Nazzorana,
c/o Rev. J. Milton Greene, D.D.,
Salud 40,
Havana,
Cuba.

Rev. Grover C. Birtchet,
c/o Rev. George T. Scott,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Mrs. Grover C. Birtchet,
c/o Rev. George T. Scott,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Sra. Juan Orts Gonzalez,
Calle Colon 133,
Sagua la Grande,
Cuba.

Mr. S. W. Boggs,
25 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Mrs. H. J. O'Hair,
Coleman,
Texas.

Mrs. S. Earl Taylor

Mr. E. J. Webster,
600 West 122nd Street,
New York City.

Question for the Committee

Should there not be a section devoted to books historical and descriptive of the Evangelical movement? *Yes*

Should there be an exhibit of tracts? *Similar, but not separate*

Should the exhibit include school and college texts? *✓*

Should it include books of a technical nature; for example, books for the guidance of teachers and direction of schools, on language study, etc.? *Del. 107*

What should be the form of the exhibit, and should it include charts of facts and figures?

What limit shall we put on devotional *Shes* and apologetic literature in English?

Shall a book be excluded because it attacks the Catholic Church?

Shall we exclude missionary biography and biographies of reformers and history of reformation?

Should poor translation exclude a good book?

Wm. Blackstone

Ant. Roman

The Congress on Christian Work at Panama

Address at the Annual Meeting of the Conference of
Foreign Mission Boards of North America.

By Mr. ROBERT E. SPEER,

Wednesday Evening, January 12th, 1916

I WOULD LIKE to read four verses from one of the great Pauline utterances illustrative of the spirit and principles in which he dealt with great occasions and emergencies:

"I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost. For a great door and effectual has been opened unto me and there are many adversaries. Watch ye. Stand fast in the faith. Quit you like men. Be strong. Let all that ye do be done in love."

Those who have been in contact with the plans for this Latin-American missionary gathering from the time of their first inception have the clear assurance that what they have watched and worked with has been in the will of God, and they have had from the beginning, and have now, with regard to the Congress the confidence which comes from that assurance. Perhaps there are a few here this evening who were present at the meeting on Princes Street, in Edinburgh, six years ago at which the representatives from the great evangelical churches in Latin-America, and a number of the members of our Missions in Latin-America, came together and considered what might be done in the interest of the work that lay nearest to their hearts and deepest in their sense of duty. If there are any of you who were there at that meeting, you will remember, as I remember very well, the depth and earnestness of feeling that characterized that little group of men who felt that the service that was nearest and dearest to them was in danger of being passed by.

There were four things upon their mind. They were greatly concerned with the apparent indifference of great masses of their fellows to what they felt themselves to be the deep spiritual rights of the Latin-American nations. They were anxious that these claims should be laid upon the hearts of the home constituency in a more effective way. Secondly, they were deeply impressed with the need of what Dr. Patton was speaking of today—that is, an adequate, popular and helpful literature for the Portuguese and Spanish evangelical churches. Thirdly, they were convinced that now is the time when those parts of these great lands, sparsely settled but some day to be densely settled, now comparatively unoccupied by the church, should be arranged for by such distribution of responsibility among the churches as would assure adequate provision and care. And, fourthly, they were convinced that these great needs could only be met as some gathering might be held which would do for the Latin-American peoples what the Edinburgh Conference was seeking to do for all the mission work among the great non-Christian peoples.

If any of you were there, you will remember that the promise was made at that meeting in behalf of the churches of Great Britain and North America that these interests should not be neglected, but that in due time provision should be made for such a gathering. The first step toward the fulfilling of that promise was taken three years ago, when a conference in the month of March was held in the City of New York. That conference was attended by the representatives of Canadian and American missionary organizations at work in Latin-America. For two days, those present discussed the needs of these fields with the missionaries who happened to be at home from those lands. Nobody had given any forethought whatever to what might follow that conference. With absolute spontaneity the conference itself in the closing fifteen minutes, when it was clear that it was to come to an end without any provision for the continuance of its work, appointed a little committee with the understanding that that committee might increase its numbers to represent the missionary agencies most interested in these fields.

The little committee of five growing out of the closing action of that conference for the rest of that year endeavored to promote the interests of missions in Latin-America, drawing together the American and Canadian agencies which were at work. Two years ago, at this annual conference of all our foreign mission boards, that committee called a meeting in this hotel of representatives of societies working in these American lands, with reference especially to the situation in Mexico due to the long insurrection there. That meeting instructed the committee of five to increase its numbers and add representatives of each agency doing work in Latin-America, with the result that there grew up the larger committee of eighteen members. As soon as it was known in Latin-America that that committee was in existence, it was addressed with requests by correspondence and by interviews with men who came home and by interviews of representatives on the field, recalling the assurance that had been given in Edinburgh.

The result of all these representations was the initiation of this plan for the coming Latin-American Congress on Christian Work to be held in Panama. A report was made here a year ago. It was made separately to each one of the missionary agencies at work in these fields. And every British missionary society at work in Latin-America and the Canadian societies with any work in Latin-America, and every missionary society represented in this conference which has any work in Latin-America responded favorably to the plan of holding the congress, and, in one way or another, every one indicated their desire to send delegates to the gathering. I need not survey what has been done during the past year. You have been kept familiar with it all by the bulletins sent out. I want to say only a few words at the beginning, before others will speak, partly to refresh your thought regarding things already spoken and partly to suggest some other angles from which we ought to view the proposal and arrangements for this conference.

It goes without saying that no plan of this kind can be made without encountering difficulties. When did men ever attempt to

do anything that was worth doing that they did not encounter difficulties? If we had not encountered any difficulties in connection with the plans for this congress, the appropriate thing would be for us to vote that the congress should not be held, for we would have had unanswerable evidence that it could not be the will of God that such a conference should assemble. Anything that is the will of God is bound to encounter impediments and hindrances in the world in which we do our work. I think we may go further than that. The very difficulties encountered in the plans for this conference, as we work towards its expected consummation, are the very reasons why this conference must be held. If anything could show that it is indispensable, it is these very difficulties with which we have met. For these difficulties are here precisely to test the faith with which we have entered on this undertaking, and to prove our courage as to whether it is really Christian, apostolic courage. When St. Paul faced his difficulties at Ephesus, what reaction did they produce upon his mind? "It is my purpose to tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost, for a great door and effectual is open unto me, and"—not but—"there are many adversaries." The presence of difficulties did not qualify his opportunity; they constituted it. At Ephesus he would stay precisely because that was where his work was to be done. There were the difficulties that needed to be overcome; there were the tasks that needed to be done. And the difficulties which we face in this work are here to prove the reality of our love for the Latin-American people and the genuineness of our convictions with regard to the work being done. For not a single difficulty has arisen in connection with this congress that our missionaries in Latin-America have not faced from the beginning. Everything we encounter is commonplace with them. If anybody expected that we could hold a conference like this without the difficulties, he must have been in ignorance of the conditions under which all work in Latin-America or North America or anywhere in the world is to be done.

Whether we really sympathize with the earnest men in Latin-America and with our own people there is going to be answered by the reality of the conviction and the intensity of the earnestness with which we enter upon this congress. I was impressed today by a phrase in the prayer in which we were led by Mr. John Wood at the close of the morning session when he asked God that we might be given the will to stand with those whom we have sent and to stand behind them. It is much easier to stand behind them than to stand with them, and what we are proposing to do in this conference is to go to the conditions under which men of Latin-America and the churches and the missionaries are doing their work and confer with them in the midst of those conditions.

And what are the questions that have arisen since this undertaking was first projected a year ago to cause any hesitation in any mind as to its practicability? Questions have arisen in some minds with regard to the location, as to whether Panama had been wisely chosen or whether it might not be best even now to move the conference to some other place. That question was considered with

the greatest care at the very outset. It was open to the committee at the beginning to hold the conference either in Latin-America or in the United States. There was no question whatever as to which of these two was the wiser choice to make. The unanimous sentiment of all the workers in Latin-America was that it should be held in Latin-America. The most injudicious thing that could have been done would have been to project that conference in the United States, to consider here, far away from the evangelical churches and their leaders in Latin-America, the problems that were their chief concern. The wise and judicious thing, the only judicious thing, was to mingle with them in their own air and study with them their problems in their own lands. Furthermore, it was chiefly desired by the Latin-American churches and missionaries themselves that one of the chief outcomes of this conference should be the sympathetic presentation to the mind of the church at home of the conditions in Latin-American fields such as could never be given unless a large body of men and women should have actual personal and sympathetic contact with these conditions. Therefore, they asked that the conference should not be here in the United States, bringing men and women from Latin-America here, but that men and women from the United States might go there and come back with first hand knowledge, as extensive and accurate as possible in a short time, of the conditions and problems. We have had our precedents set for us in the various Pan-American Scientific and Educational Conferences held in previous years. These have been held both in Latin-American lands and in the United States, and chiefly and properly in the Latin-American countries themselves.

Then the question was opened as to where in Latin-America the conference should be held. There were three immediate suggestions, Panama, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires. It was difficult to hold such a conference in Rio. Brazil is Portuguese, and the rest of the continent is Spanish. Buenos Aires was the most extreme possibility as regarded accessibility and convenience. It was out of the question to take as many people to Buenos Aires as ought to attend this conference. Furthermore, the sentiment of missionaries and native leaders was that just at this time, after the opening of the Panama Canal, we could much more easily gather these men and women there than in any other Latin-American center, and more easily than in any center in the United States. It was from Brazil that Panama was most earnestly urged. There has no question arisen with regard to the wisdom of the site of the conference that would not have arisen in a more aggravated form, more difficult to answer, in connection with any other place that might have been chosen.

The time has been questioned, as to whether in the midst of a great war we were choosing wisely to meet. Well--no time can ever be found that is absolutely propitious. There will always be difficulties. That man who postpones what ought to be done in the hope that a new day will be better than this day will find the new day to be beset with difficulties of which he did not dream.

As for the definition and declared purpose of such a gathering, set forth so as to make that definition suitable to everyone.--re-

garding what missionary problem on earth can such absolutely unanimous definition be made? You never can put in any one formula a statement of attitude and purpose that will satisfy all Christian men who are trying to carry the gospel anywhere or to deal with any great spiritual or moral problem in Europe or in South America or here in the United States. It cannot be done in regard to any of the great problems of North America or of Latin-America.

As a matter of fact, we go to Panama on precisely the same platform and basis on which our churches exist in the United States and on which our missions in Latin-America are planned, on the basis on which they are actually at work now. There are these churches and missions all over the Latin-American field. On what ground are they there? On that very ground we are to gather at Panama to discuss our work. All our mission boards that are interested in this congress have their missionary activities in both North and South America. The Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church has its bishops and missions in the Philippines, Panama, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil. The Anglican Church has its bishops and missions in Argentina and on the West coast of South America. The Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church have their missions established already in Cuba, in Mexico, in Brazil, in Chili, in Argentina, in Uruguay, in Paraguay, in Bolivia and in Peru. The Baptist churches, North and South, have their missions already in Mexico, Cuba and Brazil and Argentina and Costa Rica. Our Presbyterian churches, North and South, have their missions in Mexico, Guatemala, Porto Rico, Cuba, Colombia, Chili and Brazil. The missions are all there. What are we doing in and through these missions? Why, we go down in them to make the Latin-American peoples realize that we are their friends. We are going to them with sympathy and good will and the desire to be of help. We carry the Bible, the gospel of a living Christ and a free and open school. That is what our missions are for. On precisely the same basis do we intend to gather at Panama, and not a single question arises that has not already arisen and been faced and answered by all missions that are carrying on work in any of the Latin-American lands. Any question regarding the propriety of the Panama conference runs clear back of the Panama conference to the propriety of the existence of these missions, and whatever answer we have been able to give ourselves that is satisfactory with regard to the existence of these missions should satisfy us assuredly with regard to this conference in which we propose to meet simply to discuss work we have already established and are carrying on.

The Congress is based upon existing facts. Our missions in Latin-America are existing facts. They are not being created by the Panama congress. There they are, these little groups of men and women, often in isolated and lonely places. There they are now, and if any body of missionaries anywhere in the world have a right to ask of the agencies that sent them out that these agencies should do in their support everything they should do in support of

other missions in the United States, in China, in Japan, in India and other sections of the world, our missions in Latin-America have the right to ask that of us.

The Latin-America evangelical churches are an existing fact, and it was they who asked for this conference. This conference did not originate in New York, in America, in Canada, in Edinburgh. It originated in the mind of the Latin-American churches themselves. They exist, and if ever a World's Conference on Faith and Order is to be held on the basis on which it has been projected, if ever a conference should be held of all Christian churches, evangelical churches of Latin-America have their standing there. Indeed, I notice in the list of churches which have appointed their commissions to arrange for the Conference on Faith and Order the names of the representatives of the Anglican Church of Argentina. And some of the great independent churches—two of them in Brazil, are ecclesiastically related to no church in England or America. These churches have their own existence; they have their own rights. Is anybody to say that the Latin-American churches are not to be entitled to hold a conference on their own soil, that the churches of Brazil, Argentina, Panama, Chili, and Mexico, may not come together and confer about their own problems, in their own lands? These Latin-American churches exist, and they turn to us and ask us to aid them as we have been ready to aid existing churches in other great lands.

The men of Latin-America who are not connected with any church whatever exist,—hundreds, thousands, millions of them. Many of these men are men with a religious temper. They are men who have deeply on their heart the moral and spiritual needs of their own people. Some of these men are responsible for the existence of our missions in Latin-America. The Methodist Church of Argentina is not the work of that body alone.

President Sarmiento invited them to send out women to start the work of the first normal schools in Argentina. Our Presbyterian Church did not originate the thought of establishing our mission in Guatemala. That was established because President Barrios, of Guatemala, met Dr. Ellinwood when on a trip and begged him to establish a Protestant mission in that land, and offered to pay the expenses of the missionary. The work in Bolivia was not thrust in upon Bolivia by the will of any one from without. The educational work there was invited, and like Mr. Morris's schools in Argentina is subsidized by the Government and the Protestant Missions have been urged by leading Bolivians to extend their work. These men exist, these thousands of men who think earnestly about their problems, who bewail the prevalent irreligion, and the inadequacy of any great living, spiritual energies to fashion those lands. Republican in form of government, how can they be republican in spirit without those great principles of the Reformation which must underbase all democratic institutions? They bewail the want of these things. Have they no right to ask that agencies shall come and co-operate with them to help to supply these re-

deeming, creative, national, constructive forces which they wish to have operative among their people?

And also the relationships between North and South America exist. How are they to be dealt with? You do not escape from the necessity of putting religion into these relationships by abandoning the proposed conference at Panama. These relationships stand out as furnishing one of the most clear and exacting challenges to the Christian Church. What will the next generation say to us if we allow our relationships between North America and South America to become absolutely secularized, if we allow those bonds to be simply commercial and political, if we do not seal them with ties of friendship in faith and bonds of religious sympathy and conviction as well?

And the opportunities and needs are there in every one of these Latin-American fields. They are greater and more appealing today than they have ever been before. We spent six weeks this last summer traveling to and fro in the Philippine Islands, visiting all the main islands but one, and fourteen of the greatest and most important provinces. If any man wants to see the need and opportunity—well, let him go not to any Latin-American land, but let him go first of all into the Philippine Islands. In all of these Asiatic fields today, as any man knows who has been there, the fields are white to the harvest, but nowhere whiter than in the Philippine Islands. There are six hundred thousand children in the public schools using the English language from the first moment they come in as little children in the primary schools. They speak English every day. Then there are the fifty thousand in the intermediate and higher schools alone. I never saw more responsiveness in audiences than that of those high school boys and girls in every provincial capital. In every provincial high school they have anywhere from two to eight hundred students gathered, boys and girls flocking up to get the highest education the province can offer. You cannot hold evangelistic meetings in the community without at once having to deal with a large number of these students. If you go in to the school and speak on any living moral question, on which it would be appropriate to speak in a public school, you have the whole audience before you, like dry soil thirsting for rain. Nowhere is there anything more appealing than to have those eager, anxious faces looking up at you. Religious questionings, religious inquiry, have been awakened in their minds. You cannot satisfy them by telling them that they must suppress all that. They are bound to find men and women who will answer these questions of theirs. If the Christian church that carries the open Bible with it cannot find its duty here among those eager, questioning spirits, where will it find its duty anywhere in the world? What is wanted in the Philippine Islands is wanted all through the length and breadth of Latin-America, and for that matter in North America as well. Any of you who know the conditions, know that every year this opportunity grows richer.

I have been in the churches in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Mexico, and in every one of these fields, there are tens of thousands of men and women today who

have no church connection at all, who are like sheep scattered abroad, having no shepherd. And among nominal Christians there are millions without the Bible and multitudes just as right here at home to whom the religion of the New Testament is unknown. Who dare say that those who love Christ may not go to these, that they owe no debt to them? It is in their interest that we gather in this congress in Panama. The one great need of those lands, a need involving no warfare with anyone, who does not himself wage it, plunging us into no polemics, except as others wield them, involving only that which we are to do in love,—is to carry to all lands just the two things that they require, the Bible open to anyone to read and the living Christ who is adequate to all the needs of the world.

On the Luneta in the City of Manila, in the beautiful green park that runs along the water front, looking north westward across the waters of the bay to the far distant islands behind which the sun goes down, there are two striking monuments. One represents a soldier and a priest standing side by side, Legaspi and Urdeneta the Spanish soldier who was the first great conqueror of the Philippines and the friar who came with him and was the first representative of the church. Just a little below is the monument to Jose Rizal the mention of whose name sends a quiver through every young Filipino heart, because he stands to them for patriotism and loyalty and sacrifice for principle even unto death. Who put these two monuments there? Not the Spanish government. Not the Roman church. The monuments of Legaspi and Urdeneta had been sent out from Spain, and lay un-set-up in Manila until the Americans came. The American government put them both up, testifying fearlessly to its recognition of the past of the Philippine Islands, to what the Spanish government had done,—no small work, and to what the Roman Catholic Church had done,—a vastly greater work, to what Rizal had done in starting the movement that issued in the emancipation of the Philippine Islands. A new spirit and a new national ideal set these up fearlessly in tribute to what was great in the past. But what had they done,—these three and the influences which they symbolized? Had they done what one sees today in the Philippines? Not so. What is going on there today, the tingling of a new life that runs with a thrill of inspiration through the islands, the spirit of freedom, the hunger for truth, all the boundless hope,—something else brought that in. That came only when the doors opened and other forces began to work and when the open Bible was carried in through the gates of Manila and scattered to and fro across the islands, when men came with something better than the crucifix,—with the living Christ, who was hung upon it, and who was taken down from it, who is not there now, but alive and abroad in the world. With that message, as Dr. MacKenzie put it the other evening, our missions have gone to Latin-America. With that, who dare say them nay? We go down to Panama with that. Whosoever has that, how can he stay back from going to pray and plan with the churches of Brazil and Argentina and Chili and Mexico and the United States, of our own and these neighboring lands, upon what needs to be done not tomorrow, but today?

DAILY BULLETIN

CONGRESS ON CHRISTIAN WORK IN LATIN AMERICA.

No. 1

FEBRUARY 10, 1916.

This bulletin will be issued daily throughout the Congress. It will contain the Minutes of the preceding day's work. Agenda for the day of issue, and all necessary notices to delegates.

The Sessions of the Congress will be held in the Hotel Tivoli.

PROGRAM

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1916.

Afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

1. "Our Attitude and Spirit," Dr. Robert E. Speer.
2. Period of Intercession.
3. Organization of the Congress.

Evening 8 o'clock.

1. "The Contribution of Latin America to the Higher Life of Humanity," Prof. Eduardo Monteverde of Uruguay.
2. "The Common Ideals of the Anglo-Saxons and the Latins." Rt. Rev. W. C. Brown, D. D., formerly of Brazil.

NOTICES TO DELEGATES AND VISITORS

CONGRESS OFFICE—The office of the Congress is in the writing room of the Hotel Tivoli.

HOOR OF SESSIONS—The Congress will meet each week day until Saturday, February 19th, at 8.30 a. m., and will sit not later than 5.30 p. m., with an interval from 11.30 to 3.30.

The Congress will sit in the evening from 8.00 to 9.30.

ADMISSION TO THE CONGRESS will be by ticket only.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS—Seats are reserved in the front part of the hall for DELEGATES, who are requested to occupy these seats during the morning and afternoon sessions of the Congress. Only

those seated in this part of the room will be entitled to the privileges of the floor. To secure admission to the delegates' section of the hall a delegate's ticket must be shown to the usher.

Those holding visitors' tickets may be seated in any other part of the hall. Visitors are not entitled to the privileges of the floor.

BADGES FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS—Blank cardboard badges will be provided for each delegate and visitor, who is asked to write his name legibly on the badge and wear it during the time of the Congress. This arrangement will enable delegates to get to know each other more easily. Badges may be obtained from the Congress office in the writing room.

CLOSING DOORS DURING SESSIONS—The doors admitting to the hall will be closed during the period for intercession and during the devotional period at the beginning of each day's proceedings. Those who arrive after the close of the opening hymn will not be able to secure admission until the end of the devotional period.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE may be placed in a box provided for that purpose in the Congress office in the writing room or may be handed to the ushers.

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO COMMISSION REPORTS—Delegates desiring to make corrections or offer suggestions regarding Reports of Commissions are requested to send such corrections in writing to Dr. Frank Sanders, the Chairman of the Editorial Committee. These communications, addressed to Dr. Sanders may be handed to the ushers or put into the box for this purpose in the office.

ORDER IN WHICH COMMISSIONS WILL REPORT—In order to meet the convenience of the Commissions, the Reports will be taken in the following order:

FRIDAY	Feb. 11. Com	I Survey and Occupation
SATURDAY	Feb. 12. Com.	II Message and Method.
MONDAY	Feb. 14. Com.	III Education
TUESDAY	Feb. 15. Com.	IV Literature
WEDNESDAY	Feb. 16. Com.	V Women's Work.
THURSDAY	Feb. 17. Com.	VIII Cooperation and Unity.
FRIDAY	Feb. 18. Com.	VI Church in the Field.
SATURDAY	Feb. 19. Com.	VII Home Base.

NOTICE OF DESIRE TO DISCUSS THE REPORTS—Cards have been printed on which those who desire to speak on the Commission Reports are requested to give notice. These cards may be obtained from the ushers at the morning or afternoon meetings of the Congress or at the Congress Office. Those wishing to speak should send in cards not later than 5.30 p. m. of the day preceding the discussion of the Report.

NOTICES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS—All notices and announcements of interest to the delegates and visitors will appear in the Daily Bulletin. Announcements will not be read from

the platform. Persons having announcements or notices may hand them to the ushers addressed to "The Editor, Daily Bulletin." They must be in the hands of the editor not later than the close of the afternoon session.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS—Stamps of the Panama Republic or the Canal Zone must be used. Letters bearing stamps of any other country will not be forwarded. Panama stamps are good as postage only in Panama; Canal Zone stamps only in the Canal Zone. The stamps may not be used interchangeably.

Delegates and visitors should inquire for their mail at the Congress post office in the writing room of the Hotel Tivoli except those who are the guests of the Hotel Tivoli, who will get their mail at the hotel desk.

TELEGRAMS AND CABLEGRAMS—Delegates and visitors are requested to inquire each day for telegrams and cablegrams at the Congress post office, where all mail, telegrams and cablegrams will be received and held until called for.

LIST OF DELEGATES—The list of delegates will be distributed as soon as the printer can get it off the press.

SUGGESTED RULES OF PROCEDURE.

The Committee on Arrangements for the Congress on Christian Work in Latin America, which, under the authority of the standing Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, has been charged with arranging the Panama Congress, submits to the Business Session of the Congress, the following

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

I. The Congress shall meet each week day until Saturday, February 19th, at 8.30 a. m., and shall sit until not later than 5.30 p. m., with an interval from 11.30 till 3.30. The Congress shall sit each evening from 8 till 9.30 p. m. On Sunday, February 13th, the Congress shall meet only in the evening at 8 p. m. On Sunday, February 20th, public meetings shall be held in the cities of Panama and Colon.

II. The first business of each day, after the opening act of worship, shall be the approval of the Minutes of the previous day, which shall be printed in the "Daily Bulletin," and when submitted for approval shall be held as read. Thereafter the consideration of the Reports of the Commissions shall occupy the whole time of the day session, except for time set aside for devotional services, until the hour for adjournment, or such earlier hour as the Congress may appoint upon the recommendation of the Business Committee.

[NOTE.—It is requested that all minor corrections in the minutes shall be sent in writing to the Secretary, so as to save time of the Congress.]

III. When the Congress meets to receive and consider the Reports of the Commissions, it shall sit as a Committee. The

Congress at its opening meeting shall elect a Chairman of Committee, who shall preside throughout the meetings in Committee, but may from time to time appoint a Vice Chairman to relieve him when occasion requires. At all meetings other than those at which the reports are under consideration, the Congress shall sit under the presidency of its President or a Vice President or other Chairman appointed for the time being.

IV. Out of the total time available for the discussion of each Report, a period not exceeding forty-five minutes in all shall be at the disposal of the Commission presenting the Report. It shall be in the option of each Commission, in consultation with the Business Committee, to determine how to utilize the time allotted to it, whether in one general statement or in an introductory statement and subsequent statements on particular points or in reply, and whether such statements shall be made by the Chairman or by members of the Commission. The remainder of the time during which a Report is under consideration shall be reserved for general discussion of the report by the delegates.

V. In order to facilitate the most profitable use of the time available for the discussion, the Business Committee, in consultation along with the Chairman or other representative of each Commission, shall, in the light of recommendations from the Commission and of such suggestions as have been sent in by members of the Congress, prepare an Agenda for the day indicating the points in the Report on which it seems desirable to concentrate attention, and the order in which they shall be taken up. The amount of time to be devoted to each topic shall be left to the discretion of the Chairman of the Congress.

VI. All members desiring to speak on any point in connection with the Report, whether in the way of emphasizing its importance or in the way of criticism, shall send in their names not later than 2 p. m., on the previous day to the Secretary of the Business Committee, stating at the same time their station or residence, the organization they represent, and the point on which they wish to speak. It shall further be open for any member who in the course of the discussion desires to speak to send up his name to the Chairman by one of the ushers posted in the hall, who will supply the member with a card to be filled up for this purpose. But in view of the limitation of time available, it is understood that the giving of notice does not necessarily secure for any member the opportunity of speaking.

VII. The Chairman shall call upon speakers at his discretion, but, in doing so, he shall endeavor to have regard to a fair representation of different countries and organizations and to an adequate expression of differences of view.

VIII. The time allotted to each speaker in the discussion upon the Reports shall not exceed seven minutes. In cases where interpretation is needed, three minutes additional shall be allowed for the summing up of the speaker's remarks by the interpreter.

IX. It is expected that all speakers will direct their remarks to the discussion of large questions relating to the subject under review. In order to save the time of the Congress all corrections of what are regarded as inaccurate or deficient statements in the Reports should be sent in writing to the Secretary of the Business Committee to be transmitted to the Commission concerned for its consideration in the final revision of its Report.

X. When the Chairman submits any point to the House, he shall state the question in briefest terms and ask an expression of opinion, "Aye" or "No." If the result appears indecisive, he may take a show of hands for and against, if possible without counting. No suspension of the Standing Orders shall be allowed unless it be obviously desired by a large majority.

XI. WHEREAS (a) the Congress has not been convened for the passing of resolutions, and it is not intended that the conclusions of the Commissions should be submitted for vote; and

(b) Resolutions touching any matter of faith or polity on which those participating in the Congress differ among themselves, are to be excluded;

(c) While, nevertheless, in an exceptional instance it may be the unanimous, or almost unanimous, desire of the Congress that a definite expression of the mind of the Congress be reached with reference to some matter other than those indicated in clause (b);

IT IS AGREED that no Resolution shall be submitted to the Congress unless the Business Committee, by a majority of two-thirds, has approved it as a Resolution proper to the purposes of the Congress.

It is desirable that any resolution which the Business Committee approve for submission shall be inserted in two issues of the "Daily Bulletin." In any case, it must appear in the "Daily Bulletin" for the day on which it is submitted. In the event of any Resolution submitted not being approved unanimously, the vote for and against shall be taken by a show of hands, and the Chairman shall state approximately the numbers appearing to vote for and against.

This Standing Order applies to all amendments affecting the substance of any Resolution submitted in accordance with its provisions, and such amendments can be proposed only after they have been approved by a two-thirds majority of the Business Committee as suitable for submission to the Congress.

XII. In all questions relating to order and procedure the ruling of the Chairman shall be final.

The Business Committee recommends that the Congress adopt the following requests to its members:

(a) It is most earnestly requested that during the time which is set apart each forenoon for united intercession, no one shall enter or leave the hall. This act of united prayer is the most important part of each day's proceedings, and on it more than all else depends the realization of the blessing possible in this Congress.

(b) It is also requested that all members should endeavor to be in their places by 8.20 each morning, so that all may take part in the opening act of worship and intercession, and that there may be no disturbance nor distraction from members arriving late.

XIII. Members having any suggestion to offer with regard to the procedure or convenience of the Congress, are invited to transmit their suggestion to the Business Committee.

RULES OF DEBATE.

1. The mover of a resolution shall have a right of reply, but not the mover of an amendment. The reply must be limited to answering the arguments advanced against the motion.

2. Any amendment which does not affect the substance of a resolution submitted in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order XI, may be proposed from the floor of the Congress, but shall be presented in writing by the proposer either before or at the time the proposition is made, and shall be handed to the Chairman through one of the ushers, and the Chairman shall have discretion to decide whether the amendment is admissible under the rule.

3. When a resolution or amendment has been moved and seconded, it shall not be withdrawn without the consent of the Congress.

4. No member may speak more than once on one resolution or amendment to it without the consent of the Congress.

5. No resolution on any other subject shall be submitted until the one under consideration is disposed of.

This may be done by withdrawal (Rule 3), adoption, or rejection, or by one of the following motions:

(1) Amendment of the resolution by varying its terms, omission or addition.

(a) Should an amendment be carried, the motion as amended becomes the substantive motion, and thereon an amendment may be proposed.

(b) No second amendment shall be submitted until the first is disposed of, though any speaker may give notice of his intention to propose a second amendment.

(2) Any of the following motions which are in order when any proposal is before the Congress:

(a) "That the resolution (or resolution and amendment) before the Congress be not put." When this motion is moved it shall be put by the Chairman without discussion.

If it be carried, the resolution or amendment before the Congress can not be put. If it be not carried, the discussion may proceed.

(b) "That the next business as ordered by the Congress be not taken."

(c) "That the question be postponed either to a definite time, or to a time to be hereafter fixed."

(d) "That the question be referred to a Committee."

6. A motion "That the vote be now taken" may be presented by any member, but no discussion shall be allowed thereon. If the motion should be carried by a majority of not less than two-thirds of those voting, the Chairman shall forthwith call upon the member, if any, who may have the right of reply, and immediately after he has spoken shall put the question.

7. The resolution and amendment shall be read before being put to the vote. The vote on the amendment shall be taken first. No member shall speak after the Chairman has risen to put "the question" to the Congress until a vote has been taken.

AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF REPORT OF COMMISSION I.

Friday, February 11, 1916.

1. The Business Committee, in consultation with Commission I propose that the forenoon session be devoted to a consideration of the situation in different parts of Latin America with reference to their evangelization. The Chairman, therefore, will in the first instance call on those persons who have expressed their desire to speak on topics which are likely to throw light on the situation in different fields, and in particular on the geographical areas, the social strata, and the special classes which are still virtually untouched. It is desired that the speakers indicate why these sections or classes are so largely untouched.

II. It is proposed that in the afternoon session the Congress shall concentrate its attention on the following problems:

1. Should we address ourselves primarily to the unoccupied fields and untouched classes, or first enlarge our activities in fields where we are already at work?

2. Are we using our forces to the best advantage with reference to accomplishing the evangelization of the people? If not, how could they be more advantageously used? Is there need of a shifting of emphasis, and, if so, why? Which method or methods of work, if developed, would lead most rapidly and safely to the occupation of the field?

3. What do we mean by the adequate occupation of a field? What should be suggested as an effective unit of occupation in each principal area represented in the Congress?

4. Have the Christian forces in the different parts of Latin America framed a clear and definite plan for its occupation, and are new missionaries as they arrive placed with reference to carrying out such a plan? What are some of the most promising steps being taken in this direction?

5. Is it desirable to make a scientific or thorough united survey of the field at the present time? If so, what is the most practical plan to accomplish the task?

6. What conditions are there favoring a forward evangelistic movement in any part or parts of Latin America?

**PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF
REPORT OF COMMISSION II.
Saturday, February 12, 1916.**

The Business Committee in consultation with the Chairman of Commission II proposes that the following subjects should be taken up when the report of Commission II is under discussion.

I. What should be our distinctive aim in Christian work in Latin America?

II. What aspects of the Christian Gospel and the Christian life come with greatest power of appeal (1) to the educated classes; (2) to the masses of the people?

III. What should be the main trend of teaching and the tone of appeal of the Christian worker toward the prevailing religious institutions and customs?

IV. What are some of the most favorable points of contact between the Christian worker and the various groups of people to whom he would minister?

V. What have you found to be the chief hindrances in the way of acceptance of the Christian message and its practical application to life?

VI. Of the two aspects of the Christian Gospel, the individual and the social, which, in your judgment, requires the greatest emphasis under present conditions?

VII. Are united evangelistic campaigns, such as those which have recently been conducted on behalf of the educated and other classes in the United States, in Russia, in Canada, in Japan, and in India, practicable and desirable in Latin America, and, if so, what should characterize their preparation, their conduct, and the conservation of results?

VIII. What types of institutional or other specialized forms of work, other than educational, best lend themselves in Latin America to the accomplishment of our Christian purpose?

**PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF
REPORT OF COMMISSION III.
Monday, February 14, 1916.**

The Business Committee in consultation with the Chairman of Commission III proposes that the following subjects should be taken up when the report of Commission III is under discussion.

I. Of the aims mentioned in the Findings of the Commission (pages 78,79), which should receive primary emphasis?

II. What measures or plans are necessary to insure the higher efficiency of the Christian educational work from a technical

or pedagogical point of view, that is, from the point of view of the science of teaching?

III. What facts and tendencies in government education do you consider most significant from the point of view of missionary education? What principles should govern our relation to government education? In what ways can our Christian influence be made most effective in the existing government institutions?

IV. Do you accept as wise the policy recommended by the Commission (page 80, lines 39-44), namely, that "more of permanent value is to be accomplished by a few central schools, adequately equipped and manned, than by a larger number weaker in efficiency, scattered over an extensive area, and attempting to reach the immediate needs of their respective neighborhoods"?

V. What are the greatest weaknesses in our educational work from the point of view of its religious results, and how can they best be overcome? Is it wise to make use of instructors who are indifferent to our dominant aims, and, if so, to what extent?

VI. Is there a well thought out and generally accepted missionary educational policy in the different Latin American fields?

VII. Should there be a central committee of missionary education in each main division of Latin America, to consider the whole educational problem in that area, to work out a common educational policy, and to decide what the different agencies can do in combination to carry it out?

VIII. What are the chief weaknesses in our present system of theological education in Latin America, and how can they best be remedied?

IX. In what phases of Christian educational work is interdenominational cooperation most necessary and practicable?

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

DAILY BULLETIN

CONGRESS ON CHRISTIAN WORK IN LATIN AMERICA.

No. 2

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1916.

This bulletin will be issued daily throughout the Congress. It will contain the Minutes of the preceding day's work, Agenda for the day of issue, and all necessary notices to delegates.

The Sessions of the Congress will be held in the Hotel Tivoli.

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1916.

- 8:30 a. m. Devotional Service.
- 8:45 a. m. to 11 a. m. Consideration of Report Commission I "Survey and Occupation"
- 11 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. Devotional Meeting. Address on "Preserving a Realizing Sense of Christ," by Dr. W. F. Oldham.
- 3:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. Consideration of Report of Commission I (Continued)
- 8 p. m. to 9:30 p. m. Evening Session
Addresses:
"The Claims of Christ on Thinking Men," by Prof. Erasmo Braga.
"The Christian Faith in Age of Science", by Bishop F. J. McConnell.

NOTICES TO DELEGATES AND VISITORS

CONGRESS OFFICE—The office of the Congress is in the writing room of the Hotel Tivoli.

HOUR OF SESSIONS—The Congress will meet each week day until Saturday, February 19th, at 8.30 a. m., and will sit not later than 5.30 p. m., with an interval from 11.30 to 3.30.

The Congress will sit in the evening from 8.00 to 9.30.

ADMISSION TO THE CONGRESS will be by ticket only.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS—Seats are reserved in the front part of the hall for DELEGATES, who are requested to occupy these seats during the morning and afternoon sessions of the Congress. Only those seated in this part of the room will be entitled to the privileges of the floor. To secure admission to the delegates' section of the hall a delegate's ticket must be shown to the usher.

Those holding visitors' tickets may be seated in any other part of the hall. Visitors are not entitled to the privileges of the floor.

BADGES FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS—Blank cardboard badges will be provided for each delegate and visitor, who is asked to write his name legibly on the badge and wear it during the time of the Congress. This arrangement will enable delegates to get to know each other more easily. Badges may be obtained from the Congress office in the writing room.

CLOSING DOORS DURING SESSIONS—The doors admitting to the hall will be closed during the period for intercession and during the devotional period at the beginning of each day's proceedings. Those who arrive after the close of the opening hymn will not be able to secure admission until the end of the devotional period.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE may be placed in a box provided for that purpose in the Congress office in the writing room or may be handed to the ushers.

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO COMMISSION REPORTS—Delegates desiring to make corrections or offer suggestions regarding Reports of Commissions are requested to send such corrections in writing to Dr. Frank Sanders, the Chairman of the Editorial Committee. These communications, addressed to Dr. Sanders may be handed to the ushers or put into the box for this purpose in the office.

ORDER IN WHICH COMMISSIONS WILL REPORT—In order to meet the convenience of the Commissions, the Reports will be taken in the following order:

FRIDAY	Feb. 11. Com	I Survey and Occupation
SATURDAY	Feb. 12. Com.	II Message and Method.
MONDAY	Feb. 14. Com.	III Education
TUESDAY	Feb. 15. Com.	IV Literature
WEDNESDAY	Feb. 16. Com.	V Women's Work.
THURSDAY	Feb. 17. Com.	VI Cooperation and Unity.
FRIDAY	Feb. 18. Com.	VII Church in the Field.
SATURDAY	Feb. 19. Com.	VIII Home Base.

NOTICE OF DESIRE TO DISCUSS THE REPORTS—Cards have been printed on which those who desire to speak on the Commission Reports are requested to give notice. These cards may be obtained from the ushers at the morning or afternoon meetings of the Congress or at the Congress' Office. Those wishing to speak should send in cards not later than 5.30 p. m. of the day preceding the discussion of the Report.

NOTICES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS—All notices and announcements of interest to the delegates and visitors will appear in the Daily Bulletin. Announcements will not be read from the platform. Persons having announcements or notices may hand them to the ushers addressed to "The Editor, Daily Bulletin." They must be in the hands of the editor not later than the close of the afternoon session.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS—Stamps of the Panama Republic or the Canal Zone must be used. Letters bearing stamps of any other country will not be forwarded. Panama stamps are good as postage only in Panama; Canal Zone stamps only in the Canal Zone. The Stamps may not be used interchangeably.

Delegates and visitors should inquire for their mail at the Congress post office in the writing room of the Hotel Tivoli except those who are the guests of the Hotel Tivoli, who will get their mail at the Hotel desk.

TELEGRAMS AND CABLEGRAMS—Delegates and visitors are requested to inquire each day for telegrams and cablegrams at the Congress post office, where all mail, telegrams and cablegrams will be received and held until called for.

MEETINGS OF COMMISSIONS

The members of each Commission are asked to meet the Chairman for a few minutes immediately following the morning session on the day before its report is to be presented. It will also meet at 8 a. m. in the northeast corner of the assembly room the day the report is presented. They are requested to sit together during that day.

EXCHANGE CREDENTIALS FOR TICKETS

All delegates and visitors should present their credentials at the Office of the Congress to be exchanged for Admission Tickets, and to receive the Commission reports that have not already been mailed to them. Only those holding tickets of admission will be admitted to the Congress hall.

A DAILY REPORT OF THE CONGRESS

Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, editor of the "Christian Century", Chicago, will write a full report of each day's proceedings of the Congress for the afternoon edition of the "Star and Herald." Delegates are urged to send copies of the "Star and Herald" (afternoon edition) to their friends at home. Dr. Morrison's experience as a reporter of religious gatherings insures satisfactory accounts of each day's session. Copies may be ordered at the Information Bureau.

MINUTES OF AFTERNOON SESSION

February, 10, 3.30 p. m.

The Congress on Christian work in Latin America was called to order by Rev. W. F. Oldham D.D., Chairman of the Committee of arrangements. Hymn 22, "Glorious Things of Thee are spoken" was sung.

Dr. Oldham read Isaiah 2 : 1-4, and Ephesians 3 : 1-4, and led in prayer.

Dr. Robert E. Speer gave the opening address on "Our Attitude and Spirit" during which he read a letter of greetings from the Rt. Rev. the Arch-Bishop of West Indies.

Prayer was offered by Dr. J. M. Green, of Cuba, Rev. E. M. Sein of Mexico and Rev. A. Reis of Brazil.

The Report of the Committee on Organization was presented by Dr. John R. Mott, the Chairman and adopted as follows:

- I. The Rules of Procedure and of Debate as printed on pages 3--7 of the "Daily Bulletin" No. 1 for February 10.
- II. The Organization of the Conference as follows:

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CONGRESS

Prof. Eduardo Monteverde, President
Vice-Presidents

Bishop Wm Cabell Brown
Rev. Eduardo Carlos Pereira

Rev. A. R. Stark
Mr. Eben E. Olcott

Chairman of the Congress in Committee

Dr. Robert E. Speer

Secretaries of Congress

Rev. S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary

Recording Secretaries

In English: Mr. Charles J. Ewald

In Portuguese: Rev. Alvaro Reis

In Spanish: Rev. Alejandro Treviño

Stenographer: Mr. E. J. Webster

BUSINESS COMMITTEE

John R. Mott, Chairman

H. W. Hicks, Secretary

Barnes, L. C.
Browning, W. E.
Brown, Bishop Wm. Cabell
Chester, S. H.
Ewald, Charles J.
Gonzalez, Juan Orts
Goucher, John F.
Halsey, A. W.
Head, Miss Mabel
Inman, S. G., Executive Secretary
Lambuth, Bishop Walter R.
Lloyd, Bishop A. S.

McLean, A.
Monteverde, Prof. Eduardo
Oldham, Bishop Wm. F.
Sein, Eucario M.
Smith, Miss Florence
Speer, Robert E.
Stuntz, Bishop Homer C.
Taylor, S. Earl
Thompson, Charles L.
Treviño, Alejandro
Trucker, H. C.
Turner, F. P.

PRESS COMMITTEE

P. P. Haggard, Chairman

Beach, Harlan P.
Colton, E. T.
Chappell, Mrs. E. B.
Halsey, A. W.
Hulse, Bishop H. R.
Harrison, Mrs. Ida W.
Inman, S. G.
Landrith, Ira

Morrison, Chas. C.
Pereira, Eduardo Carlos
Price, Willard
Stark, A. R.
Schweinitz, Paul de
Ueblett, S. A.
Winton, G. B.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Frank K. Sanders, Chairman

Braga, Erasmo
Colmore, Bishop
Cook, Ed. F.
Ewald, Charles J.

Hicks, Harry Wade
Wallace, William
Wolf, L. B.
Treviño, Alejandro

COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE EXHIBIT

J. H. Warner, Chairman

Baker, A. G.
Hauser, J. P.
Hayter, James
Myers, H. S.

Paul, Charles T.
Swift, Judson
Trull, George H.

COMMITTEE ON DAILY BULLETIN

F. P. Turner, Chairman

Butler, John W.
Ewing, H. E.
McLean, James H.

Paul, Charles T.
Penfield, T. B.
Reis, Alvaro

COMMITTEE ON HALLS AND USHERS

Charles D. Hurrey, Chairman

Cansey, James H.
Magill, R. E.
McAfee, J. E.
McCombs, Vernon
Odell, E. A.

Orozco
Sweet, W. E.
Trull, George H.
Williamson, Richard

Bishop W. O. Shepord pronounced the benediction, and the Session closed.

Minutes of the Evening Session will be reported in to-morrow's bulletin.

DAILY BULLETIN

CONGRESS ON CHRISTIAN WORK IN LATIN AMERICA.

No. 3

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

This bulletin will be issued daily throughout the Congress. It will contain the Minutes of the preceding day's work, Agenda for the day of issue, and all necessary notices to delegates.

The Sessions of the Congress will be held in the Hotel Tivoli, except Saturday evening when the Session will be held in the Balboa Union Church.

PROGRAM FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

- 8:30 to 11 a. m. Consideration of Report of Commission II on The "Message and the Method."
11 to 11:30 a. m. Devotional Period. "The Ministry of Intercession" by Dr. A. McLean.
3:30 to 5.30 p. m. Consideration of Report of Commission II (Continued)
8 to 9.30 p. m. Evening Session to be held in the Balboa Union Church. Mr. Eben B. Olcott, presiding. Addresses as follows:
"The Care and Custody of the Scriptures" by Dr. John Fox of The American Bible Society.
"The Power of the Bible in the Life of Individuals and of Nations", by Rev. A. R. Stark of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

PROGRAM FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1916.

- In the morning—9 to 9.45. Devotional Session for Delegates and Visitors in the Tivoli Hotel. Address by Dr. W. F. Oldham.
In the evening—at 8 o'clock The Rector of the National Institute in Panama invites all delegates and visitors of the Congress to the address to be given at 8 p.m. at the National Institute by Dr. John R. Mott on "The Religious significance of the War." This will take the place of the Sunday evening session of the congress.

The hours and places of the various regular church services in the Zone to be held on Sunday—morning, afternoon and evening—are published in the Star & Herald.

**AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF REPORT OF
COMMISSION II.**

Saturday, February 12, 1916.

The Business Committee in consultation with the Chairman of Commission II proposes that the following subjects should be taken up when the report of Commission II is under discussion.

I. What should be our distinctive aim in Christian work in Latin America?

II. What aspects of the Christian Gospel and the Christian life come with greatest power of appeal (1) to the educated classes; (2) to the masses of the people?

III. What should be the main trend of teaching and the tone of appeal of the Christian worker toward the prevailing religious institutions and customs?

IV. What are some of the most favorable points of contact between the Christian worker and the various groups of people to whom he would minister?

V. What have you found to be the chief hindrances in the way of acceptance of the Christian message and its practical application to life?

VI. Of the two aspects of the Christian Gospel, the individual and the social, which, in your judgment, requires the greatest emphasis under present conditions?

VII. Are united evangelistic campaigns, such as those which have recently been conducted on behalf of the educated and other classes in the United States, in Russia, in Canada, in Japan, and in India, practicable and desirable in Latin America, and, if so, what should characterize their preparation, their conduct, and the conservation of results?

VIII. What types of institutional or other specialized forms of work, other than educational, best lend themselves in Latin America to the accomplishment of our Christian purpose?

**PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF
REPORT OF COMMISSION III.**

Monday, February 14, 1916.

The Business Committee in consultation with the Chairman of Commission III proposes that the following subjects should be taken up when the report of Commission III is under discussion.

I. Of the aims mentioned in the Findings of the Commission (pages 78,79), which should receive primary emphasis?

II. What measures or plans are necessary to insure the higher efficiency of the Christian educational work from a technical or pedagogical point of view, that is, from the point of view of the science of teaching?

III. What facts and tendencies in government education do you consider most significant from the point of view of missionary education? What principles should govern our relation to govern-

ment education? In what ways can our Christian influence be made most effective in the existing government institutions?

IV Do you accept as wise the policy recommended by the Commission (page 80, lines 39-44), namely, that "more of permanent value is to be accomplished by a few central schools, adequately equipped and manned, than by a larger number weaker in efficiency, scattered over an extensive area, and attempting to reach the immediate needs of their respective neighborhoods"?

V What are the greatest weaknesses in our educational work from the point of view of its religious results, and how can they best be overcome? Is it wise to make use of instructors who are indifferent to our dominant aims, and, if so, to what extent?

VI. Is there a well thought out and generally accepted missionary educational policy in the different Latin American fields?

VII. Should there be a central committee of missionary education in each main division of Latin America, to consider the whole educational problem in that area, to work out a common educational policy, and to decide what the different agencies can do in combination to carry it out?

VIII. What are the chief weaknesses in our present system of theological education in Latin America, and how can they best be remedied?

IX. In what phases of Christian educational work is interdenominational cooperation most necessary and practicable?

MINUTES, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10

The meeting opened with the singing of Hymn 49, "Come thou Almighty King." Rev. Dr. Paul de Schweinitz led in prayer. Hymn 52, "Jesus Shall Reign" was sung. Prayers were offered by Dr. Ed. F. Cook and Dr. A. McLean. Dr. Robert E. Speer, the chairman of the evening, introduced His Excellency, Sr. E. Lefevre, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama who delivered an address of welcome. Dr. John R. Mott responded on behalf of the Congress.

Prof. Eduardo Monteverde, of Uruguay spoke on "The Contribution of Latin America to the Higher Life of Humanity."

The Rt. Rev. W. C. Brown, of Virginia, spoke on "The Common Ideals of the Latins and the Anglo Saxons." Hymn 50, "Fling Out the Banner" was sung.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rt. Rev. W. C. Brown and the meeting adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE MORNING SESSION

February 11, 8:30--11:30 a. m.

The Congress was called to order by Dr. Speer. Hymn 70, "O Worship the King" was sung. Rev. Dr. Chester of Nashville read Eph. 2:11-22 and led in prayer.

The first Commission Report on Survey and Occupation was introduced by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. E. T. Colton of New York.

The Report was then discussed by Dr. John W. Butler and Sr. Leandro Garza Mora who spoke on Mexico, by Rev.

William Keech on San Salvador, by Rev. William B. Allison and Rev. James Hayter on Guatemala, by Right Rev. H. R. Hulse, D.D., Bishop of Cuba, on that country; by Rev. Philo W. Drury on Porto Rico; by Rev. Alexander M. Allan on Colombia; by Rev. Theo. S. Pond on Venezuela; by Rev. A. R. Stark on Ecuador and Bolivia; by Rev. John Ritchie on Peru and Rev. Roberto Elphick on Chile; by Bishop Homer C. Stuntz, D.D. on Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay; by Rev. Alvaro Reis on Brazil; and by Rev. Dr. Paul Schweinitz on the Guianas.

The session closed with a devotional address on "The Preeminence of Christ" by the Right Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd of New York City.

NOTICES TO DELEGATES AND VISITORS

CONGRESS OFFICE—The office of the Congress is in the writing room of the Hotel Tivoli.

HOUR OF SESSIONS—The Congress will meet each week day until Saturday, February 19th, at 8.30 a. m., and will sit not later than 5.30 p. m., with an interval from 11.30 to 3.30.

The Congress will sit in the evening from 8.00 to 9.30.

ADMISSION TO THE CONGRESS will be by ticket only.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS—Seats are reserved in the front part of the hall for DELEGATES, who are requested to occupy these seats during the morning and afternoon sessions of the Congress. Only those seated in this part of the room will be entitled to the privileges of the floor. To secure admission to the delegation of the hall a delegate's ticket must be shown to the usher.

Those holding visitors' tickets may be seated in any other part of the hall. Visitors are not entitled to the privileges of the floor.

BADGES FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS—Blank cardboard badges will be provided for each delegate and visitor, who is asked to write his name legibly on the badge and wear it during the time of the Congress. This arrangement will enable delegates to get to know each other more easily. Badges may be obtained from the Congress office in the writing room.

CLOSING DOORS DURING SESSIONS—The doors admitting to the hall will be closed during the period for intercession and during the devotional period at the beginning of each day's proceedings. Those who arrive after the close of the opening hymn will not be able to secure admission until the end of the devotional period.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE may be placed in a box provided for that purpose in the Congress office in the writing room or may be handed to the ushers.

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO COMMISSION REPORTS—Delegates desiring to make corrections or offer suggestions regarding Reports of Commissions are requested to send such corrections in writing to Dr. Frank Sanders, the Chairman of the Editorial Committee. These communications, addressed to Dr. Sanders may be handed to the ushers or put into the box for this purpose in the office.

ORDER IN WHICH COMMISSIONS WILL REPORT—In order to meet the convenience of the Commissions, the Reports will be taken in the following order:

FRIDAY	Feb. 11. Com.	I Survey and Occupation
SATURDAY	Feb. 12. Com.	II Message and Method.
MONDAY	Feb. 14. Com.	III Education
TUESDAY	Feb. 15. Com.	IV Literature
WEDNESDAY	Feb. 16. Com.	V Women's Work.
THURSDAY	Feb. 17. Com.	VIII Cooperation and Unity.
FRIDAY	Feb. 18. Com.	VI Church in the Field.
SATURDAY	Feb. 19. Com.	VII Home Base.

NOTICE OF DESIRE TO DISCUSS THE REPORTS— Cards have been printed on which those who desire to speak on the Commission Reports are requested to give notice. These cards may be obtained from the ushers at the morning or afternoon meetings of the Congress or at the Congress Office. Those wishing to speak should send in cards not later than 5.30 p. m. of the day preceding the discussion of the Report.

NOTICES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS—All notices and announcements of interest to the delegates and visitors will appear in the Daily Bulletin. Announcements will not be read from the platform. Persons having announcements or notices may hand them to the ushers addressed to "The Editor, Daily Bulletin." They must be in the hands of the editor not later than the close of the afternoon session.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS—Stamps of the Panama Republic or the Canal Zone must be used. Letters bearing stamps of any other country will not be forwarded. Panama stamps are good as postage only in Panama; Canal Zone stamps only in the Canal Zone. The Stamps may not be used interchangeably.

Delegates and visitors should inquire for their mail at the Congress post office in the writing room of the Hotel Tivoli except those who are the guests of the Hotel Tivoli, who will get their mail at the Hotel desk.

TELEGRAMS AND CABLEGRAMS—Delegates and visitors are requested to inquire each day for telegrams and cablegrams at the Congress post office, where all mail, telegrams and cablegrams will be received and held until called for.

MEETINGS OF COMMISSIONS

The members of each Commission are asked to meet the Chairman for a few minutes immediately following the morning session on the day before its report is to be presented. It will also meet at 8 a. m. in the northeast corner of the assembly room the day the report is presented. They are requested to sit together during that day.

EXCHANGE CREDENTIALS FOR TICKETS

All delegates and visitors should present their credentials at the Office of the Congress to be exchanged for Admission Tickets, and to receive the Commission reports that have not already been mailed to them. Only those holding tickets of admission will be admitted to the Congress hall.

A DAILY REPORT OF THE CONGRESS

Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, editor of the "Christian Century", Chicago, will write a full report of each day's proceedings of the Congress for the afternoon edition of the "Star and Herald." Delegates are urged to send copies of the "Star and Herald" (afternoon edition) to their friends at home. Dr. Morrison's experience as a reporter of religious gatherings insures satisfactory accounts of each day's session. Copies may be ordered at the Information Bureau.

MEETINGS OF DELEGATES

In order that Baptist delegates may get acquainted, they are requested to meet immediately at the close of the Monday evening session in the Dining Room of the Tivoli.

All Methodist delegates and visitors are requested to meet in the Ball Room of the Tivoli near the Bible Society Exhibit.

CORRECTIONS IN THE PROVISIONAL LIST OF DELEGATES, AND VISITORS

Delegates are requested to report in writing omissions and corrections in the list of delegates and visitors which has been distributed in proof form, to F. P. Turner, Chairman of the Bulletin Committee. Please hand in corrections immediately. The list is to be corrected and published in final form as soon as possible.

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

The Acting Governor of the Canal Zone has authorized reduced rates on the Panama Railroad to members of the Congress. All desiring to avail themselves of this privilege must identify themselves with credentials signed by Mr. S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary, when purchasing tickets. (Panama Railroad Circular R. A. 385.)

PANAMA R. R. STEAMSHIP NOTICE

Mr. McElroy, representing the Panama R. R. S. S. Line, will be at the Tivoli on Tuesday at noon, to vise all tickets of delegates and visitors expecting to return by the Panama Steamship Line. All persons returning by this line must arrange with Mr. McElroy for their reservations. This includes all persons even though they have already secured their reservations.

COUPON BOOKS

Coupon Books are on sale at the Tivoli Hotel for those expecting to purchase meals at the Tivoli, Ancon and Balboa Hotels. These books *cannot* be used for the purchase of articles at the Commissary Stores. Commissary Stores are for the use of employes of the Canal Zone only. Delegates and visitors must make their purchases in the Panama stores.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE CONGRESS

The following reports will be published:

1. Three volumes, containing the reports in full of the eight Commissions with discussions. Advance price per set, \$2.00 After date of publication, \$2.50. Carriage extra in both cases.
2. Report of Regional Conferences, one volume cloth Price \$1.00, prepaid.
3. Popular history and report of the Congress, in English, by Professor Harlan P. Beach, of Yale University. Cloth. Illustrated Price \$1.00, prepaid.
4. Popular history and report of the Congress, in Portuguese, by Professor Erasmo Braga, of Brazil. Cloth. Illustrated. Price \$1.00, prepaid.
5. The same as No. 4, in Spanish. Price \$1.00, prepaid.

ADVANCE COMBINATION OFFERS

Good until date of publication of the three volume report.

1. Three Volume Report and any one of the four other books. \$2.75 carriage extra.
2. Three Volume Report and any two of the four other books \$3.50, carriage extra.
3. Three Volume Report and any three of the four other books. \$4.25, carriage extra.
4. Three Volume Report and all four of the other books. \$5.00, carriage extra.

Extra copies of the Report of the Regional Conferences and the reports by Professor Beech and Professor Braga may be ordered in advance with the Three Volume Report at the rate of 75 cents each, carriage extra.

Prices quoted are in U. S. (Gold) Currency.

The Missionary Education Movement will notify each person placing an order for any of the books of the date of publication, in advance, allowing time to forward remittance without causing delay in shipment.

Make remittances payable to Missionary Education Movement, and mail to its address at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Use International Post Office Money Order or Draft on New York in sending money from points outside the United States. Do not enclose paper or metal currency. In the United States add 10 cents for exchange if personal check on bank outside of New York City is used.

Orders should be left at the Congress Office before February 19. After that date send to Missionary Education Movement 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CONGRESS

Prof. Eduardo Monteverde, President
Vice-Presidents

Bishop Wm. Cabell Brown
Rev. Eduardo Carlos Pereira

Rev. A. R. Stark
Mr. Eben E. Olcott

Chairman of the Congress in Committee

Dr. Robert E. Speer

Secretaries of Congress

Rev. S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary

Recording Secretaries

In English: Mr. Charles J. Ewald
In Spanish: Rev. Alejandro Treviño

In Portuguese: Rev. Alvaro Reis
Stenographer: Mr. E. J. Webster

BUSINESS COMMITTEE

John R. Mott, Chairman

H. W. Hicks, Secretary

Barnes, L. C.
Browning, W. E.
Brown, Bishop Wm. Cabell
Chester, S. H.
Ewald, Charles J.
Gonzalez, Juan Orts
Goucher, John F.
Halsey, A. W.
Head, Miss Mabel
Inman, S. G., Executive Secretary
Lambuth, Bishop Walter R.
Lloyd, Bishop A. S.

McLean, A.
Monteverde, Prof. Eduardo
Oldham, Bishop Wm. F.
Sein, Eucario M.
Smith, Miss Florence
Speer, Robert E.
Stuntz, Bishop Homer C.
Taylor, S. Earl
Thompson, Charles L.
Treviño, Alejandro
Tucker, H. C.
Turner, F. P.

PRESS COMMITTEE

F. P. Haggard, Chairman

Beach, Harlan P.
Colton, E. T.
Chappell, Mrs. E. B.
Halsey, A. W.
Hulse, Bishop H. R.
Harrison, Mrs. Ida W.
Howard, Bishop A. T.
Inman, S. G.
Landrith Ira

Morrill, M. T.
Morrison, Chas. C.
Neblett, S. A.
Pereira, Eduardo Carlos
Price, Willard
Stark, A. R.
Schweintz, Paul de
Tebbetts, C. E.
Winton, G. B.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Frank K. Sanders, Chairman

Braga, Erasmo
Colmore, Bishop
Cook, Ed. F.
Ewald, Charles J.

Hicks, Harry Wade
Wallace, William
Wolf, L. B.
Treviño, Alejandro

COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE EXHIBIT

J. H. Warner, Chairman

Baker, A. G.
Hauser, J. P.
Hayter, James
Myers, H. S.

Paul, Charles T.
Swift, Judson
Trull, George H.

COMMITTEE ON DAILY BULLETIN

F. P. Turner, Chairman

Butler, John W.
Ewing, H. E.
McLean, James H.

Paul, Charles T.
Penfield, T. B.
Reis, Alvaro

COMMITTEE ON HALLS AND USHERS

Charles D. Hurrey, Chairman

Causey, James H.
Magill, R. E.
McAfee, J. E.
McCombs, Vernon
Odell, E. A.

Orozco, Antonio
Sweet, W. E.
Trull, George H.
Williamson, Richard

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

DAILY BULLETIN

CONGRESS ON CHRISTIAN WORK IN LATIN AMERICA.

No. 4

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1916.

This bulletin will be issued daily throughout the Congress. It will contain the Minutes of the preceding day's work, Agenda for the day of issue, and all necessary notices to delegates.

The Sessions of the Congress will be held in the Hotel Tivoli.

PROGRAM FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1916.

- 8:20 to 8.30 a. m. Period of Silent Prayer and Meditation.
8.30 to 11 a. m. Consideration of Report of Commission III on Education.
11 to 11:30 a. m. Devotional Period. "Lessons from the Early Christians." By Prof. William Adams Brown.
3:30 to 5.30 p. m. Consideration of Commission III (Continued).
8 to 9.30 p. m. Evening Session. Rev. A. R. Stark, presiding. Addresses as follows:
"True Leaders the Fundamental Need," by Rev. Eduardo Carlos Pereira.
"The Price of Leadership" by Bishop Homer C. Stuntz, D. D.

AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF REPORT OF COMMISSION III.

Monday, February 14, 1916.

The Business Committee in consultation with the Chairman of Commission III proposes that the following subjects should be taken up when the report of Commission III is under discussion.

I. Of the aims mentioned in the Findings of the Commission (pages 78,79), which should receive primary emphasis?

II. What measures or plans are necessary to insure the higher efficiency of the Christian educational work from a technical or pedagogical point of view, that is, from the point of view of the science of teaching?

III. What facts and tendencies in government education do you consider most significant from the point of view of missionary education? What principles should govern our relation to govern-

ment education? In what ways can our Christian influence be made most effective in the existing government institutions?

IV. Do you accept as wise the policy recommended by the Commission (page 80, lines 39-44), namely, that "more of permanent value is to be accomplished by a few central schools, adequately equipped and manned, than by a larger number weaker in efficiency, scattered over an extensive area, and attempting to reach the immediate needs of their respective neighborhoods"?

V. What are the greatest weaknesses in our educational work from the point of view of its religious results, and how can they best be overcome? Is it wise to make use of instructors who are indifferent to our dominant aims, and, if so, to what extent?

VI. Is there a well thought out and generally accepted missionary educational policy in the different Latin American fields?

VII. Should there be a central committee of missionary education in each main division of Latin America, to consider the whole educational problem in that area, to work out a common educational policy, and to decide what the different agencies can do in combination to carry it out?

VIII. What are the chief weaknesses in our present system of theological education in Latin America, and how can they best be remedied?

IX. In what phases of Christian educational work is interdenominational cooperation most necessary and practicable?

**PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF
REPORT OF COMMISSION IV ON LITERATURE ON
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1916.**

I. In each principal area of Latin America what literature is most urgently needed: (1) for the educated classes who do not accept the Christian position; (2) for less educated non-evangelicals, (3) for the building up of evangelical church members, (4) for the training of ministers and other Christian workers?

II. What can be done to raise up able writers, both among Latin Americans and missionaries? To what extent would setting apart workers for specified pieces of writing for a limited time meet the case?

III. Is there need in any area represented in the Congress for consolidation or federation of existing agencies in order to prevent overlapping and to promote the preparation of the literature most needed?

IV. What are the most serious obstacles in the way of some such plan as that outlined in Appendix C? Is it desirable to ask the "Committee on Cooperation in Latin America" to take necessary steps to put into operation some such plan?

V. What causes you most solicitude regarding the existing translations of the Bible, and also concerning Bible circulation?

VI. Suggestions in the light of experience as to how to insure the better distribution and use of Christian literature.

VII. How far are the existing church papers meeting the

needs of the situation and how may they be improved?

VIII. How may the Christian forces make larger and more effective use of the secular press?

MINUTES OF THE AFTERNOON SESSION,

Friday, February 11, 1916.

Dr. Speer, the Chairman, took the chair at 3:30

Hymn 23 "Come Dearest Lord" was sung.

Mr. Fleming H. Revell, of New York, led in prayer.

The discussion of Commission I was continued, the following members spoke.

Rev. J. H. McLean of Chile.

Prof. Eduardo Monteverde, of Montevideo.

Rev. H. C. Tucker of Brazil.

Mr. E. E. Olcott, of New York.

Rev. S. D. Daugherty, formerly of Buenos Aires, on "The Immigrants."

Dr. S. Earl Taylor, of New York.

Prof. Eduardo C. Pereira, of Brazil,

Rev. J. E. McAfee, of New York,

Rev. George H. Brewer, of Mexico,

Prof. Harlan P. Beach, D.D., of New Haven,

Rev. F. A. Barroetevena of Argentina,

Miss Florence Smith, of Chile,

Rev. E. M. Sein, of Mexico.

Prof. Erasmo Braga was called to the Chair and Dr. Speer at the request of Commission I closed the discussion of the report.

Prof. Braga led in prayer, and the meeting adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE EVENING SESSION.

February 11th.

The Evening session on February 11th opened at 8 o'clock. President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin took the chair.

Hymn 44, "Come Thou Almighty King" was sung.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Ira Landrith, D. D. of Boston.

Hymn 83, "Faith of Our Fathers" was sung.

Dr. Mott, on behalf of the Business Committee, proposed the following nominations as members of the Business Committee and they were elected: A. Stuart McNairne, C. E. Tebbetts, L. B. Wolf, Bishop A. T. Howard.

The Chairman in a short address introduced the theme of the evening, after which the following addresses were delivered.

Prof. Erasmo Braga, of Brazil, on "The Claims of Christ on Thinking Men."

Bishop F. J. McConnell, of Denver, on "The Christian Faith in an Age of Science."

Hymn 86, "O Love That Will Not Let Me Go" was sung.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop McConnell and the meeting adjourned.

NOTICES TO DELEGATES AND VISITORS

HOUR OF SESSIONS—The Congress will meet each week day until Saturday, February 19th, at 8.30 a. m., and will sit not later than 5.30 p. m., with an interval from 11.30 to 3.30.

The Congress will sit in the evening from 8.00 to 9.30.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS—Seats are reserved in the front part of the hall for DELEGATES, who are requested to occupy these seats during the morning and afternoon sessions of the Congress. Only those seated in this part of the room will be entitled to the privileges of the floor. To secure admission to the delegate's section of the hall a delegate's ticket must be shown to the usher.

Those holding visitors' tickets may be seated in any other part of the hall. Visitors are not entitled to the privileges of the floor.

CLOSING DOORS DURING SESSIONS—The doors admitting to the hall will be closed during the period for intercession and during the devotional period at the beginning of each day's proceedings. Those who arrive after the close of the opening hymn will not be able to secure admission until the end of the devotional period.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE may be placed in a box provided for that purpose in the Congress office in the writing room or may be handed to the ushers.

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO COMMISSION REPORTS—Delegates desiring to make corrections or offer suggestions regarding Reports of Commissions are requested to send such corrections in writing to Dr. Frank Sanders, the Chairman of the Editorial Committee. These communications, addressed to Dr. Sanders may be handed to the ushers or put into the box for this purpose in the office.

ORDER IN WHICH COMMISSIONS WILL REPORT—In order to meet the convenience of the Commissions, the Reports will be taken in the following order:

MONDAY	Feb. 14. Com. III Education
TUESDAY	Feb. 15. Com. IV Literature
WEDNESDAY	Feb. 16. Com. V Women's Work.
THURSDAY	Feb. 17. Com. VIII Cooperation and Unity.
FRIDAY	Feb. 18. Com. VI Church in the Field.
SATURDAY	Feb. 19. Com. VII Home Base.

NOTICE OF DESIRE TO DISCUSS THE REPORTS—Cards have been printed on which those who desire to speak on the Commission Reports are requested to give notice. These cards may be obtained from the ushers at the morning or afternoon meetings of the Congress or at the Congress Office. Those wishing to speak should send in cards not later than 5.30 p. m. of the day preceding the discussion of the Report.

NOTICES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS—All notices and announcements of interest to the delegates and visitors will appear in the Daily Bulletin. Announcements will not be read from the platform. Persons having announcements or notices may hand them to the ushers addressed to "The Editor, Daily Bulletin." They must be in the hands of the editor not later than the close of the morning session.

EXCHANGE CREDENTIALS FOR TICKETS

All delegates and visitors should present their credentials at the Office of the Congress to be exchanged for Admission Tickets, and to receive the Commission reports that have not already been mailed to them. Only those holding tickets of admission will be admitted to the Congress hall.

A DAILY REPORT OF THE CONGRESS

Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, editor of the "Christian Century", Chicago, will write a full report of each day's proceedings of the Congress for the afternoon edition of the "Star and Herald." Delegates are urged to send copies of the "Star and Herald" (afternoon edition) to their friends at home. Dr. Morrison's experience as a reporter of religious gatherings insures satisfactory accounts of each day's session. Copies may be ordered at the Information Bureau.

PRAYER AND MEDITATION BEFORE THE OPENING OF EACH SESSION

Ten minutes preceding the opening of each session is set apart for silent prayer and meditation in the Congress Hall. Delegates are earnestly requested to refrain from conversation and to maintain silence during this period before the meetings are called to order.

MEETING FOR PRAYER

On Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock a twenty minute prayer meeting will be held in Room 242 at the Hotel Tivoli. Delegates and visitors desiring to attend are invited.

TRIP THROUGH CULEBRA CUT

The Local Committee has kindly arranged for members of the Congress to see the Canal Tuesday afternoon. Note carefully the following arrangements:

A special train will leave the Panama Railway Station at 2 p. m., going to Pedro Miguel, there the party will see a ship put through the locks. The party will then take ship through Culebra Cut to Gatun Lake. Returning to Pedro Miguel on the ship, they will take train for Panama, arriving at 6 p. m.

This excursion is arranged by the Local Committee complimentary to delegates and visitors of the Congress. Those expecting to go on this excursion must leave their names at the Information Desk of the Congress Office in the Hotel Tivoli. Official credentials or tickets must be shown before entering the train.

There will be no afternoon session of the Congress on Tuesday. The morning session will adjourn at 12 o'clock.

The Business Committee is called to meet immediately following the close of the morning session on Tuesday.

MEETINGS OF DELEGATES

In order that Baptist delegates may get acquainted, they are requested to meet immediately at the close of the Monday evening session in the Dining Room of the Tivoli.

All Methodist delegates and visitors are requested to meet in the Ball Room of the Tivoli near the Bible Society Exhibit on Monday Evening at the close of the Session.

CORRECTIONS IN THE PROVISIONAL LIST OF DELEGATES, AND VISITORS

All corrections in writing in the List of Delegates and Visitors must be handed to F. P. Turner before Monday Evening at 8 o'clock, in order to have revised List ready for the Members of the Conference before they leave.

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

The Acting Governor of the Canal Zone has authorized reduced rates on the Panama Railroad to members of the Congress. All desiring to avail themselves of this privilege must identify themselves with credentials signed by Mr. S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary, when purchasing tickets. (Panama Railroad Circular R. A. 385.)

PANAMA R. R. STEAMSHIP NOTICE

Mr. McElroy, representing the Panama R. R. S. S. Line, will be at the Tivoli on Tuesday at noon, to vise all tickets of delegates and visitors expecting to return by the Panama Steamship Line. All persons returning by this line must arrange with Mr. McElroy for their reservations. This includes all persons even though they have already secured their reservations.

COUPON BOOKS

Coupon Books are on sale at the Tivoli Hotel for those expecting to purchase meals at the Tivoli, Ancon and Balboa Hotels. These books *cannot* be used for the purchase of articles at the Commissary Stores. Commissary Stores are for the use of employes of the Canal Zone only. Delegates and visitors must make their purchases in the Panama stores.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE CONGRESS

The following reports will be published:

1. Three volumes, containing the reports in full of the eight Commissions with discussions. Advance price per set, \$2 00. After date of publication, \$2.50. Carriage extra in both cases.

2. Report of Regional Conferences, one volume cloth. Price \$1.00, prepaid.

3. Popular history and report of the Congress, in English, by Professor Harlan P. Beach, of Yale University. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.00, prepaid.

4. Popular history and report of the Congress, in Portuguese, by Professor Erasmo Braga, of Brazil. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.00, prepaid.

5. The same as No. 4, in Spanish. Price \$1.00, prepaid.

ADVANCE COMBINATION OFFERS

Good until date of publication of the three volume report.

1. Three Volume Report and any one of the four other books. \$2.75 carriage extra.
2. Three Volume Report and any two of the four other books \$3.50, carriage extra.
3. Three Volume Report and any three of the four other books. \$4.25, carriage extra.
4. Three Volume Report and all four of the other books. \$5.00, carriage extra.

Extra copies of the Report of the Regional Conferences and the reports by Professor Beach and Professor Braga may be ordered in advance with the Three Volume Report at the rate of 75 cents each, carriage extra.

Prices quoted are in U. S. (Gold) Currency.

The Missionary Education Movement will notify each person placing an order for any of the books of the date of publication, in advance, allowing time to forward remittance without causing delay in shipment.

Make remittances payable to Missionary Education Movement, and mail to its address at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Use International Post Office Money Order or Draft on New York in sending money from points outside the United States. Do not enclose paper or metal currency. In the United States add 10 cents for exchange if personal check on bank outside of New York City is used.

Orders should be left at the Congress Office before February 19. After that date send to Missionary Education Movement 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CONGRESS

Prof. Eduardo Monteverde, President
Vice-Presidents

Bishop Wm. Cabell Brown
Rev. Eduardo Carlos Pereira

Rev. A. R. Stark
Mr. Eben E. Olcott

Chairman of the Congress in Committee

Dr. Robert E. Speer

Secretaries of Congress

Rev. S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary

Recording Secretaries

In English: Mr. Charles J. Ewald
In Spanish: Rev. Alejandro Treviño

In Portuguese: Rev. Alvaro Reis
Stenographer: Mr. E. J. Webster

BUSINESS COMMITTEE

John R. Mott, Chairman

H. W. Hicks, Secretary

Barnes, L. C.
Browning, W. E.
Brown, Bishop Wm. Cabell
Chester, S. H.
Ewald, Charles J.
Gonzalez, Juan Orts
Goucher, John F.
Halsey, A. W.
Howard, Bishop A. T.
Head, Miss Mabel
Inman, S. G., Executive Secretary
Lambuth, Bishop Walter R.
Lloyd, Bishop A. S.
McLean, A.

McNairne, A. Stuart
Monteverde, Prof. Eduardo
Oldham, Bishop Wm. F.
Sein, Eucario M.
Smith, Miss Florence
Speer, Robert E.
Stuntz, Bishop Homer C.
Taylor, S. Earl
Tebbletts, C. E.
Thompson, Charles L.
Treviño, Alejandro
Tucker, H. C.
Turner, F. P.
Wolf, L. B.

PRESS COMMITTEE

F. P. Haggard, Chairman

Beach, Harlan P.
Colton, E. T.
Chappell, Mrs. E. B.
Halsey, A. W.
Hulse, Bishop H. R.
Harrison, Mrs. Ida W.
Howard, Bishop A. T.
Inman, S. G.
Landrith Ira

Morrill, M. T.
Morrison, Chas. C.
Neblett, S. A.
Pereira, Eduardo Carlos
Price, Willard
Stark, A. R.
Schweinitz, Paul de
Tebbetts, C. E.
Winton, G. B.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Frank K. Sanders, Chairman

Braga, Erasmo
Colmore, Erasmio
Cook, Ed. F.
Ewald, Charles J.

Hicks, Harry Wade
Wallace, William
Wolf, L. B.
Treviño, Alejandro

COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE EXHIBIT

J. H. Warner, Chairman

Baker, A. G.
Hauser, J. P.
Hayter, James
Myers, H. S.

Paul, Charles T.
Swift, Judson
Trull, George H.

COMMITTEE ON DAILY BULLETIN

F. P. Turner, Chairman

Butler, John W.
Ewing, H. E.
McLean, James H.

Paul, Charles T.
Penfield, T. B.
Reis, Alvaro

COMMITTEE ON HALLS AND USHERS

Charles D. Hurrey, Chairman

Causey, James H.
Magill, R. E.
McAfee, J. E.
McCombs, Vernon
Odell, E. A.

Orozco, Antonio
Sweet, W. E.
Trull, George H.
Williamson, Richard

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

DAILY BULLETIN

CONGRESS ON CHRISTIAN WORK IN LATIN AMERICA.

No. 5

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1916.

This bulletin will be issued daily throughout the Congress. It will contain the Minutes of the preceding day's work, Agenda for the day of issue, and all necessary notices to delegates.

The Sessions of the Congress will be held in the Hotel Tivoli.

PROGRAM FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1916.

- 8:20 to 8:30 a. m. Period of Silent Prayer and Meditation.
8:30 to 11 a. m. Consideration of Report of Commission IV on Literature.
11 to 11:30 a. m. Devotional Period. "Reality and Religion." President Henry C. King.
2 to 6 p. m. Visit by Members of Congress to Panama Canal.
8 to 8:30 p. m. Evening Session. Bishop W. R. Lambuth presiding.
Addresses as follows:
Miss Belle H. Bennett
Miss Florence E. Smith, of Chile.
Mrs. John Howell, of Mexico.
Sra. E. Monteverde, of Uruguay.
Bishop L. L. Kinsolving, of Brazil.

AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF REPORT OF COMMISSION IV ON LITERATURE ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1916.

I. In each principal area of Latin America what literature is most urgently needed: (1) for the educated classes who do not accept the Christian position; (2) for the large body of the less educated men and women, (3) for the building up of evangelical church members, (4) for the training of ministers and other Christian workers?

II. What can be done to raise up able writers, both among Latin Americans and missionaries? To what extent would setting apart workers for specified pieces of writing for a limited time meet the case?

III. Is there need in any area represented in the Congress for consolidation or federation of existing agencies in order to prevent overlapping and to promote the preparation of the literature most needed?

IV. What are the most serious obstacles in the way of some such plan as that outlined in Appendix C? Is it desirable to ask the "Committee on Cooperation in Latin America" to take necessary steps to put into operation some such plan?

V. Have you any suggestions to make regarding the existing translations of the Bible, and also concerning Bible circulation?

VI. Suggestions in the light of experience as to how to insure the better distribution and use of Christian literature.

VII. How far are the existing church papers meeting the needs of the situation, how may they be improved; and how may their influence be extended?

VIII. How may the Christian forces make larger and more effective use of the secular press?

AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF REPORT OF COMMISSION V

Wednesday Morning, February 16, 1916

The Business Committee in consultation with the Chairman of Commission V proposes that the following subjects should be taken up when the report of Commission V is under discussion:

I. In view of the changing social customs and industrial conditions as they affect the life of women, what should the Christian agencies do to safeguard the welfare of the community? Chap. V, page 29.

II. How may Christian ideals and the Christian spirit most profoundly and extensively influence home life? Chap. III, page 12.

III. What can be done to correlate the work so that men and women may together face the task of reaching all classes of people and bring all the work to the highest state of efficiency? Chap. VI, paragraph 1, page 35.

IV. In what ways can the present methods of education of women in Latin America, as conducted under the auspices of missionary agencies, be improved so as to make them contribute more effectively (1) to the home and community life (2) to the national aspirations and ideals (3) to the new industrial conditions and requirements (4) to the developing church. Chap. IV, page 35.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE TOPIC "TRAINING AND EFFICIENCY OF MIS- SIONARIES"

on Wednesday afternoon, February 16, 1916.

I. With the light you now have as to the requirements of missionary service in Latin America, what would you especially emphasize in the way of preparations if you had your missionary preparation still before you? (1) in connection with the preparation before leaving the home field; (2) after reaching Latin America?

II. What is the counsel of the Latin America churches as to the preparation of missionaries for Latin America?

III. How may the mastery of the language be best secured?

IV. How conserve the time and health of the missionary so that these may be expended in carrying forward his study as well as in accomplishing his distinctive mission?

MINUTES OF SATURDAY FEBRUARY 12,
MORNING SESSION

The Congress was called to order by Dr. Speer.

Hymn No. 57, "The Church's One Foundation", was sung and the Rev. Dr. L. D. Wolff led in prayer.

The report of Commission II on "Message and Method" was introduced by its Chairman, the Rt. Rev. W. Cabell Brown, D. D., of Virginia.

The Report was then discussed by the following:

President C. T. Paul, of Indianapolis

Dr. H. C. Tucker, of Brazil

Rev. Antonio Mazzorana, of Cuba

C. D. Hurrey, of New York

C. J. Ewald, of South America

Rev. R. F. Lenington, of Brazil

Bishop Oldham, of New York

Dr. S. R. Gammon, of Brazil

Rev. G. G. Hardwick of Panama

Dr. L. B. Wolf, of Baltimore

Dr. Juan Ortz Gonzalez, of Cuba

Rev. Alvaro Reis, of Brazil

Rev. W. B. Allison, Guatemala

Rev. R. Elphick, of Chile

Miss Cortes; of Argentina

Rev. F. A. Barroetevena, of Argentina

The session closed with a devotional address on prayer, by Archibald McLean, L. L. D.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Dr. Speer called the Congress to order at 3 o'clock. The Rev. Curtis Lee Laws, D. D. led in prayer.

The discussion of Report II was continued by the following:

Rev. E. A. Odell, of Porto Rico

A. Stuart McNairn, of London

Rev. T. F. Reavis, of Argentina

Rev. P. Flores Valderrama, of Mexico

Miss Hardynia K. Norville, of Argentina,

Rev. Harry Compton, of Panama

Rev. Gerard A. Bailly, of Venezuela

Rev. S. A. Neblett, of Cuba

Srta. Elisa Cortes of Argentina

Prof. William Adams Brown, of New York

Prof. Eduardo Monteverde, of Uruguay.

Hymn, "Hasten, Lord, the Glorious Time", was sung and the following speakers continued the discussion:

Dr. J. Milton Greene, of Cuba

Rev. Arthur H. Allen, of New York

Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, of California

Bishop Homer C. Stuntz, of South America

Dr. John R. Mott, of New York

Miss Ruth Rouse, of London

H. E. Ewing, of Argentina

S. G. Inman, of Mexico

The Chairman of Commission II, Bishop Brown, closed the discussion with a brief summary

The session was closed with prayer by Bishop Luther B. Wilson.

EVENING SESSION

The evening session was held at the Union Church, Balboa. Mr. Eben E. Olcott presiding.

Prayer offered by Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, of New York.

Hymn 572, 'For All the Saints', was sung. II Timothy 3; 10-16 was read and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Fox, of New York.

After an introductory address by Mr. Olcott and the singing of hymn 536, 'O Zion Haste,' the Rev John Fox, D. D., of the American Bible Society, gave an address on "The Care and Custody of the Scriptures." He was followed by Rev. A. R. Stark, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who spoke on "The Power of the Bible in the Life of Individuals and of Nations."

Rev. James I. Vance, of Nashville, offered prayer and pronounced the benediction, and the meeting adjourned.

NOTICES TO DELEGATES AND VISITORS

HOURS OF SESSIONS—The Congress will meet each week day until Saturday, February 19th, at 8.30 a. m., and will sit not later than 5.30 p. m., with an interval from 11.30 to 3.30.

The Congress will sit in the evening from 8.00 to 9.30.

On Tuesday afternoon, there will be no session.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS—Seats are reserved in the front part of the hall for DELEGATES, who are requested to occupy these seats during the morning and afternoon sessions of the Congress. Only those seated in this part of the room will be entitled to the privileges of the floor. To secure admission to the delegates section of the hall a delegate's ticket must be shown to the usher.

Those holding visitors' tickets may be seated in any other part of the hall. Visitors are not entitled to the privileges of the floor.

CLOSING DOORS DURING SESSIONS—The doors admitting to the hall will be closed during the period for intercession and during the devotional period at the beginning of each day's proceedings. Those who arrive after the close of the opening hymn will not be able to secure admission until the end of the devotional period.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE may be placed in a box provided for that purpose in the Congress office in the writing room or may be handed to the ushers.

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO COMMISSION REPORTS—Delegates desiring to make corrections or offer suggestions regarding Reports of Commissions are requested to send such corrections in writing to Dr. Frank Sanders, the Chairman of the Editorial Committee. These communications, addressed to Dr. Sanders may be handed to the ushers or put into the box for this purpose in the office.

ORDER IN WHICH COMMISSIONS WILL REPORT—In order to meet the convenience of the Commissions, the Reports will be taken in the following order:

TUESDAY Feb. 15. Com. IV Literature
WEDNESDAY Feb. 16. Com. V Women's Work.
THURSDAY Feb. 17. Com. VIII Cooperation and Unity.
FRIDAY Feb. 18. Com. VI Church in the Field.
SATURDAY Feb. 19. Com. VII Home Base.

NOTICE OF DESIRE TO DISCUSS THE REPORTS—Cards have been printed on which those who desire to speak on the Commission Reports are requested to give notice. These cards may be obtained from the ushers at the morning or afternoon meetings of the Congress or at the Congress Office. Those wishing to speak should send in cards not later than 5.30 p. m. of the day preceding the discussion of the Report.

NOTICES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS—All notices and announcements of interest to the delegates and visitors will appear in the Daily Bulletin. Announcements will not be read from the platform. Persons having announcements or notices may hand them to the ushers addressed to "The Editor, Daily Bulletin." They must be in the hands of the editor not later than the close of the morning session.

PRAYER AND MEDITATION BEFORE THE OPENING OF EACH SESSION

Ten minutes preceding the opening of each session is set apart for silent prayer and meditation in the Congress Hall. Delegates are earnestly requested to refrain from conversation and to maintain silence during this period before the meetings are called to order.

TRIP THROUGH CULEBRA CUT

The Local Committee has kindly arranged for members of the Congress to see the Canal Tuesday afternoon. Note carefully the following arrangements:

A special train will leave the Panama Railway Station at 2 p. m., going to Pedro Miguel, there the party will see a ship put through the locks. The party will then take ship through Culebra Cut to Gatun Lake. Returning to Pedro Miguel on the ship, they will take train for Panama, arriving at 6 p. m.

This excursion is arranged by the Local Committee complimentary to delegates and visitors of the Congress. Those expecting to go on this excursion must leave their names at the information Desk of the Congress Office in the Hotel Tivoli. Official credentials or tickets must be shown before entering the train.

There will be no afternoon session of the Congress on Tuesday. The morning session will adjourn at 12 o'clock.

The Business Committee is called to meet immediately following the close of the morning session on Tuesday.

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

The Acting Governor of the Canal Zone has authorized reduced rates on the Panama Railroad to members of the Congress. All desiring to avail themselves of this privilege must identify themselves with credentials signed by Mr. S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary, when purchasing tickets. (Panama Railroad Circular R. A. 385.)

PANAMA R. R. STEAMSHIP NOTICE

Mr. McElroy, representing the Panama R. R. S. S. Line, will be at the Tivoli on Tuesday at noon, to advise all tickets of delegates and visitors expecting to return by the Panama Steamship Line. All persons returning by this line must arrange with Mr. McElroy for their reservations. This includes all persons even though they have already secured their reservations.

COUPON BOOKS

Coupon Books are on sale at the Tivoli Hotel for those expecting to purchase meals at the Tivoli, Ancon and Balboa Hotels. These books *cannot* be used for the purchase of articles at the Commissary Stores. Commissary Stores are for the use of employes of the Canal Zone only. Delegates and visitors must make their purchases in the Panama stores.

CONCERNING RETURN PORTIONS OF RAILWAY TICKETS

The ticket agent at Colon reports that he sold round trip tickets to the delegates who came in on the S.S. Pastores, and since the return portions of these tickets are only good for ten days, if the delegates hold them longer than ten days they must be either redeemed or extended.

So as to cause as little inconvenience as possible delegates holding these tickets are requested to present them at the ticket office in the Panama passenger station for extension before they board the train, so there will be no trouble with the gatemen or the conductors and collectors.

The numbers of the tickets in question are:

14904—14905	14866—14869
14908—14936	14872—14888
14938—14957	14890—14902
14958—14964	

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

The Americans on the Isthmus will celebrate Washington's Birthday at the formal opening of the American Exhibit at the Panama National Exposition, on February 22nd.

The Program of the day will consist of patriotic exercises, a military parade, military contests, a base ball game, and other sports and athletic contests.

United States Commissioner, Wm. E. Tuttle Jr., extends to the delegates to the Congress a cordial invitation to participate.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE CONGRESS

The following reports will be published:

1. Three volumes, containing the reports in full of the eight Commissions with discussions. Advance price per set, \$2.00. After date of publication, \$2.50. Carriage extra in both cases.
2. Report of Regional Conferences, one volume cloth. Price \$1.00, prepaid.
3. Popular history and report of the Congress, in English, by Professor Harlan P. Beach, of Yale University. Cloth. Illustrated. Price \$1.00, prepaid.
4. Popular history and report of the Congress, in Portuguese, by Professor Erasmo Braga, of Brazil. Cloth. Illustrated. Price in the United States \$1.00, prepaid.
5. The same as No. 4, in Spanish. Price in the United States \$1.00, prepaid.

ADVANCE COMBINATION OFFERS

Good until date of publication of the three volume report.

1. Three Volume Report and any one of the four other books. \$2.75 carriage extra.
2. Three Volume Report and any two of the four other books \$3.50, carriage extra.
3. Three Volume Report and any three of the four other books. \$4.25, carriage extra.
4. Three Volume Report and all four of the other books. \$5.00, carriage extra.

Extra copies of the Report of the Regional Conferences and the reports by Professor Beach and Professor Braga may be ordered in advance with the Three Volume Report in the United States at the rate of 75 cents each, carriage extra.

Since the final decision as to price in Latin America of the popular report in Portuguese and Spanish can not now be announced, delegates and visitors from Latin America are requested when ordering to indicate the number of copies of these books desired, with the understanding that the price per copy will be considerably reduced below the price in the United States and that before the volumes are ready for distribution information will be sent by mail giving the price finally decided on after necessary business arrangements for publication have been completed.

Orders from Latin America received before date of publication, whether from foreign missionaries or Latin Americans, for the three Volume Report, the Report of the Regional Conferences and the popular Report by Professor Beach, will be filled at the prices quoted in the "Advance Combination Offers," as already announced.

ORDERS FOR OFFICIAL REPORT

It is planned to take orders for the Reports of the Congress at Wednesday morning session.

Prices quoted are in U. S. (Gold) Currency.

The Missionary Education Movement will notify each person placing an order for any of the books of the date of publication, in advance, allowing time to forward remittance without causing delay in shipment.

Make remittances payable to Missionary Education Movement, and mail to its address at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Use International Post Office Money Order or Draft on New York in sending money from points outside the United States. Do not enclose paper or metal currency. In the United States add 10 cents for exchange if personal check on bank outside of New York City is used.

Orders should be left at the Congress Office before February 19. After that date send to Missionary Education Movement 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

IS A SUGGESTION SUFFICIENT?

On Monday morning the delegates who were in their places promptly at the opening of the Session were disturbed by those who came in after the session opened. Will not every member be in his place at the opening of each session.

PICTURE OF THE CONGRESS

The photograph of the Congress will be taken by the official photographer of the Canal Zone on Wednesday morning at the close of the session at 11:30 o'clock.

The first photograph will be taken in the hall with the delegates seated, and immediately following in the open air.

After this the official photographer and Dr. S. Earl Taylor, if requested, will take pictures of groups of delegates and visitors representing the different Boards and Agencies as members of the Congress.

TO PASSENGERS RETURNING VIA UNITED FRUIT SHIPS

The agent of the United Fruit S. S. Lines will be at the Tivoli Hotel from 12 o'clock noon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, February 16, to validate tickets for the United Fruit ships. All persons holding tickets via the United Fruit Line must see the agent in order to insure their accommodations on the return trip.

COMMISSION I CALLED TO MEET

Commission Number One will meet in the Press corner of the ball room on Thursday 2.30 p.m. in the interest of furthering its work through the several Regional Conferences. The presence of every member of the Commission in attendance on the Congress is most important.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CONGRESS

Prof. Eduardo Monteverde, President
Vice-Presidents

Bishop Wm. Cabell Brown
Rev. Eduardo Carlos Pereira

Rev. A. R. Stark
Mr. Eben E. Olcott

Chairman of the Congress in Committee
Dr. Robert E. Speer
Secretaries of Congress

Rev. S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary

Recording Secretaries

In English: Mr. Charles J. Ewald
In Spanish: Rev. Alejandro Treviño

In Portuguese: Rev. Alvaro Reis
Stenographer: Mr. E. J. Webster

BUSINESS COMMITTEE

John R. Mott, Chairman
H. W. Hicks, Secretary

Barnes, L. C.
Browning, W. E.
Brown, Bishop Wm. Cabell
Chester, S. H.
Ewald, Charles J.
Gonzalez, Juan Orts
Goucher, John F.
Halsey, A. W.
Howard, Bishop A. T.
Head, Miss Mabel
Inman, S. G., Executive Secretary
Lambuth, Bishop Walter R.
Lloyd, Bishop A. S.
McLean, A.

McNaim, A. Stuart
Monteverde, Prof. Eduardo
Oldham, Bishop Wm. F.
Sein, Eucario M.
Smith, Miss Florence
Speer, Robert E.
Stuntz, Bishop Homer C.
Taylor, S. Earl
Tebbetts, C. E.
Thompson, Charles L.
Treviño, Alejandro
Tucker, H. C.
Turner, F. P.
Wolf, L. B.

PRESS COMMITTEE

F. P. Haggard, Chairman

Beach, Harlan P.
Colton, E. T.
Chappell, Mrs. E. B.
Halsey, A. W.
Hulse, Bishop H. R.
Harrison, Mrs. Ida W.
Howard, Bishop A. T.
Inman, S. G.
Laurith Ira

Morrill, M. T.
Morrison, Chas. C.
Neblett, S. A.
Pereira, Eduardo Carlos
Price, Willard
Stark, A. R.
Schweinitz, Paul de
Tebbetts, C. E.
Winton, G. B.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Frank K. Sanders, Chairman

Braga, Erasmo
Colmore, Bishop
Cook, Ed. F.
Ewald, Charles J.

Hicks, Harry Wade
Wallace, William
Wolf, L. B.
Treviño, Alejandro

COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE EXHIBIT

J. H. Warner, Chairman

Baker, A. G.
Hauser, J. P.
Hayter, James
Myers, H. S.

Paul, Charles T.
Swift, Judson
Trull, George H.

COMMITTEE ON DAILY BULLETIN

F. P. Turner, Chairman

Butler, John W.
Ewing, H. E.
McLean, James H.

Paul, Charles T.
Penfield, T. B.
Reis, Alvaro

COMMITTEE ON HALLS AND USHERS

Charles D. Hurrey, Chairman

Causey, James H.
Magill, R. E.
McAfee, J. E.
McCombs, Vernon
Otiell, E. A.

Orozco, Antonio
Sweet, W. E.
Trull, George H.
Williamson, Richard

DAILY BULLETIN

CONGRESS ON CHRISTIAN WORK IN LATIN AMERICA.

No. 6

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916.

This bulletin will be issued daily throughout the Congress. It will contain the Minutes of the preceding day's work, Agenda for the day of issue, and all necessary notices to delegates.

The Sessions of the Congress will be held in the Hotel Tivoli.

PROGRAM FOR WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916.

- 8:20 to 8:30 a. m. Period of Silent Prayer and Meditation.
8:30 to 11 a. m. Consideration of Report of Commission V on Women's Work.
11 to 11:30 a. m. Devotional Period. "Christ's Vision of the Unity of all Believers." Dr. Paul de Schweinitz.
3:30 to 5:30 p. m. Consideration of Agenda on the topic "Training and Efficiency of Missionaries."
8 to 8:30 p. m. Evening Session. Bishop Luther B. Wilson presiding.
Addresses as follows:
"The Principles and Spirit of Jesus Essential to Meet the Social Needs of Our Time."
Judge Emilio del Toro of Porto Rico.
President Charles T. Paul of Indianapolis.

AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF REPORT OF COMMISSION V

Wednesday Morning, February 16, 1916

The Business Committee in consultation with the Chairman of Commission V proposes that the following subjects should be taken up when the report of Commission V is under discussion:

- I. In view of the changing social customs and industrial conditions as they affect the life of women, what should the Christian agencies do to safeguard the welfare of the community? Chap. V, page 29.
- II. How may Christian ideals and the Christian spirit most profoundly and extensively influence home life? Chap. III, page 12.
- III. What can be done to correlate the work so that men and women may together face the task of reaching all classes of people and bring all the work to the highest state of efficiency? Chap. VI, paragraph 1, page 35.

IV. In what ways can the present methods of education of women in Latin America, as conducted under the auspices of missionary agencies, be improved so as to make them contribute more effectively (1) to the home and community life (2) to the national aspirations and ideals (3) to the new industrial conditions and requirements (4) to the developing church. Chap. IV, page 35.

**PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE
TOPIC "TRAINING AND EFFICIENCY OF MIS-
SIONARIES"**

on Wednesday afternoon, February 16, 1916.

I. With the light you now have as to the requirements of missionary service in Latin America, what would you especially emphasize in the way of preparations if you had your missionary preparation still before you? (1) in connection with the preparation before leaving the home field; (2) after reaching Latin America?

II. What is the counsel of the Latin America churches as to the preparation of missionaries for Latin America?

III. How may the mastery of the language be best secured?

IV. How conserve the time and health of the missionary so that these may be expended in carrying forward his study as well as in accomplishing his distinctive mission?

**AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF COMMISSION
VIII ON COOPERATION**

Thursday, February 17, 1916.

i. Should there a comprehensive program of cooperation in the missionary task for Latin America? If so, why? If not, why not? Should this program involve both Latin America as a whole and also separate countries or groups of countries?

II. What should be the prominent features of such a program?

1. Occupation of territory.
2. Territorial responsibility.
3. Enlistment of forces.
4. Working plan.

a--Christian Literature.

b--Christian Education.

c--Evangelistic Effort.

d--Medical and Philanthropic Work.

III. How may such a program be formulated and carried out?

1. For all Latin America?
2. For each separate field.

MINUTES OF FEBRUARY 14, 1916 MORNING SESSION

The session was called to order by Dr. Robert E. Speer at 8 o'clock. After singing Hymn No. 74 "May Jesus Christ be Praised," Senor Martinez of Chile read the scripture lesson (Chapter 3 of Ephesians) and led in prayer.

President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin College then presented the Report of the Commission on Education.

The following speakers then took part in the discussion:

Dr. Dexter of the National Institute of Panama,
 Rev. Alvaro Reis of Brazil,
 Rev. Barroestevena of Argentina,
 Rev. Martinez of Chile,
 Mr. S. Jones of Cuba,
 Rev. P. F. Valderrama of Mexico,
 Rev. Juan Ortz Gonzalez of Cuba,
 Rev. C. E. Bixler of Brazil,
 Prof. Gilbert N. Brink of New York,
 Dr. W. E. Browning of Santiago, Chile,
 Miss Martha Bell Hunter of Colombia.

The devotional address was given by Prof. William A. Brown of New York, his theme being "Some lessons to be learned from the Early Christians."

Hymn No. 60 "For All the Saints Who from Their Labors Rest" was sung.

Prof. Brown led in prayer and the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The session was called to order by Dr. Speer. at 3:30 o'clock.

After prayer by Mr. John R. Pepper of Memphis, and the singing of Hymn No. 53 "The Morning Light is breaking," the following speakers took part in the discussion of the Report of Commission No. III:

Rev. C. C. Miller of Mexico.
 Bishop A. T. Howard of Dayton, Ohio.
 Mr. Joseph Ernest McAfee of New York.
 Dr. Antonio Orozco of Mexico,
 Mr. James H. Causey of Denver, Colorado,
 Dr. Ed. F. Cook of Nashville, Tennessee.
 Dr. S. G. Gammon of Brazil,
 Prof. Erasmo Braga of Brazil,
 Dr. John F. Goucher of Baltimore, Maryland,
 Dr. Wm. Wallace of Mexico.
 Rev. Ed. C. Pereira of Brazil,
 Rev. Geo. H. Trull of New York.
 Mr. W. H. Rainey of Peru.

The discussion of the Report was closed by President King on behalf of the Commission.

The Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Chas. E. Tebbets.

EVENING SESSION

At 8 o'clock the Rev. A. R. Stark, Chairman of the evening, called the meeting to order.

Hymn 17--"The Son of God Goes Forth to War" was sung.

Rev. C. J. Ryder, D. D., read Ephesians 4: 1-10 and led in prayer.

The Chairman before introducing the speakers of the evening, emphasized the great importance of the development of a national ministry in each of the Latin American countries.

Rev. Eduardo Carlos Pereira, of Brazil, spoke on "True Leaders our Fundamental Need."

Hymn 60--"For All The Saints" was sung.

Bishop Homer C. Stuntz, D. D., of Argentina, spoke on "The Price of Leadership."

The meeting closed with the singing of Hymn 86--"Oh Love that will not let me go," and the benediction by Bishop Stuntz.

NOTICES TO DELEGATES AND VISITORS

HOURS OF SESSIONS—The Congress will meet each week day until Saturday, February 19th, at 8.30 a. m., and will sit not later than 5.30 p. m., with an interval from 11.30 to 3.30.

The Congress will sit in the evening from 8.00 to 9.30.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS—Seats are reserved in the front part of the hall for DELEGATES, who are requested to occupy these seats during the morning and afternoon sessions of the Congress. Only those seated in this part of the room will be entitled to the privileges of the floor. To secure admission to the delegates section of the hall a delegate's ticket must be shown to the usher.

Those holding visitors' tickets may be seated in any other part of the hall. Visitors are not entitled to the privileges of the floor.

CLOSING DOORS DURING SESSIONS—The doors admitting to the hall will be closed during the period for intercession and during the devotional period at the beginning of each day's proceedings. Those who arrive after the close of the opening hymn will not be able to secure admission until the end of the devotional period.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE may be placed in a box provided for that purpose in the Congress office in the writing room or may be handed to the ushers.

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO COMMISSION REPORTS—Delegates desiring to make corrections or offer suggestions regarding Reports of Commissions are requested to send such corrections in writing to Dr. Frank Sanders, the Chairman of the Editorial Committee. These communications, addressed to Dr. Sanders may be handed to the ushers or put into the box for this purpose in the office.

ORDER IN WHICH COMMISSIONS WILL REPORT—In order to meet the convenience of the Commissions, the Reports will be taken in the following order:

WEDNESDAY Feb. 16. Com. V Women's Work.

THURSDAY Feb. 17. Com. VIII Cooperation and Unity.

FRIDAY Feb. 18. Com. VI Church in the Field.

SATURDAY Feb. 19. Com. VII Home Base.

NOTICE OF DESIRE TO DISCUSS THE REPORTS—Cards have been printed on which those who desire to speak on the Commission Reports are requested to give notice. These cards may be obtained from the ushers at the morning or afternoon meetings of the Congress or at the Congress Office. Those wishing to speak should send in cards not later than 5.30 p. m. of the day preceding the discussion of the Report.

NOTICES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS—All notices and announcements of interest to the delegates and visitors will appear in the Daily Bulletin. Announcements will not be read from the platform. Persons having announcements or notices may hand them to the ushers addressed to "The Editor, Daily Bulletin." They must be in the hands of the editor not later than the close of the morning session.

PRAYER AND MEDITATION BEFORE THE OPENING OF EACH SESSION

Ten minutes preceding the opening of each session is set apart for silent prayer and meditation in the Congress Hall. Delegates are earnestly requested to refrain from conversation and to maintain silence during this period before the meetings are called to order.

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

The Acting Governor of the Canal Zone has authorized reduced rates on the Panama Railroad to members of the Congress. All desiring to avail themselves of this privilege must identify themselves with credentials signed by Mr. S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary, when purchasing tickets. (Panama Railroad Circular R. A. 385.)

COUPON BOOKS

Coupon Books are on sale at the Tivoli Hotel for those expecting to purchase meals at the Tivoli, Ancon and Balboa Hotels. These books *cannot* be used for the purchase of articles at the Commissary Stores. Commissary Stores are for the use of employes of the Canal Zone only. Delegates and visitors must make their purchases in the Panama stores.

CONCERNING RETURN PORTIONS OF RAILWAY TICKETS

The ticket agent at Colon reports that he sold round trip tickets to the delegates who came in on the S.S. Pastores, and since the return portions of these tickets are only good for ten days, if the delegates hold them longer than ten days they must be either redeemed or extended.

So as to cause as little inconvenience as possible delegates holding these tickets are requested to present them at the ticket office in the Panama passenger station for extension before they board the train, so there will be no trouble with the gatemen or the conductors and collectors.

The numbers of the tickets in question are:

14904—14905	14866—14869
14908—14936	14872—14888
14938—14957	14890—14902
14958—14964	

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

The Americans on the Isthmus will celebrate Washington's Birthday at the formal opening of the American Exhibit at the Panama National Exposition, on February 22nd.

The Program of the day will consist of patriotic exercises, a military parade, military contests, a base ball game, and other sports and athletic contests.

United States Commissioner, Wm. E. Tuttle Jr., extends to the delegates to the Congress a cordial invitation to participate.

PICTURE OF THE CONGRESS

The photograph of the Congress will be taken by the official photographer of the Canal Zone on Wednesday morning at the close of the session at 11:30 o'clock.

The first photograph will be taken in the hall with the delegates seated, and immediately following in the open air. After this the official photographer and Dr. S. Earl Taylor, if requested, will take pictures of groups of delegates and visitors representing the different Boards and Agencies as members of the Congress.

TO PASSENGERS RETURNING VIA UNITED FRUIT SHIPS

The agent of the United Fruit S. S. Lines will be at the Tivoli Hotel from 12 o'clock noon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, February 16, to validate tickets for the United Fruit ships. All persons holding tickets via the United Fruit Line must see the agent in order to insure their accommodations on the return trip.

COMMISSION I CALLED TO MEET

Commission Number One will meet in the Press corner of the ball room on Thursday 2.30 p.m. in the interest of furthering its work through the several Regional Conferences. The presence of every member of the Commission in attendance on the Congress is most important.

TO BAPTIST DELEGATES

All Baptist delegates and visitors are requested to meet in the south end of the dining room at the close of the session Wednesday evening.

SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR

Arrangements have been made for those expecting to visit the South American countries to sail from the Balboa Docks, Monday morning, February 21st on the Peruvian S. S. "Huallaga" for Callao, Peru.

All who are contemplating making this tour, whether they have tickets or not, should report to Dr. Penfield at the Congress Office at once.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE CONGRESS

The following reports will be published:

1. Three volumes, containing the reports in full of the eight Commissions with discussions. Advance price per set, \$2.00. After date of publication, \$2.50. Carriage extra in both cases.
2. Report of Regional Conferences, one volume cloth. Price \$1.00, prepaid.
3. Popular history and report of the Congress, in English, by Professor Harlan P. Beach, of Yale University. Cloth. Illustrated. Price \$1.00, prepaid.
4. Popular history and report of the Congress, in Portuguese, by Professor Erasmo Braga, of Brazil. Cloth. Illustrated. Price in the United States \$1.00, prepaid.
5. The same as No. 4, in Spanish. Price in the United States \$1.00, prepaid.

ADVANCE COMBINATION OFFERS

Good until date of publication of the three volume report.

1. Three Volume Report and any one of the four other books. \$2.75 carriage extra.
2. Three Volume Report and any two of the four other books \$3.50, carriage extra.
3. Three Volume Report and any three of the four other books. \$4.25, carriage extra.
4. Three Volume Report and all four of the other books. \$5.00, carriage extra.

Extra copies of the Report of the Regional Conferences and the reports by Professor Beach and Professor Braga may be ordered in advance with the Three Volume Report in the United States at the rate of 75 cents each, carriage extra.

Since the final decision as to price in Latin America of the popular report in Portuguese and Spanish can not now be announced, delegates and visitors from Latin America are requested when ordering to indicate the number of copies of these books desired, with the understanding that the price per copy will be considerably reduced below the price in the United States and that before the volumes are ready for distribution information will be sent by mail giving the price finally decided on after necessary business arrangements for publication have been completed.

Orders from Latin America received before date of publication, whether from foreign missionaries or Latin Americans, for the three Volume Report, the Report of the Regional Conferences and the popular Report by Professor Beach, will be filled at the prices quoted in the "Advance Combination Offers," as already announced.

ORDERS FOR OFFICIAL REPORT

It is planned to take orders for the Reports of the Congress at Wednesday morning session.

Prices quoted are in U. S. (Gold) Currency.

The Missionary Education Movement will notify each person placing an order for any of the books of the date of publication, in advance, allowing time to forward remittance without causing delay in shipment.

Make remittances payable to Missionary Education Movement, and mail to its address at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Use International Post Office Money Order or Draft on New York in sending money from points outside the United States. Do not enclose paper or metal currency. In the United States add 10 cents for exchange if personal check on bank outside of New York City is used.

Orders should be left at the Congress Office before February 19. After that date send to Missionary Education Movement 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CONGRESS

Prof. Eduardo Monteverde, President
 Vice-Presidents
 Bishop Wm. Cabell Brown
 Rev. Eduardo Carlos Pereira
 Rev. A. R. Stark
 Mr. Eben E. Olcott
 Chairman of the Congress in Committee
 Dr. Robert E. Speer
 Secretaries of Congress
 Rev. S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary
 Recording Secretaries
 In English: Mr. Charles J. Ewald
 In Spanish: Rev. Alejandro Treviño
 In Portuguese: Rev. Alvaro Reis
 Stenographer: Mr. E. J. Webster

BUSINESS COMMITTEE

John R. Mott, Chairman
 H. W. Hicks, Secretary

Barnes, L. C.
 Browning, W. E.
 Brown, Bishop Wm. Cabell
 Chester, S. H.
 Ewald, Charles J.
 Gonzalez, Juan Orts
 Goucher, John F.
 Halsey, A. W.
 Howard, Bishop A. T.
 Head, Miss Mabel
 Inman, S. G., Executive Secretary
 Lambuth, Bishop Walter R.
 Lloyd, Bishop A. S.
 McLean, A.

McNairne, A. Stuart
 Monteverde, Prof. Eduardo
 Oldham, Bishop Wm. F.
 Sein, Eucario M.
 Smith, Miss Florence
 Speer, Robert E.
 Stuntz, Bishop Homer C.
 Taylor, S. Earl
 Tebbetts, C. E.
 Thompson, Charles L.
 Treviño, Alejandro
 Tucker, H. C.
 Turner, F. P.
 Wolf, L. B.

PRESS COMMITTEE

F. P. Haggard, Chairman

Beach, Harlan P.
 Colton, E. T.
 Chappell, Mrs. E. B.
 Halsey, A. W.
 Hulse, Bishop H. R.
 Harrison, Mrs. Ida W.
 Howard, Bishop A. T.
 Inman, S. G.
 Landrith Ira

Morrill, M. T.
 Morrison, Chas. C.
 Neblett, S. A.
 Pereira, Eduardo Carlos
 Price, Willard
 Stark, A. R.
 Schweinitz, Paul de
 Tebbetts, C. E.
 Winton, G. B.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Frank K. Sanders, Chairman

Braga, Erasmo
 Colmore, Bishop
 Cook, Ed. F.
 Ewald, Charles J.

Hicks, Harry Wade
 Wallace, William
 Wolf, L. B.
 Treviño, Alejandro

COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE EXHIBIT

J. H. Warner, Chairman

Baker, A. G.
 Hauser, J. P.
 Hayter, James
 Myers, H. S.

Paul, Charles T.
 Swift, Judson
 Trull, George H.

COMMITTEE ON DAILY BULLETIN

F. P. Turner, Chairman

Butler, John W.
 Ewing, H. E.
 McLean, James H.

Paul, Charles T.
 Penfield, T. B.
 Reis, Alvaro

COMMITTEE ON HALLS AND USHERS

Charles D. Hurrey, Chairman

Causey, James H.
 Magill, R. E.
 McAfee, J. E.
 McCombs, Vernon
 Odell, E. A.

Orozco, Antonio
 Sweet, W. E.
 Trull, George H.
 Williamson, Richard

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

DAILY BULLETIN

CONGRESS ON CHRISTIAN WORK IN LATIN AMERICA.

No. 7

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1916.

This bulletin will be issued daily throughout the Congress. It will contain the Minutes of the preceding day's work. Agenda for the day of issue, and all necessary notices to delegates.

The Sessions of the Congress will be held in the Hotel Tivoli.

PROGRAM FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1916.

- 8:20 to 8.30 a. m. Period of Silent Prayer and Meditation.
8.30 to 11 a. m. Consideration of Report of Commission VIII on Cooperation and Unity.
11 to 11:30 a. m. Devotional Period. "The Recovery of the Apostolic Conception of God." Dr. L. C. Barnes.
3:30 to 5:30 p. m. Consideration of Report of Commission VIII (Continued).
8 to 9:30 p. m. Evening Session. Bishop Kinsolving presiding. "The Triumphs of Christianity." Dr. John F. Goucher.

AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF COMMISSION VIII ON COOPERATION

Thursday, February 17, 1916.

- I. Should there a comprehensive program of cooperation in the missionary task for Latin America? If so, why? If not, why not? Should this program involve both Latin America as a whole and also separate countries or groups of countries?
- II. What should be the prominent features of such a program?
 1. Occupation of territory.
 2. Territorial responsibility.
 3. Enlistment of forces.
 4. Working plan.
 - a--Christian Literature.
 - b--Christian Education.
 - c--Evangelistic Effort.
 - d--Medical and Philanthropic Work.
- III. How may such a program be formulated and carried out?
 1. For all Latin America?
 2. For each separate field.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF
REPORT OF COMMISSION VI

on Friday Morning, February 18, 1916

1. The importance of the establishment of living churches seeking to secure the open acceptance of Christ as personal Lord and Savior as the primary objective of our work.

Report pp. 27, lines 22-53.

2. How to develop evangelistic initiative and activity.

3. What is meant by a self-supporting church? How may an increase of self-support be secured? Should there be a campaign in favor of Christian stewardship?

4. To what extent should Boards supply funds for the erection of church buildings on the field?

5. How early and to what extent should the churches in the field add the various auxiliary organizations which have grown up in long established churches?

6. The spiritual life of the churches in the Field, and what can be done to deepen it?

Report pp. 13-17.

7. How can the the Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies be made more effective as evangelizing agencies?

Report pp. 20-22.

8. How to secure a sufficient number of competent leaders on the field?

Report pp. 31-33.

MINUTES OF TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15

MORNING SESSION

The Congress was called to order by Dr. Speer at 8:30 o'clock. Hymn No. 5 "Awake My Soul" was sung and the Rev. J. L. Ramson of Jamaica read the Scripture lesson (Rev. 23) and led in prayer.

The Report of Commission IV on LITERATURE was introduced by Dr. G. B. Winton of Nashville, Tennessee.

The Report was then discussed by the following speakers:

Rt. Rev. Chas. B. Colmore of Porto Rico,

Rev. A. R. Stark of Chile,

Rev. Roberto Elphick of Chile,

Srta. Juana Palacios of Mexico,

Rev. John Howland of Mexico,

Rev. W. H. Teeter of Chile,

Miss Clementina Butler of Providence, Rhode Island,

Rev. M. B. Wood of Porto Rico,

Mrs. L. C. Barnes of New York,

Sr. Gmo. Delgado de Vargas of Barcelona, Spain,

Rev. A. G. Baker of La Paz, Bolivia,

Mr. Harry Wade Hicks of New York,

Mr. John Ritchie of Peru,

Mr. W. H. Rainey of Peru,

Rev. John Fox of New York,

Rev. J. P. Hauser of Mexico,

Rev. Alejandro Trevino of Mexico,

Mr. R. E. Magill of Richmond, Virginia,

Rev. Judson Swift of New York,

Mr. Fleming H. Revel of New York.

Rev. H. C. Tucker of Brazil.

Hymn No. 58 "O Word of God Incarnate" was sung.

President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin delivered the devotional address on "The Reality of Religion."

After prayer by President King the meeting adjourned.

EVENING SESSION

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, the Chairman for the evening.

Hymn No. 52 was sung, after which Dr. Frank Sanders led in prayer.

Miss Belle H. Bennett of Richmond, Kentucky, spoke briefly on the importance of work for women and presented Senora Anita de Monteverde of Uruguay, whose subject was "Social work being done by the women of Uruguay".

Mrs. John Howland of Mexico spoke on "The importance of reaching the Women in the Home," and Miss Florence Smith of Chile on "Latin American Womanhood". Bishop L. L. Kinsolving of Brazil then addressed the Congress on "Observations of the Women's Movement in the World".

After singing Hymn No. 47, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, of New York and the meeting adjourned.

ATTENTION! ALL DELEGATES AND VISITORS REPRESENTING LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

The outline maps of Latin American countries on the walls of the ballroom have been prepared as a basis for a study of the present occupation by the missionary forces. If the Latin American fields are to be adequately occupied, missionary maps showing the location of all mission stations are necessary. It is important that they be free from inaccuracies.

All delegates and visitors from Latin American countries are earnestly requested to study carefully the map of the fields from which they come, and to report to Prof. Harlan P. Beach all corrections in order to insure accuracy in the maps.

Will each delegate and visitor regard this as a personal request, and thus greatly aid the Committee in the difficult task which has been undertaken.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE OF BIBLE HOUSE AT CRISTOBAL

The corner stone of the new Bible House, now in process of erection in Cristobal, will be laid with appropriate services Sunday morning, February 20th, at 10 o'clock. The American Bible Society cordially invites all interested to attend, and hopes especially for a large attendance of members of the Congress and their friends.

The Bible House is across the street from the Hotel Cristobal.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Any who have accounts against the Congress should present these to the Executive Secretary, Mr. Inman, at once. He will be at desk in the writing room Friday morning at 8 o'clock to settle such accounts.

LOCAL COMMITTEES

Arrangements	H. A. A. Smith, Chairman.
Finance	J. H. McLean, Chairman.
Housing	R. R. Watson, Chairman.
Places of Meeting	W. J. Price, Chairman.
Reception	Harry Compton, Chairman.
Publicity	F. M. M. Richardson, Chairman.
Meetings	D. C. Nutting, Chairman.

Transportation	S. W. Heald, Chairman.
Pulpit Supply	Wm. Flammer, Chairman.
Information Bureau	C. W. Ports, Chairman.
Sight-seeing	A. S. Zinn, Chairman.
Ladies Auxiliary	Mrs. H. A. A. Smith, Chairman.
Secretary	Thornton B. Penfield, of New York.

NOTICES TO DELEGATES AND VISITORS

HOURS OF SESSIONS—The Congress will meet each week day until Saturday, February 19th, at 8.30 a. m., and will sit not later than 5.30 p. m., with an interval from 11.30 to 3.30.

The Congress will sit in the evening from 8.00 to 9.30.

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO COMMISSION REPORTS—Delegates desiring to make corrections or offer suggestions regarding Reports of Commissions are requested to send such corrections in writing to Dr. Frank Sanders, the Chairman of the Editorial Committee. These communications, addressed to Dr. Sanders may be handed to the ushers or put into the box for this purpose in the office.

ORDER IN WHICH COMMISSIONS WILL REPORT—In order to meet the convenience of the Commissions, the Reports will be taken in the following order:

WEDNESDAY Feb. 16. Com. V Women's Work.
 THURSDAY Feb. 17. Com. VIII Cooperation and Unity.
 FRIDAY Feb. 18. Com. VI Church in the Field.
 SATURDAY Feb. 19. Com. VII Home Base.

NOTICE OF DESIRE TO DISCUSS THE REPORTS—Cards have been printed on which those who desire to speak on the Commission Reports are requested to give notice. These cards may be obtained from the ushers at the morning or afternoon meetings of the Congress or at the Congress Office. Those wishing to speak should send in cards not later than 5.30 p. m. of the day preceding the discussion of the Report.

NOTICES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS—All notices and announcements of interest to the delegates and visitors will appear in the Daily Bulletin. Announcements will not be read from the platform. Persons having announcements or notices may hand them to the ushers addressed to "The Editor, Daily Bulletin." They must be in the hands of the editor not later than the close of the morning session.

PRAYER AND MEDITATION BEFORE THE OPENING OF EACH SESSION

Ten minutes preceding the opening of each session is set apart for silent prayer and meditation in the Congress Hall. Delegates are earnestly requested to refrain from conversation and to maintain silence during this period before the meetings are called to order.

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

The Acting Governor of the Canal Zone has authorized reduced rates on the Panama Railroad to members of the Congress. All desiring to avail themselves of this privilege must identify themselves with credentials signed by Mr. S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary, when purchasing tickets. (Panama Railroad Circular R. A. 385.)

COUPON BOOKS

Coupon Books are on sale at the Tivoli Hotel for those expecting to purchase meals at the Tivoli, Ancon and Balboa Hotels. These books *cannot* be used for the purchase of articles at the Commissary Stores. Commissary Stores are for the use of employes of the Canal Zone only. Delegates and visitors must make their purchases in the Panama stores.

CONCERNING RETURN PORTIONS OF RAILWAY TICKETS

The ticket agent at Colon reports that he sold round trip tickets to the delegates who came in on the S.S. Pastores, and since the return portions of these tickets are only good for ten days, if the delegates hold them longer than ten days they must be either redeemed or extended.

So as to cause as little inconvenience as possible delegates holding these tickets are requested to present them at the ticket office in the Panama passenger station for extension before they board the train, so there will be no trouble with the gatemen or the conductors and collectors.

The numbers of the tickets in question are:

14904—14905	14866—14869
14908—14936	14872—14888
14938—14957	14890—14902
14958—14964	

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

The Americans on the Isthmus will celebrate Washington's Birthday at the formal opening of the American Exhibit at the Panama National Exposition, on February 22nd.

The Program of the day will consist of patriotic exercises, a military parade, military contests, a base ball game, and other sports and athletic contests.

United States Commissioner, Wm. E. Tuttle Jr., extends to the delegates to the Congress a cordial invitation to participate.

PICTURE OF THE CONGRESS

The photograph of the Congress will be taken by the official photographer of the Canal Zone on Wednesday morning at the close of the session at 11:30 o'clock.

COMMISSION I CALLED TO MEET

Commission Number One will meet in the Press corner of the ball room on Thursday 2.30 p.m. in the interest of furthering its work through the several Regional Conferences. The presence of every member of the Commission in attendance on the Congress is most important.

SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR

Arrangements have been made for those expecting to visit the South American countries to sail from the Balboa Docks, Monday morning, February 21st on the Peruvian S. S. "Huallaga" for Callao, Peru.

All who are contemplating making this tour, whether they have tickets or not, should report to Dr. Penfield at the Congress Office at once.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE CONGRESS

The following reports will be published:

1. Three volumes, containing the reports in full of the eight Commissions with discussions. Advance price per set, \$2.00. After date of publication, \$2.50. Carriage extra in both cases.
2. Report of Regional Conferences, one volume cloth. Price \$1.00, prepaid.
3. Popular history and report of the Congress, in English, by Professor Harlan P. Beach, of Yale University. Cloth. Illustrated. Price \$1.00, prepaid.
4. Popular history and report of the Congress, in Portuguese, by Professor Erasmo Braga, of Brazil. Cloth. Illustrated. Price in the United States \$1.00, prepaid.
5. The same as No. 4, in Spanish. Price in the United States \$1.00, prepaid.

ADVANCE COMBINATION OFFERS

Good until date of publication of the three volume report.

1. Three Volume Report and any one of the four other books. \$2.75 carriage extra.
2. Three Volume Report and any two of the four other books \$3.50, carriage extra.
3. Three Volume Report and any three of the four other books. \$4.25, carriage extra.
4. Three Volume Report and all four of the other books. \$5.00, carriage extra.

Extra copies of the Report of the Regional Conferences and the reports by Professor Beach and Professor Braga may be ordered in advance with the Three Volume Report in the United States at the rate of 75 cents each, carriage extra.

Since the final decision as to price in Latin America of the popular report in Portuguese and Spanish can not now be announced, delegates and visitors from Latin America are requested when ordering to indicate the number of copies of these books desired, with the understanding that the price per copy will be considerably reduced below the price in the United States and that before the volumes are ready for distribution information will be sent by mail giving the price finally decided on after necessary business arrangements for publication have been completed.

Orders from Latin America received before date of publication, whether from foreign missionaries or Latin Americans, for the three Volume Report, the Report of the Regional Conferences and the popular Report by Professor Beach, will be filled at the prices quoted in the "Advance Combination Offers," as already announced.

Prices quoted are in U. S. (Gold) Currency.

The Missionary Education Movement will notify each person placing an order for any of the books of the date of publication, in advance, allowing time to forward remittance without causing delay in shipment.

Make remittances payable to Missionary Education Movement, and mail to its address at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Use International Post Office Money Order or Draft on New York in sending money from points outside the United States. Do not enclose paper or metal currency. In the United States add 10 cents for exchange if personal check on bank outside of

New York City is used.

Orders should be left at the Congress Office before February 19. After that date send to Missionary Education Movement 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CONGRESS

Prof. Eduardo Monteverde, President
 Vice-Presidents
 Bishop Wm. Cabell Brown Rev. A. R. Stark
 Rev. Eduardo Carlos Pereira Mr. Eben E. Olcott
 Chairman of the Congress in Committee
 Dr. Robert E. Speer
 Secretaries of Congress
 Rev. S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary
 Recording Secretaries
 In English: Mr. Charles J. Ewald In Portuguese: Rev. Alvaro Reis
 In Spanish: Rev. Alejandro Treviño Stenographer: Mr. E. J. Webster

BUSINESS COMMITTEE

John R. Mott, Chairman
 H. W. Hicks, Secretary

Barnes, L. C.
 Browning, W. E.
 Brown, Bishop Wm. Cabell
 Chester, S. H.
 Ewald, Charles J.
 Gonzalez, Juan Orts
 Goucher, John F.
 Halsey, A. W.
 Howard, Bishop A. T.
 Head, Miss Mabel
 Inman, S. G., Executive Secretary
 Lambuth, Bishop Walter R.
 Lloyd, Bishop A. S.
 McLean, A.

McNair, A. Stuart
 Monteverde, Prof. Eduardo
 Oldham, Bishop Wm. F.
 Sein, Eucario M.
 Smith, Miss Florence
 Speer, Robert E.
 Stuntz, Bishop Homer C.
 Taylor, S. Earl
 Tebbetts, C. E.
 Thompson, Charles L.
 Treviño, Alejandro
 Tucker, H. C.
 Turner, F. P.
 Wolf, L. B.

PRESS COMMITTEE

F. P. Haggard, Chairman

Beach, Harlan P.
 Colton, E. T.
 Chappell, Mrs. E. B.
 Halsey, A. W.
 Hulse, Bishop H. R.
 Harrison, Mrs. Ida W.
 Howard, Bishop A. T.
 Inman, S. G.
 Landrith Ira

Morrill, M. T.
 Morrison, Chas. C.
 Neblett, S. A.
 Pereira, Eduardo Carlos
 Price, Willard
 Stark, A. R.
 Schweinitz, Paul de
 Tebbetts, C. E.
 Winton, G. B.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Frank K. Sanders, Chairman

Braga, Erasmo
 Colmore, Bishop
 Cook, Ed. F.
 Ewald, Charles J.

Hicks, Harry Wade
 Wallace, William
 Wolf, L. B.
 Treviño, Alejandro

COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE EXHIBIT

J. H. Warner, Chairman

Baker, A. G.
 Hauser, J. P.
 Hayter, James
 Myers, H. S.

Paul, Charles T.
 Swift, Judson
 Trull, George H.

COMMITTEE ON DAILY BULLETIN

F. P. Turner, Chairman

Butler, John W.
 Ewing, H. E.
 McLean, James H.

Paul, Charles T.
 Penfield, T. B.
 Reis, Alvaro

COMMITTEE ON HALLS AND USHERS

Charles D. Hurrey, Chairman

Causey, James H.
 Magill, R. E.
 McAfee, J. E.
 McCombs, Vernon
 Odell, E. A.

Orozeo, Antonio
 Sweet, W. E.
 Trull, George H.
 Williamson, Richard

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

DAILY BULLETIN

CONGRESS ON CHRISTIAN WORK IN LATIN AMERICA.

No. 8

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1916.

This bulletin will be issued daily throughout the Congress. It will contain the Minutes of the preceding day's work, Agenda for the day of issue, and all necessary notices to delegates.

The Sessions of the Congress will be held in the Hotel Tivoli.

PROGRAM FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1916.

- 8:20 to 8:30 a. m. Period of Silent Prayer and Meditation.
8:30 to 11 a. m. Consideration of Report of Commission VI on the Church in the Field.
11 to 11:30 a. m. Devotional Period. "Secret of a Mighty Work of God." Bishop Lambuth.
3:30 to 5:30 p. m. Consideration of Report of Commission VI on the Church in the Field (Continued).
8 to 9:30 p. m. Evening Session. Professor Monteverde, President of the Congress, in the Chair. "The Vital Power of Christianity—How Realized and Maintained." Rev. Alvaro Reis. Dr. James I. Vance.

AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF REPORT OF COMMISSION VI

on Friday Morning, February 18, 1916

1. The importance of the establishment of living churches seeking to secure the open acceptance of Christ as personal Lord and Savior as the primary objective of our work. Report pp. 27, lines 22-53.
2. How to develop evangelistic initiative and activity.
3. What is meant by a self-supporting church? How may an increase of self-support be secured? Should there be a campaign in favor of Christian stewardship?
4. To what extent should Boards supply funds for the erection of church buildings on the field?
5. How early and to what extent should the churches in the field add the various auxiliary organizations which have grown up in long established churches?
6. The spiritual life of the churches in the Field, and what can be done to deepen it? Report pp. 13-17.
7. How can the the Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies be made more effective as evangelizing agencies? Report pp. 20-22.
8. How to secure a sufficient number of competent leaders on the field? Report pp. 31-33.

**PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF
REPORT OF COMMISSION VII
on Saturday Morning, February 19, 1916.**

1. What information is most likely to create among leaders of churches at home and abroad a realizing sense of the uniqueness and urgency of the present situation in Latin America so as to meet the needs revealed in the Report of Commission I on Survey and Occupation and in the other Reports?

2. The vital secret of an adequate offering of lives for foreign missionary service in Latin America.

3. The real crux of the problem of influencing the clergy at the home base to devote themselves with conviction and self-denial to promoting the missionary task of the churches in Latin America.

4. How increase the missionary gifts of individual Christians, who are able to do much more financially than they are now doing, in order that their gifts for Latin America may be far more nearly commensurate with their increased financial ability and with the present need? Is a nation-wide financial campaign for Latin America advisable?

5. How can laymen of strength and influence be led to consecrate their time and effort to a systematic missionary propaganda on behalf of Latin America?

6. How can the foreign missionaries while in their respective fields cooperate more effectively with the societies and churches at home in enlisting the intelligent and sacrificial aid of the churches in undertaking more complete occupation and in increasing the efficiency of the work in the fields?

7. What practical measures should be taken by the Mission Boards in the near future to interpret to the churches at home with convincing and compelling power the lessons and judgments of the Congress and of the Regional Conferences with reference to the development of intelligent interest and to the enlistment of prayer, financial support and capable candidates for the work in Latin America? What new publicity methods are needed in the light of the discussions of this Congress?

8. Suggestions from the Latin American delegates as to how the churches in cooperating lands may be of most help.

**RESOLUTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE
CONGRESS**

The members of the Panama Congress on Christian Work in Latin America recommend:

I. That the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America be enlarged and reconstituted so as to consist of the following:

1. An American and Canadian Section composed of one representative of each mission agency of the United States and Canada which is maintaining missionaries in Latin America, and of a number of coopted members not exceeding one-half of the number appointed as representatives of the various American and Canadian mission agencies of which coopted members at least one-half shall be delegates in attendance upon this Congress.

2. A European Section composed of one representative of each mission agency of Great Britain and of the Continent of Europe which is maintaining missionaries in Latin America, and of a number of coopted members not exceeding one-half of the number appointed as representatives of the various British and Continental mission agencies.

3. *Ex officio* members consisting of the Chairman and the Secretary of the committee or council representing the missions and churches of each country or group of countries in Latin America.
- II. That there be an annual meeting of the American and Canadian Section, and also of the European Section.
- III. That the American and European Sections of the Committee shall each have an Executive Committee numbering approximately one-third of the total membership of the Section.
- IV. That the Executive Committee of each Section shall, as a rule, meet once each quarter to carry out the general policy and instructions of the Section.
- V. Owing to the fact that the European missionary societies with work in Latin America have been unable to be as fully represented at the Panama Congress as would have been the case under normal circumstances, the perfecting of their part of the organization will obviously have to be deferred until such time as the conditions are, in the judgment of the European missionary leaders, favorable for such action. The Congress would, however, express the earnest hope that this indispensable cooperation on the part of the European mission agencies may be developed as rapidly as possible.
- VI. That the American and Canadian Section should take steps as promptly as possible to give effect to the findings of the various Commissions in the light of the discussions of the Congress, so far as the cooperation of the missionary agencies of the United States and Canada is concerned.
- VII. That the matter of ways and means of common action between the American and European Sections shall be worked out after the European Section shall have been organized.
- VIII. That the *ex-officio* members representing the Latin American committees be regarded as eligible to attend the meetings of both the American and European Sections.

MINUTES OF WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916.

Morning Session

The session was called to order at 8:30 o'clock by Dr. Speer. After the singing of Hymn No. 66, "Hail to the brightness", Mrs. W. F. McDowell read the Scripture lesson (1 Corinthians 13): and led in prayer.

Hymn No 62, "Beneath the Cross of Jesus" was sung and prayers were offered by Rev. W. A. Ross of Mexico and Rev. Geo. Alexander of New York.

The Report of Commission V, "Women's Work" was introduced by Miss Belle Bennett of Richmond, Kentucky.

The following speakers then took part in the discussion.

Rev. Juan Ortiz Gonzalez of Cuba.

Senorita Elisa Cortes of Argentina.

Mrs. T. S. Pond of Venezuela.

Miss Clarissa H. Spencer of New York.

Miss Annie Coope of Canal Zone.

Rev. A. B. Howell of Cuba.

Mrs. W. B. Allison of Guatemala.

Miss M. I. Orvis of Texas.

Miss Elma Irelan of Mexico.

Miss Mabel Head of Nashville.

Miss M. E. Hodge of Philadelphia.

Dean Irene T. Meyers of Kentucky.

Miss Laura Temple of Mexico.

Mrs. C. L. Thompson of New Jersey.

The discussion of the report was closed by Dr. Ida Harrison of Lexington, Kentucky.

After the singing of Hymns No 72 "O Zion Haste" and No.

24 "Blest be the tie", the devotional period was conducted by Rev. Dr. Paul de Schweinitz, who spoke on "Christ's vision of the Unity of all Believers" and offered the closing prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The session was called to order at 3:30 o'clock by Dr. Speer. Hymn No 10 was sung. Rev. Geo. C. Lenington, Rev. Wm. H. Rainey, and Dr. F. P. Haggard led in prayer.

The discussion on the subject "The Training and Efficiency of Missionaries" was opened by Dr. Frank K. Sanders of New York.

The following speakers then took part in the discussion ;

Rev. Juan Ortz Gonzalez of Cuba.

Prof. Eduardo Monteverde of Uruguay.

Rev. Geo. H. Brewer of Mexico.

Rev. John Howland of Mexico.

Senorita Elisa Cortes of Argentina.

Dr. Geo. B. Winton of Nashville, Tennessee.

Rev. Alejandro Trevino of Mexico.

Senor Guillermo Delgado de Vargas of Barcelona, Spain.

Bishop Chas. B. Colmore of Porto Rico.

Rev. F. S. Onderdonk of Mexico.

Dr. Theodore S. Pond of Venezuela.

Dr. John Butler of Mexico.

Rev. Geo. C. Lenington of New York.

Rev. W. H. Rainey of Peru.

Miss Belle Bennett of Kentucky.

Rev. Robert O. Elphick of Chile.

Mr. Richard Williamson of Mexico.

Rev. Robert F. Lenington of Brazil.

Rev. Leandro Garza Mora of Mexico.

Mrs. R. W. MacDonell of Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. W. A. Ross of Mexico.

Miss Clementina Butler of Providence, R. I.

Rev. F. Barroetavena of Argentina.

Dr. S. D. Daugherty of Philadelphia.

Rev. W. A. Ross of Mexico.

Miss Catherine Hodge of Philadelphia.

An unidentified speaker.

Rev. E. Martinez of Chile.

Rev. J. L. Ransom of Jamaica.

Sr. E. C. Persira of Brazil.

Dr. W. E. Browning of Chile.

Rev. Alvaro Reis of Brazil.

Prof. Erasmo Braga of Brazil.

Discussion of the subject was closed by Mr. Fennel P. Turner, of New York.

The closing prayer and benediction was offered by Dr. Kunzman, of Philadelphia.

EVENING SESSION

The session was called to order at 8 o'clock by Bishop Luther B. Wilson of New York.

Hymns No. 22 "Glorious Things of Thee are Spoken" and No. 36 "Fight the Good Fight" were sung. The scripture lesson was read by Dr. M. T. Morrill of Dayton, Ohio, who also led in prayer.

Bishop Wilson then addressed the Congress and presented Judge Emilio del Toro of Porto Rico, who spoke on "The

Principles and Spirit of Jesus Essential to Meet the Social needs of our Time."

This theme was further discussed by President Charles T. Paul of Indianapolis.

After the singing of Hymn No. 8 "O Master let me walk with Thee," the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Paul, and the meeting adjourned.

BOOKS IN EXHIBIT FOR SALE TO DELEGATES AND MEMBERS

After 5.30 p.m. on Friday the books in the exhibit will be offered for sale at about one half price. The members of the Committee will be at their respective tables for a half hour after and before each session.

TO MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS INTERESTED IN SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE WORK IN THE UNITED STATES

All secretaries and delegates and visitors interested in work among Spanish and Portuguese within the United States are requested to meet at 5.30 o'clock at the close of the Friday afternoon session at the Press table,

ATTENTION! ALL DELEGATES AND VISITORS REPRESENTING LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

The outline maps of Latin American countries on the walls of the ballroom have been prepared as a basis for a study of the present occupation by the missionary forces. If the Latin American fields are to be adequately occupied, missionary maps showing the location of all mission stations are necessary. It is important that they be free from inaccuracies.

All delegates and visitors from Latin American countries are earnestly requested to study carefully the map of the fields from which they come, and to report to Prof. Harlan P. Beach all corrections in order to insure accuracy in the maps.

Will each delegate and visitor regard this as a personal request, and thus greatly aid the Committee in the difficult task which has been undertaken.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE OF BIBLE HOUSE AT CRISTOBAL

The corner stone of the new Bible House, now in process of erection in Cristobal, will be laid with appropriate services Sunday morning, February 20th, at 10 o'clock. The American Bible Society cordially invites all interested to attend, and hopes especially for a large attendance of members of the Congress and their friends.

The Bible House is across the street from the Hotel Cristobal.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

The Americans on the Isthmus will celebrate Washington's Birthday at the formal opening of the American Exhibit at the Panama National Exposition, on February 22nd.

The Program of the day will consist of patriotic exercises, a military parade, military contests, a base ball game, and other sports and athletic contests.

United States Commissioner, Wm. E. Tuttle Jr., extends to the delegates to the Congress a cordial invitation to participate.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE CONGRESS

The following reports will be published:

1. Three volumes, containing the reports in full of the eight Commissions with discussions. Advance price per set, \$2.60. After date of publication, \$2.50. Carriage extra in both cases.
2. Report of Regional Conferences, one volume cloth. Price \$1.00, prepaid.
3. Popular history and report of the Congress, in English, by Professor Harlan P. Beach, of Yale University. Cloth. Illustrated. Price \$1.00, prepaid.
4. Popular history and report of the Congress, in Portuguese, by Professor Erasmo Braga, of Brazil. Cloth. Illustrated. Price in the United States \$1.00, prepaid.
5. The same as No. 4, in Spanish. Price in the United States \$1.00, prepaid.

ADVANCE COMBINATION OFFERS

Good until date of publication of the three volume report.

1. Three Volume Report and any one of the four other books. \$2.75 carriage extra.
2. Three Volume Report and any two of the four other books \$3.50, carriage extra.
3. Three Volume Report and any three of the four other books. \$4.25, carriage extra.
4. Three Volume Report and all four of the other books. \$5.00, carriage extra.

Extra copies of the Report of the Regional Conferences and the reports by Professor Beach and Professor Braga may be ordered in advance with the Three Volume Report in the United States at the rate of 75 cents each, carriage extra.

Since the final decision as to price in Latin America of the popular report in Portuguese and Spanish can not now be announced, delegates and visitors from Latin America are requested when ordering to indicate the number of copies of these books desired, with the understanding that the price per copy will be considerably reduced below the price in the United States and that before the volumes are ready for distribution information will be sent by mail giving the price finally decided on after necessary business arrangements for publication have been completed.

Orders from Latin America received before date of publication, whether from foreign missionaries or Latin Americans, for the three Volume Report, the Report of the Regional Conferences and the popular Report by Professor Beach, will be filled at the prices quoted in the "Advance Combination Offers," as already announced.

Prices quoted are in U. S. (Gold) Currency.

The Missionary Education Movement will notify each person placing an order for any of the books of the date of publication, in advance, allowing time to forward remittance without causing delay in shipment.

Make remittances payable to Missionary Education Movement, and mail to its address at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Use International Post Office Money Order or Draft on New York in sending money from points outside the United States. Do not enclose paper or metal currency. In the United States add 10 cents for exchange if personal check on bank outside of New York City is used.

Orders should be left at the Congress Office before February 19. After that date send to Missionary Education Movement 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

LOCAL COMMITTEES

Arrangements	H. A. A. Smith, Chairman.
Finance	J. H. McLean, Chairman.
Housing	R. R. Watson, Chairman.
Places of Meeting	W. J. Price, Chairman.
Reception	Harry Compton, Chairman.
Publicity	F. M. M. Richardson, Chairman.
Meetings	D. C. Nutting, Chairman.
Transportation	S. W. Heald, Chairman.
Pulpit Supply	Wm. Flammer, Chairman.
Information Bureau	C. W. Ports, Chairman.
Sight-seeing	A. S. Zinn, Chairman.
Ladies Auxiliary	Mrs. H. A. A. Smith, Chairman.
Secretary	Thornton B. Penfield, of New York.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CONGRESS

Prof. Eduardo Monteverde, President
Vice-Presidents

Bishop Wm. Cabell Brown
Rev. Eduardo Carlos Pereira

Rev. A. R. Stark
Mr. Eben E. Olcott

Chairman of the Congress in Committee
Dr. Robert E. Speer
Secretaries of Congress
Rev. S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary

Recording Secretaries

In English: Mr. Charles J. Ewald
In Spanish: Rev. Alejandro Treviño

In Portuguese: Rev. Alvaro Reis
Stenographer: Mr. E. J. Webster

BUSINESS COMMITTEE

John R. Mott, Chairman
H. W. Hicks, Secretary

Barnes, L. C.
Browning, W. E.
Brown, Bishop Wm. Cabell
Chester, S. H.
Ewald, Charles J.
Gonzalez, Juan Orts
Goncher, John F.
Halsey, A. W.
Howard, Bishop A. T.
Head, Miss Mabel
Inman, S. G., Executive Secretary
Lambuth, Bishop Walter R.
Lloyd, Bishop A. S.
McLean, A.

McNair, A. Stuart
Monteverde, Prof. Eduardo
Oldham, Bishop Wm. F.
Sein, Eucario M.
Smith, Miss Florence
Speer, Robert E.
Stuntz, Bishop Homer C.
Taylor, S. Earl
Tebbetts, C. E.
Thompson, Charles L.
Treviño, Alejandro
Tucker, H. C.
Turner, F. P.
Woll, L. B.

PRESS COMMITTEE

F. P. Haggard, Chairman

Beach, Harlan P.
Colton, E. T.
Chappell, Mrs. E. B.
Halsey, A. W.
Hulse, Bishop H. R.
Harrison, Mrs. Ida W.
Howard, Bishop A. T.
Inman, S. G.
Landrith Ira

Morrill, M. T.
Morrison, Chas. C.
Neblett, S. A.
Pereira, Eduardo Carlos
Price, Willard
Stark, A. R.
Schweinitz, Paul de
Tebbetts, C. E.
Winton, G. B.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Frank K. Sanders, Chairman

Braga, Erasmo
Colmore, Bishop
Cook, Ed. F.
Ewald, Charles J.

Hicks, Harry Wade
Wallace, William
Wolf, L. B.
Treviño, Alejandro

COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE EXHIBIT

J. H. Warner, Chairman

Baker, A. G.
Hauser, J. P.
Hayter, James
Myers, H. S.

Paul, Charles T.
Swift, Judson
Trull, George H.

COMMITTEE ON DAILY BULLETIN

F. P. Turner, Chairman

Butler, John W.
Ewing, H. E.
McLean, James H.

Paul, Charles T.
Penfield, T. B.
Reis, Alvaro

COMMITTEE ON HALLS AND USHERS

Charles D. Hurrey, Chairman

Causey, James H.
Magill, R. E.
McAfee, J. E.
McCombs, Vernon
Odell, E. A.

Orozco, Antonio
Sweet, W. E.
Trull, George H.
Williamson, Richard

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

DAILY BULLETIN

CONGRESS ON CHRISTIAN WORK IN LATIN AMERICA.

No. 9

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916.

PROGRAM FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916.

- 8:20 to 8:30 a. m. Period of Silent Prayer and Meditation.
8:30 to 11 a. m. Consideration of Report of Commission VII on the Home Base.
2:30 to 4 p. m. Closing Session. Congress Sermon on "Jesus Christ, the Same Yesterday, Today and Forever". Dr. George Alexander, of New York.
Period of United Thanksgiving and Intercession.

AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF REPORT OF COMMISSION VII

on Saturday Morning, February 19, 1916.

1. What information is most likely to create among leaders of churches at home and abroad a realizing sense of the uniqueness and urgency of the present situation in Latin America so as to meet the needs revealed in the Report of Commission I on Survey and Occupation and in the other Reports?
2. The vital secret of an adequate offering of lives for foreign missionary service in Latin America.
3. The real crux of the problem of influencing the clergy at the home base to devote themselves with conviction and self-denial to promoting the missionary task of the churches in Latin America.
4. How increase the missionary gifts of individual Christians, who are able to do much more financially than they are now doing, in order that their gifts for Latin America may be far more nearly commensurate with their increased financial ability and with the present need? Is a nation-wide financial campaign for Latin America advisable?
5. How can laymen of strength and influence be led to consecrate their time and effort to a systematic missionary propaganda on behalf of Latin America?
6. How can the foreign missionaries while in their respective fields cooperate more effectively with the societies and churches at home in enlisting the intelligent and sacrificial aid of the churches in undertaking more complete occupation and in increasing the efficiency of the work in the fields?
7. What practical measures should be taken by the Mission Boards in the near future to interpret to the churches at home with convincing and compelling power the lessons and judgments of the Congress and of the Regional Conferences with reference to the development of intelligent interest and to the enlistment of prayer, financial support and capable candidates for the work in Latin America? What new publicity methods are needed in the light of the discussions of this Congress?

8. Suggestions from the Latin American delegates as to how the churches in cooperating lands may be of most help.

RESOLUTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE CONGRESS

The members of the Panama Congress on Christian Work in Latin America recommend:

I. That the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America be enlarged and reconstituted so as to consist of the following:

1. An American and Canadian Section composed of one representative of each mission agency of the United States and Canada which is maintaining missionaries in Latin America, and of a number of coopted members not exceeding one-half of the number appointed as representatives of the various American and Canadian mission agencies of which coopted members at least one-half shall be delegates in attendance upon this Congress.

2. A European Section composed of one representative of each mission agency of Great Britain and of the Continent of Europe which is maintaining missionaries in Latin America, and of a number of coopted members not exceeding one-half of the number appointed as representatives of the various British and Continental mission agencies.

3. *Ex officio* members consisting of the Chairman and the Secretary of the committee or council representing the missions and churches of each country or group of countries in Latin America.

II. That there be an annual meeting of the American and Canadian Section, and also of the European Section.

III. That the American and European Sections of the Committee shall each have an Executive Committee numbering approximately one-third of the total membership of the Section.

IV. That the Executive Committee of each Section shall, as a rule, meet once each quarter to carry out the general policy and instructions of the Section.

V. Owing to the fact that the European missionary societies with work in Latin America have been unable to be as fully represented at the Panama Congress as would have been the case under normal circumstances, the perfecting of their part of the organization will obviously have to be deferred until such time as the conditions are, in the judgment of the European missionary leaders, favorable for such action. The Congress would, however, express the earnest hope that this indispensable cooperation on the part of the European mission agencies may be developed as rapidly as possible.

VI. That the American and Canadian Section should take steps as promptly as possible to give effect to the findings of the various Commissions in the light of the discussions of the Congress, so far as the cooperation of the missionary agencies of the United States and Canada is concerned.

VII. That the matter of ways and means of common action between the American and European Sections shall be worked out after the European Section shall have been organized.

VIII. That the *ex-officio* members representing the Latin American committees be regarded as eligible to attend the meetings of both the American and European Sections.

MINUTES OF THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1916.

Morning Session

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Spear at 8.30.

Hymn No. 57 "The Church's One Foundation" was sung.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. A. Stuart McNairn of London.

Hymn No. 44 "Come Thou Almighty King" was sung and the Report of Commission VIII was introduced by Dr. Charles L. Thompson of New York.

The following speakers then took part in the discussion:

Rev. S. H. Chester of Nashville, Tennessee.

Dr. Charles S. Macfarland of New York.

Rev. E. C. Pereira of Brazil.

Rev. Alvaro Reis of Brazil.

Rev. A. R. Stark of Chile.

Dr. J. M. Greene of Cuba.

Rev. J. C. Kunzman of Philadelphia.

Rev. Chas E. Tebbetts of Richmond, Indiana

Prof. Harlan P. Beach of Yale University led in prayer.

Dr. Ira Landrith of Boston.

Dr. James I. Vance of Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. John R. Pepper of Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. John H. Warner of Brazil.

Mr. Fleming H. Revell of New York.

Rev. Philo W. Drury of Porto Rico.

Mr. Harry Wade Hicks of New York.

After the singing of Hymn No. 88 "Dear Lord and Father," Mr. W. F. Jordan of Texas read the Scripture lesson (Phil. 3: 1--11), and led in prayer.

The devotion address was delivered by the Rev. L. C. Barnes of New York on "The Recovery of the Apostolic Conception of God."

After prayer and the benediction by Dr. Barnes, the session was adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION

A special meeting was held.

Hymn No. 60 "For all the Saints" was sung.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson led in prayer.

Hymn No. 22 "Glorious Things of Thee are Spoken" was sung.

Dr. W. E. Browning, of Chile, then addressed the Congress on "James Thompson and the Lancastrian School in Latin America."

At 3:30 Dr. Speer called the Congress to order.

Hymn 43 "Onward, Christian Soldier" was sung and Elder W. H. Spicer, of Washington, D. C., led in prayer.

The following members of the Congress continued the discussion of Commission VIII:

Dr. L. B. Wolf, of Baltimore.

Bishop W. C. Brown, of Southern Brazil

Dr. Ed. F. Cook, of Nashville, Tenn.

Rev. E. M. Sein, of Mexico

Dr. John W. Butler, of Mexico

Rev. Vincent Ravi, of Cambridge

Rev. H. C. Tucker, of Brazil

Dr. John Fox, of New York

Rev. C. G. Morrison, of Chicago

Mrs. K. F. Westfall, of Chicago

Rev. Samuel R. Gammon, of Brazil

Mr. Marshall C. Allaben, of New York

Dr. Wm. Adams Brown, of New York

Rev. F. T. Parker, of Colon

Miss Ruth Rouse, of London

Rev. Wm. Flammer, of Balboa
 Rev. James H. McLean, of Chile
 Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of Denver
 Dr. John R. Mott, on behalf of the Business Committee
 announced that the Friday Bulletin would contain a series of
 resolutions looking toward carrying forward the work of the
 Congress and giving effect to the findings of the various
 Commissions, and that these would be considered and acted
 upon by the Congress.

The discussion of the Report was closed by Dr. Charles L.
 Thompson, of New York.

After prayer and benediction by Bishop Wm. F. Oldham,
 the meeting adjourned.

EVENING SESSION

The session was called to order at 8 o'clock by Bishop L.
 L. Kinsolving, of Brazil.

Hymn 17 "The Son of God Goes Forth" was sung.

Prayer was offered by Dr. George Alexander of New
 York.

Hymn 20 "How Firm a Foundation" was sung.

Dr. John F. Goucher, D. D., of Baltimore, then spoke on
 "The Triumph of Christianity."

The closing address on "Conditions in Latin America" was
 made by Bishop L. L. Kinsolving.

In closing, Hymn 50 "Fling Out the Banner" was sung
 and, after prayer and the benediction by Bishop Walter R.
 Lambuth, the session adjourned.

LOOK AT THE MAPS

The outline maps of Latin American countries on the walls
 of the ballroom have been prepared as a basis for a study of
 the present occupation by the missionary forces. If the
 Latin American fields are to be adequately occupied, mis-
 sionary maps showing the location of all mission stations are
 necessary. It is important that they be free from inaccuracies.

All delegates and visitors from Latin American countries
 are earnestly requested to study carefully the map of the
 fields from which they come, and to report to Prof. Harlan
 P. Beach all corrections in order to insure accuracy in the
 maps.

Will each delegate and visitor regard this as a personal
 request, and thus greatly aid the Committee in the difficult
 task which has been undertaken.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE OF BIBLE HOUSE AT CRISTOBAL

The corner stone of the new Bible House, now in process
 of erection in Cristobal, will be laid with appropriate services
 Sunday morning, February 20th, at 10 o'clock. The American
 Bible Society cordially invites all interested to attend, and
 hopes especially for a large attendance of members of the
 Congress and their friends.

The Bible House is across the street from the Hotel
 Cristobal.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

The Americans on the Isthmus will celebrate Washington's Birthday at the formal opening of the American Exhibit at the Panama National Exposition, on February 22nd.

The Program of the day will consist of patriotic exercises, a military parade, military contests, a base ball game, and other sports and athletic contests.

United States Commissioner, Wm. E. Tuttle Jr., extends to the delegates to the Congress a cordial invitation to participate.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE CONGRESS

The following reports will be published:

1. Three volumes, containing the reports in full of the eight Commissions with discussions. Advance price per set, \$2.50. After date of publication, \$2.50. Carriage extra in both cases.
2. Report of Regional Conferences, one volume cloth. Price \$1.00, prepaid.
3. Popular history and report of the Congress, in English, by Professor Marian P. Beach, of Yale University. Cloth. Illustrated. Price \$1.00, prepaid.
4. Popular history and report of the Congress, in Portuguese, by Professor Erasmo Braga, of Brazil. Cloth. Illustrated. Price in the United States \$1.00, prepaid.
5. The same as No. 4, in Spanish. Price in the United States \$1.00, prepaid.

ADVANCE COMBINATION OFFERS

Good until date of publication of the three volume report.

1. Three Volume Report and any one of the four other books. \$2.75 carriage extra.
2. Three Volume Report and any two of the four other books \$3.50, carriage extra.
3. Three Volume Report and any three of the four other books. \$4.25, carriage extra.
4. Three Volume Report and all four of the other books. \$5.00, carriage extra.

Extra copies of the Report of the Regional Conferences and the reports by Professor Beach and Professor Braga may be ordered in advance with the Three Volume Report in the United States at the rate of 75 cents each, carriage extra.

Since the final decision as to price in Latin America of the popular report in Portuguese and Spanish can not now be announced, delegates and visitors from Latin America are requested when ordering to indicate the number of copies of these books desired, with the understanding that the price per copy will be considerably reduced below the price in the United States and that before the volumes are ready for distribution information will be sent by mail giving the price finally decided on after necessary business arrangements for publication have been completed.

Orders from Latin America received before date of publication, whether from foreign missionaries or Latin Americans, for the three Volume Report, the Report of the Regional Conferences and the popular Report by Professor Beach, will be filled at the prices quoted in the "Advance Combination Offers," as already announced.

Prices quoted are in U. S. (Gold) Currency.

The Missionary Education Movement will notify each person placing an order for any of the books of the date of publication, in advance, allowing time to forward remittance without causing delay in shipment.

Make remittances payable to Missionary Education Movement, and mail to its address at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Use International Post Office Money Order or Draft on New

York in sending money from points outside the United States. Do not enclose paper or metal currency. In the United States add 10 cents for exchange if personal check on bank outside of New York City is used.

Orders should be left at the Congress Office before February 19. After that date send to Missionary Education Movement 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CONGRESS

Prof. Eduardo Monteverde, President
Vice-Presidents

Bishop Wm. Cabell Brown
Rev. Eduardo Carlos Pereira

Rev. A. R. Stark
Mr. Eben E. Olcott

Chairman of the Congress in Committee
Dr. Robert E. Speer
Secretaries of Congress
Rev. S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary

Recording Secretaries

In English: Mr. Charles J. Ewald
In Spanish: Rev. Alejandro Treviño

In Portuguese: Rev. Alvaro Reis
Stenographer: Mr. E. J. Webster

BUSINESS COMMITTEE

John R. Mott, Chairman
H. W. Hicks, Secretary

Barnes, L. C.
Browning, W. E.
Brown, Bishop Wm. Cabell
Chester, S. H.
Ewald, Charles J.
Gonzalez, Juan Orts
Goucher, John F.
Halsey, A. W.
Howard, Bishop A. T.
Head, Miss Mabel
Inman, S. G., Executive Secretary
Lambuth, Bishop Walter R.
Lloyd, Bishop A. S.
McLean, A.

McNair, A. Stuart
Monteverde, Prof. Eduardo
Oldham, Bishop Wm. F.
Sein, Eucario M.
Smith, Miss Florence
Speer, Robert E.
Stuntz, Bishop Homer C.
Taylor, S. Earl
Tebbetts, C. E.
Thompson, Charles L.
Treviño, Alejandro
Tucker, H. C.
Turner, F. P.
Wolf, L. B.

PRESS COMMITTEE

F. P. Haggard, Chairman

Beach, Harlan P.
Colton, E. T.
Chappell, Mrs. E. B.
Halsey, A. W.
Hulse, Bishop H. R.
Harrison, Mrs. Ida W.
Howard, Bishop A. T.
Inman, S. G.
Landrith Ira

Morrill, M. T.
Morrison, Chas. C.
Neblett, S. A.
Pereira, Eduardo Carlos
Price, Willard
Stark, A. R.
Schweinitz, Paul de
Tebbetts, C. E.
Winton, G. B.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Frank K. Sanders, Chairman

Braga, Erasmo
Colmore, Bishop
Cook, Ed. F.
Ewald, Charles J.

Hicks, Harry Wade
Wallace, William
Wolf, L. B.
Treviño, Alejandro

COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE EXHIBIT

J. H. Warner, Chairman

Baker, A. G.
Hauser, J. P.
Hayter, James
Myers, H. S.

Paul, Charles T.
Swift, Judson
Trull, George H.

COMMITTEE ON DAILY BULLETIN

F. P. Turner, Chairman

Butler, John W.	Paul, Charles T.
Ewing, H. E.	Penfield, T. B.
McLean, James H.	Reis, Alvaro

COMMITTEE ON HALLS AND USHERS

Charles D. Hurrey, Chairman

Causey, James H.	Orozco, Antonio
Magill, R. E.	Sweet, W. E.
McAfee, J. E.	Trull, George H.
McCombs, Vernon	Williamson, Richard
Odell, E. A.	

LOCAL COMMITTEES

Arrangements	H. A. A. Smith, Chairman.
Finance	J. H. McLean, Chairman.
Housing	R. R. Watson, Chairman.
Places of Meeting	W. J. Price, Chairman.
Reception	Harry Compton, Chairman.
Publicity	F. M. M. Richardson, Chairman.
Meetings	D. C. Nutting, Chairman.
Transportation	S. W. Heald, Chairman.
Pulpit Supply	Wm. Flammer, Chairman.
Information Bureau	C. W. Ports, Chairman.
Sight-seeing	A. S. Zinn, Chairman.
Ladies Auxiliary	Mrs. H. A. A. Smith, Chairman.
Secretary	Thornton B. Penfield, of New York.

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

LIST OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS
TO THE CONGRESS ON CHRISTIAN WORK
IN LATIN AMERICA—February 10-19, 1916.

OFFICIAL DELEGATES.

- Abrahamson, Rev. L. G., D. D.,
Augustana Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in
North America, Rock Island, Ill.,
c/o Mrs. Walter Bray, No. 524-C, Ancon.
- Alexander, Rev. George, D. D.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church of U. S. A.,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Allaben, Mr. Marshall C.,
Woman's Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church in
U. S. A., 156 Fifth Ave., New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Allen, Rev. Arthur H.,
The American Seamen's Friend Society, 156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
c/o Mrs. E. R. Packard, 315-D, Ancon.
- Allison, Rev. Wm. B.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
Apartado 174, Guatemala City, Guatemala,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Arnold, Miss Isabel,
Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian
Church in U. S., Elkins, W. Va.
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Bailly, Rev. Gerard A.,
American Bible Society, Apartado 419, Caracas, Venezuela,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Baker, Rev. A. G.,
Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board, Casilla 402, La
Paz, Bolivia,
c/o Mrs. W. T. Littlefield. 576, Ancon.
- Barnes, Rev. Lemuel C., D. D.,
The Committee on Arrangements, 23 East 26th Street, New
York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Barnes, Mrs. Lemuel C.,
Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, 459
Marlborough Road, Yonkers, N. Y.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Barrett, Rev. D. P.,
Mission Board of the Christian Church, Ponce, Porto Rico,
c/o Mrs. George Lowe, 850-A, Balboa.

- Barroetaveña, Rev. Frederick A.,
The Methodist Episcopal Church in Argentina, Rosario de
Santa Fé, Argentina.
International Hotel, Panama, R. P.
- Beach, Prof. Harlan P., F. R. G. S., D. D.,
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Bennett, Miss Belle H.,
Chairman, Commission V, Richmond, Ky.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Bixler, Rev. C. E.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
I ençoes, Ponta Nova, E. da Bahia, Brazil,
c/o Mrs. Toney, No. 821-A, Ancon.
- Braga, Prof. Erasmo,
The Presbyterian Church in Brazil, Caixa 133, Campinas,
E. de Sao Paulo, Brazil,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Brewer, Rev. George H.,
American Baptist Home Mission Society, 23 East 26th
Street, New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Brink, Prof. Gilbert N.,
American Baptist Home Mission Society, 23 East 26th
Street, New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Britt, Mrs. Lee,
Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church
South, Suffolk, Va.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Brown, Prof. William Adams, Ph. D., D. D.,
Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
3041 Broadway, New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Brown, The Rt. Rev. William Cabell, D. D.,
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Epis-
copal Church in U. S. A., Monroe Terrace, Richmond,
Va.,
c/o Mrs. G. D. Deshon, Ancon.
- Browning, Rev. Webster E., Ph. D., D. D.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
Casilla 77-D, Santiago, Chile,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Butler, Rev. John W., D. D.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
Apartado 115 Bis., Mexico City, Mexico,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.

- Butler, Miss Clementina,
Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Methodist
Episcopal Church, 229 Waterman Street, Providence, R. I.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Carnahan, Miss Carrie J.,
The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, Shady
Av. and Walnut St., Pittsburg, Pa.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Case, Miss Esther,
Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church,
South, Batesville, Ark.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Causey, Mr. James H.,
Denver, Colo.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Cepero, Rev. Juan Rodríguez,
The American Baptist Church of Porto Rico, Box 537, Ponce,
Porto Rico,
Hotel Central, Panama, R. P.
- Chappell, Mrs. E. B.,
Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church
South, Garland St., Nashville, Tenn.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Chester, Rev. S. H., D. D.,
The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, 154
Fifth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Chester, Mrs. S. H.,
Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian
Church in U. S., 154 Fifth Avenue, North, Nashville,
Tenn.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Clements, Rev. E. E.,
Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Vir-
tudes 10, Havana, Cuba,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Coffin, Rev. José,
The Presbyterian Church in Mexico, Paraiso, Tab., Mexico,
c/o Mrs. Cover, No. 2 Ninth St., Panama, R. P.
- Colmore, The Rt. Rev. Charles B., D. D.,
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Epis-
copal Church in U. S. A., Box 1115, San Juan, Porto
Rico,
c/o Rev. H. R. Carson, Ancon.
- Connerly, Mr. D. E.,
General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists,
c/o F. H. Raley, Box 40, Cristobal, C. Z.

- Colton, Mr. E. T.,
 Chairman, Commission I, 124 East 28th Street, New York
 City,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Compton, Rev. Harry,
 Box 100, Ancon, C. Z., Panama.
- Cook, Rev. Ed. F., D. D.,
 The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, 810 Broad-
 way, Nashville, Tenn.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Cortés, Srta. Elisa,
 The Y. W. C. A. Calle San Martin, 243, Buenos Aires, Argen-
 tina,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Daugherty, Rev. Silas D., D. D.,
 Synodical Mission Committee, Synod of East Pennsylvania,
 Evangelical Lutheran Church of the General Synod, 5838
 Springfield Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,
 c/o Mr. Causey, 828-D, Balboa.
- de Schweinitz, Rev. Paul, D. D.,
 The Moravian Church in America, 20 Church Street, Beth-
 lehem, Pa.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- de Schweinitz, Mrs. Paul,
 The Moravian Church in America, 20 Church Street, Beth-
 lehem, Pa.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Detweiler, Rev. C. S.,
 American Baptist Home Mission Society, Santurce, Porto
 Rico,
 Hotel Central, Panama, R. P.
- Dickerson, Miss Julia,
 Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, 6025
 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Drury, Rev. Philo W.,
 Foreign Missionary Society, United Brethren in Christ,
 Ponce, Porto Rico,
 c/o Mrs. J. M. Weaver, 850-B, Balboa.
- Elphick, Rev. Roberto,
 Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
 Casilla 4041, Valparaiso, Chile.
- Ewald, Mr. Charles J.,
 International Committee, Y. M. C. A., Paseo Colón, 161,
 Buenos Aires, Argentina,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Ewing, Mr. Harry E.,
 International Committee, Y. M. C. A., Avenida 18 de Julio,
 968, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.

- Flammer, Rev. William,
Mission Board of the Christian Church,
Balboa Heights, C. Z., Panama.
- Fox, Rev. E. T.,
Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board, 9 Walmer Road,
Toronto, Canada,
c/o Mrs. W. F. Littlefield, 576, Ancon.
- Fox, Rev. John, D. D.,
American Bible Society, Bible House, Astor Place, New
York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Fox, Miss Lillie F.,
Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church
South, 903 Main Street, West Tampa, Fla.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Gammon, Rev. Samuel R., D. D.,
Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian
Church in U. S., Instituto Evangélico, Lavras, E. de
Minas Geraes, Brazil,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Garvin, Rev. Samuel,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
1121 North Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.,
c/o Mrs. Peter Johnson, 711-D, Balboa.
- Garza Mora, Rev. Leandro,
No. 109, Monterey, Mexico,
The Presbyterian Church in Mexico.
c/o L. F. Massner, 747, Balboa.
- Goddard, Mr. Dwight,
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1008
Hill Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Gonzalez, Rev. Juan Ortiz,
The Presbyterian Church in Cuba, Calle Colón. 133, Sagua
la Grande, Cuba,
International Hotel, Panama, R. P.
- Goucher, Rev. John F., D. D.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
2313 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Gray, Rev. C. D., Ph. D.,
American Baptist Home Mission Society, 223 West Jackson
Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Greene, Rev. J. Milton, D. D.,
Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
Salud 40, Havana, Cuba,
c/o Mrs. Albert Wilson, 720-D, Balboa.

- Haggard, Rev. Fred P., D. D.,
 American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Watertown,
 Mass.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Halsey, Rev. A. W., D. D.,
 Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.,
 156 Fifth Avenue, New York,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Hardwick, Rev. C. G.,
 Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, Supt. Wesleyan
 Methodist Mission,
 Box 19, Ancon, C. Z.
- Harris, Miss Martha E.,
 Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, 1415
 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Harrison, Mrs. Ida W., LL. D.,
 Commission V, 530 Elm Tree Lane, Lexington, Ky.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Hauser, Rev. J. P.,
 Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
 Apartado 115 Bis, Mexico City, Mexico,
 International Hotel, Panama, R. P.
- Hauser, Mrs. J. P.,
 Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
 Apartado 115 Bis, Mexico City, Mexico,
 International Hotel, Panama, R. P.
- Haysmer, Mr. A. J.,
 General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, Riverdale,
 Jamaica,
 c/o F. H. Raley, Colon, R. P.
- Hayter, Rev. James,
 American Bible Society, Apartado 119, Guatemala City,
 Guatemala,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Head, Miss Mabel,
 The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, 810 Broad-
 way, Nashville, Tenn.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Hicks, Mr. Harry Wade,
 The Committee on Arrangements, 156 Fifth Avenue, New
 York City,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Hill, Mrs. Hallie Linn,
 Interdenominational Committee of the Central West for
 Missions, c/o Rev. Wm. F. Oldham, 150 Fifth Avenue,
 New York City,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.

- Hodge, Miss Margaret E.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
319 South 41st Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Howard, Bishop A. T., D. D.,
Foreign Missionary Society, United Brethren in Christ, 821
Summers St., Dayton, Ohio,
c/o Mrs. R. M. Roudabush, 757-C, Balboa.
- Howell, Rev. A. B.,
American Baptist Home Mission Society, Cristo, Prov.,
Oriente, Cuba,
Hotel Central, Panama, R. P.
- Howland, Rev. John, D. D.,
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
Apartado 11, Chihuahua, Chih., Mexico,
c/o Mrs. Browning, 777, Balboa.
- Howland, Mrs. John,
Women's Boards of Foreign Missions (Congregational),
Apartado 11, Chihuahua, Chih., Mexico,
c/o Mrs. Browning, 777, Balboa.
- Hulse, The Rt. Rev. Hiram R., D. D.,
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant
Episcopal Church in U. S. A., Neptuno 54, Havana, Cuba,
c/o Mr. Willing Spencer, Panama, R. P.
- Hunter, Miss Martha Bell,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
Colegio Americano, Barranquilla, Colombia,
c/o Mrs. O. T. Marstrand, 742-D, Balboa.
- Hurrey, Mr. Charles D.,
The Committee on Arrangements, 124 East 28th Street,
New York City,
c/o Major Learnard
- Inman, Rev. S. G.,
The Committee on Arrangements, 25 Madison Avenue, New
York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Irelan, Miss Elma,
Christian Woman's Board of Missions, Apartado 2, Pied-
ras Negras, Coah, Mexico,
c/o Mrs. J. A. Van Hardwald, 418, Ancon.
- Jones, Mr. Sylvester,
American Friends Board of Foreign Missions, Gibara,
Cuba,
c/o Mrs. George W. Strong, 784-B, Balboa.
- Jordan, Mr. W. F.,
American Bible Society, 123 Uvalde St., San Antonio,
Texas,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.

- Keech, Rev. William,
 American Baptist Home Mission Society, Apartado 188,
 345, San Salvador, El Salvador, C. A.,
 Hotel Central, Panama, R. P.
- Ketchum, Mrs. A. W.,
 Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church South,
 1101 Poplar Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- King, President Henry Churchill, LL. D.,
 Commission III, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Kinsolving, The Rt. Rev. Lucien Lee, D. D.,
 Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Epis-
 copal Church in U. S. A., Caixa 37, Rio Grande, Rio
 Grande do Sul, Brazil,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Kneeland, Mr. W. G.,
 General Conference of Seven-Day Adventists, Box 40,
 Cristobal, C. Z.
- Kunzman, Rev. J. C., D. D.,
 Pan-Lutheran Missionary Society for South America, 146
 Washington Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.,
 c/o Mrs. Walter Bray, 524-C, Ancon.
- Lambuth, Bishop Walter R., D. D.,
 Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church South,
 Oakdale, California,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Landrith, Rev. Ira, LL. D.,
 United Society of Christian Endeavor, 31 Mt. Vernon St.,
 Boston, Mass.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Laws, Rev. Curtis Lee, D. D.,
 American Baptist Home Mission Society, 23 East 26th
 Street, New York City,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Lenington, Rev. George C.,
 Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in
 America, 33 Sherman Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.,
 c/o Mrs. Cover, 2 Ninth St., Panama, R. P.
- Lenington, Rev. Robert F.,
 Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
 Curityba, E. de Paraná, Brazil,
 c/o Mrs. Cover, 2 Ninth St., Panama, R. P.
- Lloyd, The Rt. Rev. Arthur S., D. D.,
 Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Epis-
 copal Church in U. S. A., 281 Fourth Avenue, New
 York City,
 c/o Mrs. H. I. Cone, Balboa Heights.

- Loveridge, Rev. S. M.,
Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention,
Culebra, C. Z., Panama.
- MacDonell, Mrs. R. W.,
Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church
South, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Macfarland, Rev. Charles S., Ph. D.,
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105
East 22d Street, New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Magill, Mr. R. E.,
Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian
Church in U. S., 6 North 6th Street, Richmond, Va.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Markey, Miss Belle,
Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church
South, Apartado 94 Matanzas, Cuba,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Martinez, Rev. Efrain,
The Presbyterian Church in Chile, Casilla 7006, Santiago,
Chile,
c/o Mrs. Cover, 2 Ninth St., Panama, R. P.
- Mazzorana, Rev. Antonio,
The Presbyterian Church in Cuba, 76 San Miguel, Havana,
Cuba,
c/o Mrs. Cover, 2 Ninth St., Panama, R. P.
- McAfee, Mr. Joseph Ernest,
Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
156 Fifth Ave., New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- McCall, Rev. M. N.,
Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention, Zu-
lueta 36½, Havana, Cuba,
c/o Rev. J. L. Wise, Balboa Heights.
- McClellan, Rev. Clarence G.,
American Friends Board of Foreign Missions, Holquin,
Cuba,
c/o Mrs. R. M. Roudabush, 757-C, Balboa.
- McCombs, Rev. Vernon M.,
Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Methodist
Episcopal Church, 1419 Diamond St., South Pasadena,
Cal.
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- McConnell, Bishop Francis J., D. D.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
96½ Logan St., Denver, Colo.,
c/o Maj. E. E. Persons, 305, Ancon.

- McDowell, Mrs. William F.,
 Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal
 Church, 1936 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- McLean, Rev. Archibald, LL. D.,
 The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, 222 West
 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio,
 c/o Mrs. D. C. Nutting, 144, Balboa.
- McLean, Rev. James H.,
 Casilla 2037, Santiago, Chile,
 c/o Mrs. D. J. Erdman, 852-A, East Balboa.
- McNairn, Rev. A. Stuart,
 The Evangelical Union of South America,
 8 and 9 Essex Street, Strand, London, W. C., England.
- Millar, Rev. Charles C., D. D.,
 Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.
 228 W. Broad St., Tamaqua, Pa.,
 c/o Mrs. Thomas Booz, 773-A, Balboa.
- Miller, Mrs. Frank J.,
 Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, 1222
 East 56th St., Chicago, Ill.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Monteverde, Prof. Eduardo,
 The Y. M. C. A. in Uruguay, Avenida 18 de Julio, 968,
 Montevideo, Uruguay,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Monteverde, Señora Anita de,
 The Y. M. C. A. in Uruguay, Montevideo, Uruguay,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Morrill, Rev. M. T., D. D.,
 The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, C. P. A.
 Bldg., Dayton, Ohio,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Morrison, Rev. Charles Clayton, D. D.,
 700 East 46th St., Chicago, Ill.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Mott, John R., LL. D.,
 The Advisory Committee, 124 East 28th St., New York
 City,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Mott, Mrs. John R.,
 National Board, Y. W. C. A., U. S. A., 124 East 28th
 St., New York City,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Muckley, Rev. G. W.,
 Board of Church Extension, Disciples of Christ, 603 New
 England Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.,
 c/o Mrs. D. C. Nutting, 144, Balboa Heights.

- Myers, Mr. Harry S.,
 Missionary Education Movement, 156 Fifth Avenue, New
 York City,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Myers, Dean Irene T., Ph. D.,
 Christian Woman's Board of Missions, Transylvania Uni-
 versity, Lexington, Ky.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Neblett, Rev. S. A.,
 Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South,
 Iglesia Metodista, Matanzas, Cuba,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Neel, Mrs. W. J.,
 Foreign Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention, Car-
 tersville, Ga.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Nicolas, Mr. Carlos S.,
 General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, 1420, Ave-
 nida 20 Tacubaya, D. F., Mexico,
 c/o F. A. Raley, Colon, R. P.
- Norville, Miss Hardynia K.,
 World's W. C. T. U., in South America, Calle San Martin,
 245, Buenos Aires, Argentina,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Notman, Rev. E. C.,
 Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society,
 Bocas del Toro, Panama.
- Notman, Mrs. E. C.,
 Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society,
 Bocas del Toro, Panama.
- Nutt, Miss Martha,
 Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church
 South, 908 Esplanade Ave., New Orleans, La.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Odell, Rev. Edward A.,
 Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
 Box 384, Mayagüez, Porto Rico,
 c/o Mrs. J. M. Weaver, 850-B, Balboa.
- Olcott, Mr. Eben E.,
 The Committee on Arrangements, Hudson River Day Line,
 Desbrosses St. Pier, New York City,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Olcott, Mrs. Eben E.,
 Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, Reformed Church in
 America, 322 West 75th St., New York City,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.

- Oldham, Rev. Bishop William F., D. D.,
The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, 150 Fifth
Avenue, New York City,
c/o Maj. C. McK. Saltzman, Military Row, Balboa
Heights.
- Onderdonk, Rev. F. S.,
Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Box
105, San Antonio, Texas,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Orvis, Miss Mary Irene,
Christian Woman's Board of Missions, 1000 South San
Jacinto St., San Antonio, Texas,
c/o Mrs. J. A. Van Hardwald, 418, Ancon.
- Osuna, Rev. José,
The Presbyterian Church in Porto Rico, Box 53, Añasco,
Porto Rico,
c/o Mrs. Bedell, 745, Balboa.
- Palacios, Srta. Juana,
The Methodist Episcopal Church in Mexico, 1 Industrial,
25, Mexico City, Mexico,
c/o Mrs. H. Morris, 824, Balboa.
- Parker, Rev. Frederick T.,
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society,
P. O. Box 262, Colon, R. P.
- Paul, President Charles T., A. M.,
Christian Woman's Board of Missions, College of Missions,
Indianapolis, Ind.,
c/o Mrs. D. C. Nutting, 144, Balboa.
- Penfield, Dr. Thornton B.,
36 Maple Street, Englewood, N. J.,
c/o Mrs. H. A. A. Smith, Ancon.
- Pepper, Mr. John R.,
Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South,
1101 Poplar Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Pepper, Mrs. John R.,
Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church South,
1101 Poplar Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Pereira, Rev. Eduardo Carlos,
The Presbyterian Church in Brazil, Caixa 300, Sao Paulo,
Brazil,
c/o Mrs. Cover, 2 Ninth St., Panama, R. P.
- Pond, Rev. Theodore S.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U.S.A.,
Apartado 404, Caracas, Venezuela,
c/o Mrs. W. S. Bowen, 508-D, Ancon.
- Rainey, Rev. William H.,
British and Foreign Bible Society, Casilla 58, Callao, Peru
International Hotel, Panama, R. P.

- Raley, Mr. F. H.,
 General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists,
 Box 40, Cristobal, C. Z.
- Ramson, Rev. John Luce, M. A.,
 The Church of England in Jamaica, St. George's Rectory,
 Kingston, Jamaica,
 No. 4 Third St., Panama, R. P.
- Reavis, Rev. Tolbert F.,
 Christian Woman's Board of Missions, Calle Cramer 2654
 (Belgrano), Buenos Aires, Argentina,
 c/o Mrs. Gwartney, 815-C, Balboa, Amador Road.
- Reis, Rev. Alvaro,
 The Presbyterian Church in Brazil,
 Rua Silva Jardim, 23, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,
 c/o Mrs. Hackenburg, 617-A, Balboa.
- Revell, Mr. Fleming H.,
 Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
 158 Fifth Ave., New York City,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Richardson, Mr. F. M. M.,
 International Committee, Y. M. C. A.,
 Balboa Heights, C. Z.
- Ritchie, Rev. John,
 The Evangelical Union of South America, Apartado 1277,
 Lima, Peru.
- Rollins, Mrs. Nat. G.,
 Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church
 South, Aspermont, Texas,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Ross, Rev. W. A.,
 Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian
 Church in U. S., Brownsville, Texas.
 c/o Mrs. B. M. Snapp, 767-C, Balboa.
- Ruiz, Mr. Genaro G.,
 American Friends Board of Foreign Missions, Apartado 5,
 Matamoros, Tamps., Mexico,
 c/o Mrs. Cover, 2 Ninth St., Panama, R. P.
- Russell, Rev. Francis W., D. D.,
 Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
 5848 Maple Ave., St. Louis, Mo.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Ryder, Rev. C. J., D. D.,
 The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, 287
 Fourth Ave., New York City,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Sanders, Rev. Frank K., Ph. D.,
 Board of Missionary Preparation, 25 Madison Ave., New
 York City.
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.

- Scott, Mr. Archibald J.,
International Committee, Y. M. C. A.,
Balboa Heights, C. Z.
- Sein, Rev. Eucario M.,
Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Methodist
Episcopal Church, 252 North Soto St., Los Angeles,
California,
c/o Mrs. D. J. Erdman, 852-A, East Balboa.
- Shepard, Bishop William O.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
642 Everett Ave., Kansas City, Kansas,
c/o Maj. C. McK. Saltzman, Military Row, Balboa
Heights.
- Simpson, Mrs. D. H.,
Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board, Kentville, Nova
Scotia,
c/o Mrs. W. E. Littlefield, 576, Ancon.
- Smith, Mr. Elias D.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
13 South 2d St., Elizabeth, N. J.,
- Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Smith, Miss Florence;
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
Casilla 309, Valparaiso, Chile,
c/o Mrs. H. A. A. Smith, 313, Ancon.
- Speer, Robert E., D. D.,
The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, 156 Fifth
Ave., New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Spencer, Miss Clarissa H.,
World's Committee, Young Women's Christian Association,
600 Lexington Avenue,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Spicer, Elder W. A.,
General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, Takoma
Park, Washington, D. C.,
c/o Mr. F. H. Raley, Colon, R. P.
- Stark, Rev. A. R.,
British and Foreign Bible Society, Casilla 568, Valparaiso,
Chile,
International Hotel, Panama, R. P.
- Stuntz, Bishop Homer C., D. D.,
Chairman, Commission VI, Calle Corrientes, 718, Buenos
Aires, Argentina,
c/o Mrs. M. C. Guthrie, 301, Ancon.
- Sweet, Mr. William E.,
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.

- Swift, Rev. Judson, D. D.,
American Tract Society, 101 Park Avenue, New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Tallon, Mrs. Bertha K.,
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal
Church, Avenida Pellegrini, 1352, Rosario, Argentina,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Taylor, S. Earl, LL. D.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
150 Fifth Ave., New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Taylor, Mrs. Edmund,
Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Mem-
phis, Tenn.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Tebbetts, Rev. Charles E.,
The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, 214
College Ave., Richmond, Ind.,
c/o Mr. S. W. Heald, 343, Ancon.
- Tebbetts, Miss Edith M.,
American Friends Board of Foreign Missions, Richmond,
Ind.,
c/o Mrs. S. W. Heald, 343, Ancon.
- Teeter, Rev. W. H.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
Casilla 1142, Santiago, Chile,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Temple, Miss Laura,
Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
Apartado 1340, Mexico City, Mex.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Thompson, Rev. Charles L., D. D.,
Chairman, Commission VIII, 156 Fifth Ave., New York
City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Thompson, Mrs. Charles L.,
Woman's Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church,
U. S. A., Orange, N. J.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Tice, Mr. R. Solomon,
American Friends Board of Foreign Missions, Box 137,
Apartado 28, C. Victorio, Tamps., Mexico,
c/o Mrs. Wm. F. Duval, 769-D, Balboa.
- Treviño, Rev. Alejandro,
The Baptist Church in Mexico, Calle Galeana, 155, Mon-
terey, N. L., Mexico,
Hotel Central, Panama, R. P.
- Trull, Rev. George H.,
World's Sunday School Association, 156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.

- Tucker, Rev. H. C., D. D.,
American Bible Society, Caixa 454, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Turner, Mr. Fennell P.,
Student Volunteer Movement, 25 Madison Avenue, New
York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Valderrama, Rev. P. Flores,
The Methodist Episcopal Church in Mexico, Apartado 55,
Puebla, Mexico,
International Hotel, Panama, R. P.
- Vance, Rev. James I., D. D.,
Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian
Church in U. S., Fifth Ave. and Church Street, Nash-
ville, Tenn.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Vance, Mrs. James I.,
Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian
Church in U. S., Nashville, Tenn.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Wallace, Rev. William, D. D.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
Coyoacan, D. F., Mexico,
c/o Mrs. Thomas Booz, 773-A, Balboa.
- Warner, Mr. J. H.,
International Committee, Y. M. C. A., Recife, Brazil,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Welch,^r Dr. C. E.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
Westfie'd, N. Y.
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Westfall, Mrs. Katherine S.,
The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, 2969
Vernon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Wheeler, Miss Jennie,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
Arenal 34, Los Posadas, San Angel, D. F., Mexico,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Williams, Mr. Charles S.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
Apartado 12 Bucaramanga, Colombia.
c/o Mrs. D. C. Gwartney, 815-C., Balboa.
- Williams, Mr. H. B.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
14 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.

- Williamson, Mr. Richard,
International Committee, Y. M. C. A., Apartado 136 Bis.,
Mexico City, Mexico,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Wilson, Bishop Luther B., D. D.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church
150 Fifth Ave., New York City
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Winton, Rev. George B., D. D.,
Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 2211
Highland Ave., Nashville, Tenn.
c/o Mrs. J. H. McLean, 151, Balboa Heights.
- Winton, Mrs. G. B.,
Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 2211
Highland Ave., Nashville, Tenn.
c/o Mrs. J. H. McLean, 151, Balboa Heights.
- Wise, Rev. J. L.,
Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention,
Balboa Heights, C. Z.
- Witt, Rev. S.,
Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention
Colon, R. P.
- Wolf, Rev. L. B., D. D.,
Board of Foreign Missions, General Synods of the Evangeli-
cal Lutheran Church in U. S. A., 21 West Saratoga St.,
Baltimore, Md.,
c/o Mrs. Walter Bray, 524-C, Ancon.
- Wood, Rev. Merrit B.,
Christian Woman's Board of Missions, Bayamón, Porto
Rico,
c/o Mrs. Gwartney, 815-C, Amador Road, Balboa.
- Woodward, Mr. F. R.,
Mission Board of the Christian Church, Hill, N. H.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Woodward, Mrs. F. R.,
Mission Board of the Christian Church, Hill, N. H.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.

SPECIAL DELEGATES AND VISITORS.

- Alfaro, Dr. Horacio F.,
Presidente, Asociación del Comercio de Panamá,
Panama City, Panama.
- Delgado de Vargas, Sr. Guillermo,
Milá y Fontanals, 33-1a Barcelona, Spain.
- del Toro, The Honorable Emilio,
San Juan, Porto Rico,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.

- Dexter, Dr. Edwin G.,
Rector, Instituto Nacional,
Panama, R. P.
- Dreher, Dr. Julius D.,
Consul of the United States of America,
Colon, Panama.
- Garcia, Dr. Berro,
Lawyer and Professor in the University of Montevideo,
Montevideo, Uruguay.
- Heald, Mr. S. W.,
Balboa Heights, C. Z., Panama.
- Lefevre, Sr. Ernesto T.,
Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores,
Panama, R. P.
- McCormick, Chancellor S. B., LL. D.,
University of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Pa.
- McLean, Mr. J. H.,
Balboa Heights, C. Z.
- Monteverde, Prof. Juan,
Engineer and Professor in the University of Montevideo,
Montevideo, Uruguay.
- Nutting, Mr. D. C.,
Balboa, C. Z.
- Orozco, Dr. Antonio,
3a Dr. Rio de la Loza 106, Mexico City, Mexico.
- Porras, Dr. Belisario, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Panama,
Honorary Delegate,
Panama, R. P.
- Ports Rev. C. W.,
Box 108, Ancon, C. Z.
- Price, The Honorable William J.,
Minister of the United States to Panama,
Panama, R. P.
- Ravi, Rev. Vincent,
Waldensian Aid Society of New York (representing Uruguay and Italy), Cambridge, Mass.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Smith, Mr. H. A. A.,
No. 313, Ancon, C. Z.
- Smith, Mrs. H. A. A.,
No. 313, Ancon, C. Z.
- Spencer, Mr. Willing,
Charge d' Affaires, The United States Legation, Panama, R. P.
- Tuttle, Hon. W. E., Jr.,
Special Representative of the United States of America at the Panama Exposition, Panama.
- Watson, Mr. R. R.,
Balboa Heights, C. Z.

- Weaver, Mr. J. M.,
Balboa, C. Z.
Zinn, Mr. A. S.,
Ancon, C. Z.

VISITORS.

- Allan, Rev. Alexander M.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
Apartado 35, Bogota, Colombia,
c/o Mrs. Albert Wilson, 720-D, Balboa.
- Allison, Mrs. Wm. B.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
Apartado 174, Guatemala City, Guatemala,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Archerd, Rev. Hays P.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
Apartado 408, Lima, Peru,
International Hotel, Panama, R. P.
- Archerd, Mrs. Hays P.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
Apartado 408, Lima, Peru,
International Hotel, Panama, R. P.
- Babcock, Mr. G. I.,
International Committee, Y. M. C. A., Apartado 136 Bis.,
Mexico City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Birtchet, Rev. Grover C.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
Apartado 35, Bogota, Colombia,
c/o Mrs. R. E. Moyer, 786-D, Balboa.
- Birtchet, Mrs. Grover C.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
Apartado 35, Bogota, Colombia.
c/o Mrs. R. E. Moyer, 786-D, Balboa.
- Blackmore, Miss E. M.,
Apartado 4, Managua, Nicaragua.
- Boger, Mr. E. C.,
General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, 124 Man-
chester Sq., Kingston, Jamaica,
c/o F. H. Raley, Box 40, Cristobal.
- Boggs, Mr. S. Whittemore,
The Committee on Arrangements, 25 Madison Avenue,
New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Brown, Miss Jessie L. P.,
Christian Woman's Board of Missions, Apartado 2, Piedras
Negras, Coah., Mexico,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.

- Brown, Mrs. William Adams,
Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
3041 Broadway, New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Campbell, Rev. Vuel Owen, A. M.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile,
c/o Rev. C. W. Ports, Ave. A., No. 24, Panama, R. P.
- Carpenter, Rev. V. C.,
Christian Woman's Board of Missions, Bayamón, Porto Rico,
c/o Mrs. D. C. Gwartney, 815-C, Amador Road, Balboa.
- Carter, Mrs. Maria K.,
Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church
South, c/o Kendrick & Sons, Louisville, Ky.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Chamberlain, Miss Helen E.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
99 West Commerce St. Bridgeton, N. J.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Chamberlain, Mrs. M. A.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
99 West Commerce St., Bridgeton, N. J.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Cole, Rev. David,
American Bible Society,
Box 428, Cristobal, C. Z.
- Colgate, Miss Grace,
306 West 76th Street, New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon
- Coope, Miss Annie,
Missionary to the San Blas Indians, Panama Republic,
Box 373, Cristobal, C. Z., Panama.
- Danskin, Miss Elizabeth,
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal
Church, Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia,
c/o Mrs. Keenan, East Balboa.
- Ewing, Mrs. Harry E.,
Paseo Colon, 161, Buenos Aires, Argentina,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Fidlar, Miss Sara D.,
Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church,
South, 818 East 10th St., Davenport, Iowa,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Gonzalez, Sra. Juan Ortiz,
Calle Colón, 133, Sagua la Grande, Cuba,
International Hotel, Panama, R. P.
- Goucher, Miss Eleanor,
Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
2313 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.

- Haisey, Mrs. A. W.,
 New York City, Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian
 Church in U. S. A.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Hilts, Miss Carrie A.,
 Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
 282 Camacuá, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- Hodge, Miss Katharine C.,
 Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
 319 South 41st Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Holliday, Miss Mary E.,
 Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
 1121 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.,
 c/o Capt. Chas. Herron, Camp Otis, C. Z.
- Inman, Mrs. S. G.,
 Christian Women's Board of Missions, 70 Vermilyea Avenue,
 New York City.
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Ireland, Mr. J. J.,
 General Conference, Seventh-Day Adventists, Lodi, Cal.
- Keator, Mrs. John F.,
 Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal
 Church, 218 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Kinsolving, Mrs. Lucien Lee,
 Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant
 Episcopal Church in U. S. A., Caixa 37, Rio Grande,
 Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil,
 c/o Mrs. W. H. Jackson, Ancon.
- Kittleman, Mr. Charles,
 Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church South,
 Washington Avenue, Greenville, Miss.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Kittleman, Mrs. Charles,
 Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church South,
 Washington Avenue, Greenville, Miss.
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Latham, E. L.,
 Church of God, Anderson, Indiana,
 Paraiso, C. Z.
- Magill, Mrs. R. E.,
 Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian
 Church in U. S., Richmond, Va.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- McConnell, Mrs. Francis J.,
 National Board, Y. W. C. A., U. S. A., 964 Logan St.,
 Denver, Colo.,
 c/o Maj. E. E. Persons, 305, Ancon.

- Olcott, Miss Katharine,
322 West 75th St., New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Ostrom, Rev. Alfred,
Board of Missions for Porto Rico and Latin American of
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in
North America, 38 Luna Street, San Juan, Porto Rico,
c/o Mrs. Walter Bray, 524-C, Ancon.
- Parker, Mrs. Frederick T.,
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society,
Box 262, Colon, R. P.
- Paul, Mrs. Charles T.,
Christian Woman's Board of Missions, College of Missions,
Indianapolis, Ind.,
c/o Mrs. D. C. Nutting, 144, Balboa.
- Peirce, Miss Elizabeth,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
c/o Capt. E. J. Atkisson, Gatun, C. Z.
- Peirce, Miss Mary,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
c/o Capt. E. J. Atkisson, Gatun, C. Z.
- Penfield, Mr. Percival S.,
36 Maple St., Maplewood, N. J.
- Penfield, Mrs. Thornton B.,
36 Maple Street, Englewood, N. J.,
c/o Mrs. H. A. A. Smith, Ancon.
- Pond, Mrs. Theodore S.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
Apartado 404, Caracas, Venezuela,
c/o Mrs. W. S. Bowen, 508-D, Ancon.
- Price, Mr. Willard,
Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
150 Fifth Ave., New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Revell, Mrs. Fleming H.,
New York City, Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian
Church in U. S. A.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Rich, Mr. Laurence H.,
The World Outlook, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Roberts, Miss Katharine,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
c/o Capt. E. J. Atkisson, Gatun, C. Z.

- Ross, Mrs. W. A.,
Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian
Church in U. S., Brownsville, Texas,
Hotel Tivoli.
- Rouse, Miss Ruth,
World's Student Christian Federation, 28 Lancaster Road,
Wimbledon, London, S. W., England,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Russell, Mrs. Francis W.,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
5848 Maple Ave., St. Louis, Mo.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Russell, Miss Jeanne,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
5848 Maple Ave., St. Louis, Mo.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Sanders, Mrs. Frank K.,
Board of Missionary Preparation, 70 Saratoga Avenue,
Yonkers, N. Y.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Shultz, Mr. J. W.,
General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists,
Apartado 337, Port Limon, Costa Rica,
c/o F. H. Raley, Box 40, Cristobal.
- Spencer, Mrs. Emily A.,
Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, Suffield,
Conn.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Swift, Mrs. Judson,
American Tract Society, New York City,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Taylor, Miss,
Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South,
Memphis, Tenn.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Tebbetts, Mrs. Charles E.,
American Friends Board of Foreign Missions, Richmond, Ind.,
c/o Mr. S. W. Heald, 343, Ancon.
- Terrace, Adjutant Peter,
The Salvation Army,
Box 430, Cristobal, C. Z.
- Thomas, Miss Mary,
Calle Galos, 28, Valparaiso. Chile.
- Thorbourne, Rev. R. H.,
Home Mission Board, National Baptist Convention of
America,
Box 521, Ancon, C. Z.,
- Turner, Mrs. Fennell P.,
Student Volunteer Movement, Montclair, N. J.,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.

- Valderrama, Mrs. P. Flores,
 Apartado 55, Puebla, Mexico,
 International Hotel, Panama, R. P.
- Waite, Mrs. A. E. P.,
 Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal
 Church, New York City,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Washburn, Mrs. John E.,
 Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
 Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia,
 c/o Mrs. Keenan, East Balboa.
- Webster, Mr. E. J.,
 600 West 122d St., New York City,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Welch, Mrs. C. E.,
 Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
 Westfield, N. Y.,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Wilson, Mrs. Luther B.,
 Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
 611 West 110th St., New York City,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Wilson, Miss Juliette,
 Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church,
 611 West 110th St., New York City,
 Hotel Tivoli, Ancon.
- Woodruff, Mr. Lucius,
 Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.,
 45 Carroll Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
- Youngman, Miss Helen,
 American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
 2539 California St., Berkeley, Cal.,
 c/o Mrs. H. A. A. Smith, 313, Ancon.



A PLEA FOR THE EXTENSION OF MEDICAL MISSIONARY WORK IN LATIN AMERICA

TO THE CONGRESS ON CHRISTIAN WORK IN LATIN AMERICA,
CONVENED IN PANAMA, FEB 10-20-1916

.....

DEAR BRETHREN:

HAVING been incommunicated from the outside world during the year you were preparing for this Congress and being unable myself to go to Panama, I yield to an impulse to prepare and place in your hands the following statement in the earnest hope that it may prove of some slight help to you in resolving and recommending to God's people what may be most pleasing in His sight regarding an increased use of the healing art in the future efforts for the evangelization of Latin America.

First, I beg to place at your disposal through the kindness of your Executive Secretary, the Rev. I. G. Inman, copies both in Spanish and English of an essay on "Medical Missionary Work: Its Need in Mexico; The Results Thus far Attained; and the Hopes for the Future". I call your attention to the briefly-told story on pages 4-11 of the special blessings of God on the use of the healing art for giving the gospel an entrance into an intolerant region and a multitude of sinful hearts. If the essay referred to had not been limited by a 20 minute rule it could have told an interesting story indeed

of how a frowning public has been turned into a friendly and approachable public, and of the turning from darkness to light of hundreds of sinsick souls.

This was the most fanatical large region in this Republic in all probability. It was the spot to which the European Emperor Maximilian turned when he got to his "last ditch", he and his clerical party making their last stand among their intensest and most fanatical friends at Querétaro in 1867. In 1915 two different men, one a liberal Catholic and the other an ex-Presbyterian preacher, were appointed under the Carranza military regime to govern, first for a few months in the adjoining State of Querétaro and afterwards in the State of Guanajuato. Each of these men express themselves most freely on the wonderful contrast they find at this time in the atmosphere of these two states. The first is retrograde and fanatical to the present hour, having burned the residences of liberals and protestants a year ago, even burning our long established boys' boarding school, while the latter was ready to receive the reforming Carrancistas and to speak kindly words of protestants on every hand. Both of these gentlemen have claimed to be able to trace this great change in the state of Guanajuato directly to the influence of the medical missionary labors that have been carried on in a half dozen of its cities and towns for the last 25 years. About forty years ago when our work was begun in the city of Guanajuato the fanaticism and intolerance were intense. On one of the official visits of Dr. Wm. Butler, the Superintendent of our mission, to Drs. Craver and Siberts, an effort was made to kill some of them by throwing a flagstone down on their heads from the top of a house as they passed along on the side walk. Dr. Butler was so convinced of the danger to the lives of our workers that he authorized them to go from their homes to the place of public worship in a closed coach, for whose hire he paid for a long time out of mission or other funds in his hands.

A little later, when the soldiers and police were taken out of the city to fight in a battle near Silao, thousands of men proceeded under mob rule to destroy the missionaries. This happened on two different occasions and they were saved each time by a philanthropic liberal Catholic who smuggled them to his home. 25 years later this liberal became an official member of our Church here. These were terrible years. Notwithstanding, many were converted. But at the end of 15 years the boycott was winning out. Our Church and two

good schools were for several years down to a minimum attendance, The more open hearing for the gospel, had during the first 15 years through political reasons, was at an end. It was at this juncture that the medical work was added to our pastoral and school work, with the result that in a very few years our one Church, almost without any self-support, grew into two strong and fully self-supporting churches, the schools became filled to overflowing with pupils, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society had to construct a large new building to hold its 65 boarding students and its hundreds of day scholars. The tables found printed at the end of the essay above referred to show the immense amount of work done among the now more than 90,000 patients, as also the fact that the largest part of the great cost of the same was furnished by the patients themselves. There is no doubt but that God has placed the finger of his divine approval upon the adding of the medical work to our pastoral and teaching efforts in the State of Guanajuato. What has been done here has been repeated in Monterrey, S. Luis Potosí, Guadalajara, Rio Verde, Mexico City and various other places. God has left us without doubt as to his divine will in relation to our use of the medical arm in his work here in Mexico.

None will doubt that there is a great similarity in the conditions found in the work of evangelism throughout all Latin America. What medical work has shown itself able to do in Mexico it is also able to do in all the other Latin American countries. What hinders us that we should not "put on the whole panoply of God" for the work?

I should say that the first hindrance is the lack of knowledge and conviction concerning the need for and the great utility of Good Samaritan work in Latin American. This utility has been made most manifest right here in Mexico for the last quarter of a century.

Another hindrance is the constantly recurring statement that these Latin American countries have modern medicine and modern practitioners. So have they Christianity and ministers of the same. But, if any one wishes to assure us that their doctors are extraordinarily good ones, that makes no difference whatever. They might be even better doctors than those the Christian Churches could send (though this should not be and is not the case). This does not affect the case in the least, for the doctors they have now are not our collaborators in evangelism, nor will they become our collaborators much sooner than will the very priests who live and

work by their sides, though not for quite the same reasons. The doctors we need for God's work are evangelists of the most powerful sort. No man should be thought of for a moment for a medical missionary simply because he is a good and approved Christian man. He should have the call of the Apostle Paul upon him: "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel".

An objection which has hindered, but which cannot continue to hinder always, is that "it is a pity to spend this money for charity when our appropriations are so much needed for *mission* work" (pastorates, schools and mission presses.) We sometimes feel that after all, this is probably the attitude of mind that has hindered more than all else put together. Of course this feeling depends upon a lack of proper comprehension of the nature of medical missionary work, the which is certainly second to none in being "missionary." Those who are in intimate relationship with this work do not feel this way, be they medical workers or preachers or teachers. The laymen who observe the work most do not sympathize with this objection at all; and even most of the supposed enemies of the gospel come to appreciate this part of the work *first*, and later learn to love the preachers and the teachers also. The Holy Club of Oxford University 200 years ago voluntarily reduced themselves to the deeper poverty that they might increase their power to practice a systematized charity, thus adding to their ability to arouse all Europe from its spiritual slumber. Christ inculcated charity so successfully that when some of his disciples objected to "this waste" of 200 denarii on his anointing, they alleged that it might better have been spent on *charity*. Is it possible that at this late day some would be sorry to have it spent on the charity even? It is true that medical work is costly, but Samuel of old "would not sacrifice that which cost him nothing." Shall we for Christ's sake and in his name not be glad to spend and be spent in the way He most pleases, most practiced Himself, and so urged upon his followers?

The writer believes that another hindrance is that we of the United States have for the most part very little experience or observation of the use of Christian medical evangelists in the service of the church. Not many of us owe our own personal conversion to the influence of these divinely called and endowed healers and their medical helpers. We will have for the present to overcome this difficulty by in-

forming ourselves of the experiences being had on the mission field and of the nature of the instructions and commands of our divine Lord given to his evangelists at the beginning, some 1900 years ago.

Another difficulty is that there is a scarcity of such men appealing to the church to send them to the mission field. This is natural, for we have allowed the medical departments of our Christian Universities to be carried on for more than a generation past on a plan very similar to that of the secular schools with which they compete. The Church has no very large hold on the medical profession in the U. S. Then again the writer has observed instances of our mission leaders discouraging University students from taking up the medical course with a view to offering themselves for the mission field afterwards, assuring them that there would probably be little or no call for their services in that line. And yet, notwithstanding all these unfortunate errors of the church in the past, is it not God's will that we should inform ourselves of the story of the Good Samaritan and accept Christ's command to the young man found at its close in the words: "Go thou and do likewise;" for God is greatly blessing those who are doing this thing in México and elsewhere?

It is evident that the return of the Church to the use of the healing art for evangelistic purposes in modern times is due to the accidental introduction of its use in far separated instances and the publishing abroad of statements concerning the most remarkable blessings accompanying this use. The initiative was at first usually taken upon the field by the healer himself, or he was asked for from the field by the other missionary and resident foreigners who were sometimes partly influenced by a desire to have a modern doctor at hand for their own service. It was not till after a great number of such cases with their rare and heavenly fruits were observed for perhaps two generations that the Missionary Societies began frequently to take the initiative from the home base and to send out medical missionaries without their first being asked for from the field.

The writer does not doubt that many of those who may inform themselves of the precious fruits of this Good Samaritan work in México for the last 25 years will feel convinced: first, that God blesses it with an unusual success; second, that it is pleasing to Him that we should work in this way; and third, that His first commands to the apostles may perhaps

have some application to us in this matter of "healing the sick in whatsoever city into which we come."

Taking this for granted, what shall we do about the difficulties and hindrances. Why clearly it is our business to set ourselves to work to overcome them. There are difficulties and hindrances to everything we propose to do for God. We do not let our hands fall down to our sides and forget about our duties and privileges in these other lines because of difficulties or hindrances.

The very fact that a Congress is being held at Panama on the question of Christian Work in Latin America can mean nothing else than that we have a herculean task upon our hands, that we are not fully satisfied as yet how best to proceed for accomplishing it, and that we wish to learn from every source just what means God is most specially blessing for the harder parts of the task and what interpretation we ought to put upon the various parts of the original instructions given to the apostles, the which we are trying to carry out. Being profoundly moved with this belief we have made bold to call the attention of every brother or sister who reads this to our conviction that it is most desirable *greatly* to multiply the medical agencies among the others used by us everywhere in Latin America.

Praying for God's effective leadership among you, believe me to be

Sincerely your brother in Christ,

Levi B. Salmans.



Panama News Letter

A Weekly Notice of Topics of Interest on the Isthmus.

PUBLISHED BY
PANAMA NEWS BUREAU,
Ancon, Canal Zone.

VOL. 2 NO. 2

FEBRUARY 12, 1916

FIVE CENTS.

General Goethals Plea for the Men Who Built the Panama Canal. A Letter Congress Will Respect

Secretary of War Garrison just before resigning, cabled to Colonel J. J. Morrow, the acting Governor of the Canal Zone, to give to Hamilton Foley the Editor of the News Letter, for publication, a copy of the following letter General Goethals recently wrote to the Secretary of War when he transmitted to the Secretary a petition by employees of the Panama Canal asking consideration of the facts General Goethals letter explains

THE PANAMA CANAL CANAL ZONE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Balboa Heights,
January 22, 1916.

The Honorable Lindley M. Garrison,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith a petition received from civilian employees of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company, requesting recognition of their services in connection with the construction of the Canal. In view of the action already taken by Congress in substantially rewarding officers of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service who served with the Isthmian Canal Commission on the Isthmus for more than three years.

The Provisions of Congress rewarding the officers referred to are embodied in the Act approved March 4, 1915, which Act extends the thanks of Congress to certain specified officers, members of the Isthmian Canal Commission; advances all the members of the Commission to whom the thanks of Congress are extended to the grade of general officer or its equivalent; advances all officers of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service, who served for more than three years under the Isthmian Canal Commission, one grade upon retirement; and, finally, provides for the retirement of any officer of the Army or Navy, on his own application, with increase in rank of one grade.

It is deemed unnecessary to set forth the feeling of injustice that was aroused in the organization by the passage of this Act because of its discrimination against the large class of employees not fortunate enough to belong to any of the foregoing branches of the public service, but who toward the accomplishment of the goal had worked just as faithfully as, and in some instances more loyally than, those who were specifically selected for reward. That there was just cause for this feeling cannot be questioned for, if I am advised correctly, this is the first instance where the thanks of Congress have been extended to the leaders of any enterprise

without including all of those who were associated with it. The discrimination stands forth more glaringly when it is remembered that those detailed for duty on the Isthmus from the public services specified in the Act, after the completion of their service here, are assigned to other posts of duty and, through retirement, are looked after by a paternal government to the end of their days; while the civilian, after he has been out of touch with affairs in the community from which he came during his absence of three or more years, is dependent upon his own energy and effort to secure employment.

In the organization that accomplished the results, the work was so divided as to bring the service men in competition with the civilians, and the latter truthfully claim that they accomplished results just as efficiently as, and in some instances more efficiently than, the men who were selected for reward; and yet even in a blanket provision they are denied the recognition of Congress.

It has been asserted that the service men had no choice but to obey orders which detailed them to duty with the Commission, while the civilians came of their own volition. This assertion, as it relates to the service men, is not founded on fact. With one exception, all of the Army and Navy officers, and the same is true of the Public Health Service, who received recognition, were detailed only after they had been consulted and had expressed a willingness to come. Furthermore, they all received compensation in advance of that specified by law for the positions they occupied in the Government service, this compensation in some instances exceeding three times the amount they would have received had they performed in the States or elsewhere, the same duty that they were called upon to perform on the Isthmus. The increases granted by the Act in the cases referred to are very substantial, amounting as high as 60 per cent, which continues throughout the career of the officer affected. The privilege of retirement with advanced grade has been taken advantage of by several, with great pecuniary gain. All of these facts are known to the civilians, who labored as zealously, and who received no reward whatsoever.

The question may arise as to how reward to civilians may be made, and the answer is, in substantially the same way as to the officers. The latter were rewarded by increased rank and pay, or by increased pay and privileges. With the civilians, it is impossible to provide for increased rank, but they can be accorded a money bonus equivalent to the money increase that has already been provided or authorized for those cases that were specially selected in previous Congressional action.

In view of the action taken by Congress in the specific cases mentioned, there is no question in my mind but that suitable reward should be made in the case of all civilians who rendered satisfactory service for a period of more than three years prior to April 1, 1914; and I recommend that the accompanying petition be transmitted to Congress for favorable action.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. GOETHALS,
Governor.

Enclosure

In Duplicate.

CC—Washington Office (2)

GWG:copy-Jas.

General Goethals would not have written that letter if he did not believe the Panama canal practically completed and ready for permanent use.

While no words can make more convincing the justness of the claim of the men for whom he appears to Congress, mention of only one of the many reasons why General Goethals wrote this

letter will convince Congress that he is as prepared to show convincing reasons for the small appropriation necessary to pay this cash bonus as he has been for all of the nearly four hundred millions of dollars Congress has voted to him to complete his work.

Civilians built the Pacific Locks of this Canal.

No Army Engineer was at any time connected with the work. Army Officers were at all times in entire charge of the construction of the Atlantic Locks. The civilian engineers built the masonry of the Pacific Locks for nearly two million dollars less than the Army engineers built the masonry of the Atlantic Locks and the civilian engineers made this great saving notwithstanding that in the Pacific

Locks they placed over a quarter of a million more cubic yards of masonry.

In recognition of this work Congress generously rewarded the Army Engineers who constructed the Atlantic Locks, and, as General Goethals' letter explains, absolutely ignored all the civilians in any way connected with the Canal making.

An Important Result the Congress on Christian Work Should Try to Accomplish

The Congress on Christian work in Latin America now in session on the Canal Zone has already achieved one result the value of which can be appreciated only by those who know Latin American character. Panamanians speak of the men delegates as "caballeros" and of the women as "muy simpáticas". Some citizens of the United States could and have lived among the Panamanians and other Latin American people many years without earning these simple but sincere and substantial titles to personal standing.

When the delegates of this Conference are tempted to wonder why the people of Panama have not more numerous come to the sessions of the Congress, let them recall how the people of Panama must have wondered why the great United States government hesitated so long to send delegates to the first of all the Pan American Conferences—the one that Simon Bolívar assembled in the city of Panama in 1826. The simple truth is, the United States government was not then more prepared to change its laws legalizing slavery than the great body of Panamanian people now are to change their religion.

The News Letter, like the people of Panama cannot forget that the records and ruins of old Panama prove that it was the seat of a Roman Catholic Archbishop before St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States, was founded. The people of Panama, and the News Letter recall with pride that it has at old Panama, with money raised by its inhabitants, where was equipped the expedition that first carried the Cross of Christ to South America and brought back to Panama and thence to Europe its first news of the great Inca empire and people.

But without change of religious belief, this conference can do and the News Letter sees convincing proof that it contains men who will lead it to do, immeasurable good. Panamanians like all thinking people in the United States, want peace and good will between all the Americas. There can be no peace until the Congress of the United States ratifies the Treaty with Colombia made necessary by the manner in which we acquired the Canal Zone, if the clear seeing and brave minded delegates to this conference, will bring about the ratification of this treaty by the United States Senate, they will do

Panama, Colombia and the United States a real service and makes this Congress memorable in Latin American history.

There is every reason why these delegates are especially adapted to accomplish this task. They have the respect of the people of their home States and means for reaching them. Every word that the delegates to this Congress will say to bring about the final settlement of this the only and unfortunate breach between the American republics will be equivalent to ten words to any one or all the people of the Americas in favor of the more special objects of the Congress.

The recent Pan-American Scientific Congress delegates did not consider it inappropriate to do all they could do to draw closer the bonds of diplomatic and personal friendship between the American republics—will the delegates to this Congress do all in their power to have it recorded, to their credit, that they brought about the ratification of the treaty that will truly unite all the American republics. The News Letter believes they will.

Hamilton Foley.

General Gorgas Speaks for the Canal Men's Strongly as Goethals

Before Congress allows the reduction in the wage scale on the Canal Zone that goes into effect a few months hence, it might well hear how emphatically Major General Gorgas, the world famous Doctor, whose work made the canal possible, speaks in favor of the present high wage scale, and how the war in Europe proves that the men who are accustomed to the canal shops and thoroughly acclimated to this country should be retained in the Canal service. General Gorgas is as much in favor of the maintenance of the present high wage scale from a purely medical viewpoint as General Goethals is in favor of a Bonus to the Canal Builders.

When Doctor Gorgas, tells the Doctors of the American Health Association that the "wages in the Panama Canal Zone had more to do with the general health condition on the Isthmus than any sanitary measure employed there", the Doctors contending General Gorgas' work here, cannot be blamed if Congress by reducing the wages as proposed, impairs the conditions that have been so beneficial up to this time. Anything that tends to lower the general health conditions of the Isthmus not only

injures the reputation of the Canal but by so much lowers the standard of health conditions at all the Central American ports within quarantine distance of the Canal. This is a measure for which Congress will not care to be responsible.

In case of war the Canal repair shops will be relatively as important to the United States Navy as the repair shops at the Kiel Canal and the Krupp works are to the German Navy. Before this war was six months old, the Germans found they had to send back to these shops the experienced shop men who had left them at the outbreak of the war, to join the Army. New men could not work the shops to their greatest efficiency. The same will be demonstrated here, when rush work is wanted on only new men are available. The climatic conditions here affect all men at first. The United States fleet dependant upon the Canal shops would have only a fraction of its efficiency if repair work had to be done by new and unaccustomed men.

The wages and stock bonuses now offered to the employees of most of the great business firms are so large, it is entirely unthinkable to expect competent men to remain on the Canal Zone ready for emergency unless the wages and conditions of living are made more than equal to those to be had in the United States.

That the Canal Zone is not a place where new men are content to remain when they can obtain positions in the United States, is convincingly proved by some official facts General Goethals gave in his recent articles in Scribner's magazine. The official records show that in one year, after the Canal authorities had provided all the comfort and conveniences the Zone now affords the Canal engaged and brought to the Isthmus 5804 men. Of this number 4367 left the service within a year; or, in order to increase the Canal force by 1437 men over four times that number had to be employed.

With such facts of record and General Gorgas' testimony that the present wage scale was the greatest single factor that helped living conditions here (it is inconceivable that Congress will not only see the necessity for revoking the law which will shortly reduce the present wage scale, but of providing a wage scale and conditions that will compensate competent men to remain on the Canal instead of seeking the advantages of employment in the United States.

UNITED STATES DAY AT THE PANAMA EXPOSITION

Washington's Birthday should see every lover of the Stars and Stripes at the Panama National Exposition.

Under a long continued fire of hostile criticism, and against conditions over which they could not always exert control, President Porras and Director Zetek have perfected an Exposition which is a delightful surprise.

The Canal Troops must Defend the Canal on Panamanian Territory

That the military defense of the Panama Canal will have to be begun within the republic of Panama, on the Pacific side, at a distance of thirty or forty miles from the entrance to the canal, is practically the unanimous opinion of army officers here. On the Atlantic side the soldiers of the canal garrison believe they must be prepared to meet and contest the landing of an enemy at any place within a distance of about twenty miles on each side of the entrance of the canal.

Once landed anywhere on this coast an enemy force, it is declared, would have artillery positions with which to fight the canal garrison very effectively and at the same time plan more deliberate opposition to the canal forts themselves.

The coast lands of the Republic of Panama on the Atlantic side, these officers say, afford many places within marching distance of the canal where an armed raiding force could land without danger from the guns of the canal forts.

Large Navy Required

A simultaneous attack on both entrances of the canal would make it necessary for the United States Navy to be in sufficient force in both oceans to prevent the landing of a raiding force on the coasts of the republic outside the range of the guns of the forts.

Under permission from the Panamanian authorities, Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the canal garrison, and the officers of his staff, have been examining all the territory on both coasts of the republic on which an enemy could land without interference from the canal forts. While none of the Canal staff will discuss the results of these reconnaissances, it is understood that the canal garrison wishes to construct field fortifications like those used by the Turkish army defending the Dardanelles, at all the places along the Panamanian coast where a hostile landing might be expected.

In informal discussion army officers of the canal garrison say they consider the defense of the Gallipoli peninsula as affording incontestable evidence as to the value of adequate advance preparation against a landing party.

It is suggested here, in view of the discussion of mutual defense of all the Americas at the recent Pan-American conference that Latin-American republics be invited to send some of their military officers to the canal to study United States troops and their preparedness to fight under Latin-American conditions. The larger Latin American republics have regular armies relatively larger than the numerical strength of the United States army.

PANAMA CONFERENCE ON MEXICO

Minutes of Meeting of Missionaries, Board Secretaries, and others interested in Mexico, held in St. Luke's Chapel, Ancon, Canal Zone, Monday, February 15th, 1916, 7:45 P.M.

(NOTE:--The following minutes have been prepared without consultation with the persons whose opinions are quoted. Hence they may not always be entirely accurate, though it is hoped that the minutes are substantially correct.)

Present:--

Babcock, Mr. G. I., Y.M.C.A. in Mexico City
Barnes, Rev. L. C., D.D., American Baptist Home Mission Society
Beach, Prof. Harlan P., American Board of Commissioners for For.Miss.
Brewer, Rev. George H., American Baptist Home Mission Society
Brink Prof. Gilbert N., American Baptist Home Mission Society
Erown, Miss Jessie L. P., Christian Woman's Bd. of Miss., Piedras Negras
Butler, Rev. John, D.D., Bd. of For.Miss., M.E.Church, Mexico City
Carnahan, Miss Carrie J., Woman's Miss.Soc., M.E.Church,
Causey, Mr. James H., Methodist Episcopal Church
Case, Miss Esther, Woman's Miss.Council, M.E.Church, South
Chappell, Mrs.E. B., Woman's Miss.Council, M.E.Church, South
Chester, Rev. S. H., D.D., Exec.Com. of For.Miss., Presb.Ch. in U.S.
Chester, Mrs. S. H.
Coffin, Rev. José, Presbyterian Church of Mexico
Colton, Mr. E. T., International Committee, Y.M.C.A.
Cook, Rev. Ed. F., D.D., Bd. of Miss., M.E.Church, South
Fox, Miss Lillie F., Woman's Miss.Council, M.E.Church, South
Garza Mora, Rev. Leandro, Presbyterian Church of Mexico
Gonzalez, Rev. Juan Ortiz, Presbyterian Church of Cuba
Gonzalez, Mrs. Juan Ortiz
Halsey, Rev. A. W., D.D., Bd. of For.Miss., Presbyterian Ch. in U.S.A.
Hauser, Rev. J. P., Bd. of For.Miss., M.E.Church, Mexico City
Hauser, Mrs. J. P.
Head, Miss Mabel, Woman's Missionary Council, M.E.Church, South
Hicks, Mr. Harry Wade, Missionary Education Movement
Hodge, Miss Margaret E., Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
Howland, Rev. John, D.D., American Board, Chihuahua
Howland, Mrs. John
Inman, Rev. S. G., Christian Woman's Bd. of Miss., Piedras Negras
Inman, Mrs. S. G.
Irelan, Miss Elma, Christian Woman's Bd. of Miss., Piedras Negras
Jordan, Rev. W. F., American Bible Society, San Antonio, Texas
Keator, Mrs. John F., Methodist Episcopal Church
Lambuth, Bishop Walter R., Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Lloyd, Bishop Arthur S., Dom. & For.Miss.Soc., Prot.Epis.Ch. in U.S.A.
McConnell, Bishop Francis J., Methodist Episcopal Church
McLean, Rev. Archibald, LL.D., Foreign Christian Missionary Society
McDowell, Mrs. Wm. F., Methodist Episcopal Church
Millar, Rev. Charles C., D.D., Presbyterian Church in U.S.A.
Mott, Mr. John R.
Myers, Mr. Harry S., Missionary Education Movement
Nicolas, Mr. Carlos, Gen'l Conf., Seventh-Day Adventists, Mexico City
Nutt, Miss Martha, Woman's Miss.Council, M.E.Church, South
Oldham, Bishop Wm. F., Methodist Episcopal Church
Orvis, Miss Mary Irene, Christian Woman's Bd. of Missions

Orozco, Dr. Antonio, Mexico City
Palacios, Srta. Juana, Methodist Episcopal Church, Mexico City
Rollins, Mrs. Nat. G., Woman's Miss. Council, M.E.Church, South
Ross, Rev. W. A., Presb.Ch. in U.S., Brownsville, Texas
Ross, Mrs. W. A.
Ruiz, Sr. Genaro G., American Friends Board of For.Missions, Matamoros
Sein, Rev. Eucario M., Methodist Episcopal Church
Speer, Mr. Robert E.
Sweet, Mr. William E., American Board
Taylor, S. Earl, LL.D., Bd.of For.Miss., Methodist Episcopal Church
Tebbetts, Rev. Charles E., American Friends Board of Foreign Missions
Tebbetts, Mrs. Charles E.
Temple, Miss Laura, Methodist Episcopal Church, Mexico City
Treviño, Rev. Alejandro, The Baptist Church in Mexico, Monterey
Trull, Rev. George H., Bd.of For.Miss., Presbyterian Ch. in U.S.A.
Vance, Rev. James I., D.D., Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
Vance, Mrs. James I.
Valderrama, Rev. P. Flores, Methodist Episcopal Church, Puebla
Westfall, Mrs. Katharine S., Woman's American Baptist Home Miss. Soc.
Wallace, Rev. William, D.D., Bd.of For.Miss., Presbyterian Ch. in U.S.A.
Wheeler, Miss Jennie, Bd. of For. Miss., Presbyterian Church in U.S.A.
Williamson, Mr. Richard, Y.M.C.A., Mexico City
Winton, Rev. G. B., D.D., Bd. of Missions, M.E.Church, South

Bishop McConnell presided. Dr. Howland led in prayer.

Mr. Inman explained that as it was impossible to hold a Regional Conference in Mexico immediately following the Panama Congress, the Board Secretaries and others had expressed the wish that a meeting for Mexico be held in Panamá to reconsider the plans made at the Cincinnati Conference, June 30-July 1, 1914, concerning the closer cooperation of the missionaries and missionary boards doing work in Mexico.

Bishop McConnell, as Chairman, outlined briefly the questions to be considered, and called upon representatives of the various boards and interests.

Dr. John Howland stated that the American Board has approved the Cincinnati plan, and that they are ready to give up the work in Jalisco and thereabouts. He spoke of the abandonment of denominational names as a chief problem, and said that in adjustment of territory it would very much facilitate the arrangements between the different local congregations.

Rev. George H. Brewer spoke for the Northern Baptist Convention, saying that in Mexico there is a National Baptist Convention--no distinction between Northern and Southern Baptists--and that the Northern and Southern Boards must therefore act somewhat together. While the Northern Board approved the Cincinnati plan, it had been necessary to modify that plan in order to continue cooperation with the Southern Board. While it would probably not be possible to arrange with other boards as concerning assignment of territory or maintenance of a joint theological seminary, the Baptist Boards are ready to unite in a joint college or university.

Mr. Inman spoke for the Christian Woman's Board of Missions to the effect that the Board had heartily approved the Cincinnati plan, and

that their young men were clamoring for education for the ministry, that the people desire a paper, and that the Board is withholding from such work pending the establishment of cooperative effort.

Rev. Charles E. Tebbetts stated that the American Friends Board of Foreign Missions is finding the same difficulties as the Disciples, and wishes to cooperate particularly in publication.

Dr. S. H. Chester, speaking on behalf of the Southern Presbyterian Church, said that the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions had adopted the Cincinnati platform in principle and is ready to carry it out in detail so far as possible and to make other arrangements that may be found practicable.

It was found that the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church was not represented at the meeting.

Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, said that while in the nature of the case the Episcopal Board could not consider that the Cincinnati plan can control its own acts, yet he was sure it is the mind of that Church and its missionaries to help put the plan into operation just as far as they consistently can, when the time comes.

Bishop Lambuth and Dr. Cook spoke for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Board heartily approves the recommendations and findings of the Cincinnati Conference; it finds its chief difficulties in the readjustment of territory and in the adoption of a common name for the evangelical forces,--these matters must necessarily come before the General Conference of the Church.

Mr. Speer stated that the Northern Presbyterian Board unreservedly approves the Cincinnati plan and is ready to go forward in the program as a whole and in detail. Dr. Wallace spoke for the Presbyterian mission and said that the mission had not had a chance to meet and act on the plan, but that the members favor it and will probably have a meeting before the Regional Conference for Mexico is held.

Rev. W. A. Ross spoke for the mission of the Southern Presbyterian Church, saying that the mission takes the same attitude as the Committee and wishes to carry out the plan as rapidly as possible.

Miss Mabel Head said that the Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is earnestly desirous of putting the Cincinnati plan into effect as soon as possible. In particular they wish to cooperate in educational work--industrial, biblical, kindergarten, and, as soon as possible, college work.

Mrs. Katherine S. Westfall said that the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society will cooperate very closely with their general board.

Miss Carrie J. Carnahan, in speaking for the women's board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said they were very favorable to the plan and will cooperate heartily with the general board of the Church.

Mrs. John Howland said that the Eastern Board and the Board of

the Interior, women's boards of the Congregational Church, both accept the Cincinnati recommendations very heartily.

Dr. John Butler, of the Methodist Episcopal Board, said that the Methodist conference in Mexico unanimously approved of the Cincinnati plan; and that the Mexicans felt that the matter of the name would adjust itself.

Rev. Alejandro Treviño, of the National Baptist Convention in Mexico, said that, just as soon as conditions will permit, these plans of cooperation will be taken up and that it is his conviction that the Baptist constituency will cooperate to the fullest extent possible.

Rev. Loandro Garza Mora, speaking not as a representative of his presbytery or synod but as an individual, questioned the economy of transfer of territory and introduced the question of difficulty in arranging for members to transfer from one church to another. He considered that the Mexican members of the churches should have had a larger part in formulating such plans.

The Chairman asked whether it would be well to seek expression of the lay members of the various churches on the matter.

Dr. Howland said it had been overlooked and that he found that the laity generally regarded these matters in about the light in which they were presented to them. He also believed that the question of division of territory might be left to work itself out while pushing definitely and positively some of the other phases of cooperation, as the union seminary or college.

Mr. Speer stated that there are two very distinct problems involved in transfer of territory: the ecclesiastical problem and the problem of missionary administration. Certain boards sustain no ecclesiastical relations to churches established by their missions; in such cases the churches may decide for themselves to which communion they will adhere. It is very desirable that such matters be explained to the members of the churches by those sympathetic to the issues involved. From the standpoint of administration it is for the boards to determine whether they will give support or withdraw support. The Presbyterian Church faced the same problem in Liberia with the Methodist and Episcopal Churches and withdrew from certain territory and encouraged the people to affiliate themselves with the other churches. The people were unwilling to do so and maintained their existence as a Presbyterian Church, but without subsidies from the Board. The Presbyterian Board feels strongly with regard to Mexico in just the same way. They would not bring any undue constraint to bear upon churches to alter their denominational affiliations, but they can discontinue the schools they support, the presence of their missionaries, and any subsidies for the maintenance of these churches in territory where they feel it would be wise that there should be a different arrangement.

In regard to holding in abeyance any territorial understanding, Mr. Speer said that in some areas it would work out all right but that in others it would not. If certain work is resumed it will be next to impossible a few years later to readjust the territory. The Presbyterian Board would like to cooperate definitely with at least one other board and go forward.

Dr. Halsey stated that the Presbyterians are withdrawing from work in northern Mexico and that when missionaries are sent back to the field they are advised to go over the field in the South so that when the Board opens up work there they will understand the needs and be ready. Steps have thus actually been taken toward cooperation in allotment of territory.

Rev. Eucario M. Sein gave instances of unwise distribution of missionaries in Mexico. He spoke of the period of reconstruction soon to come in Mexico and urged the present as the important time to bring about the realization of the plan, saying that the rewards would be worth all the sacrifices.

Mr. Mott spoke on how deeply he was impressed by the way the laymen had regarded the Cincinnati Conference on Mexico, saying that no step has been taken with reference to foreign missions in recent years which has so favorably impressed discerning laymen of large outlook and large financial possibilities. They have said, "if this is the policy that is now likely to obtain we are becoming interested." He believed that the discussions and resolutions at Cincinnati have had more to do in making possible the Panama Congress than many realize. He said further: "I honestly believe that the attitude and expressions of the workers right in this room, from Mexico and from the boards interested in Mexico, will have more to do with pointing the way to the solution of the most obstinate problems, in this and in the other parts of Latin America, that are coming forward in these days, than any other single thing done on these grounds. In other words, we have had resolutions long enough. They have seen the path indicated at Cincinnati, but Cincinnati went one step further than resolutions. They have said, 'We will take this matter right into the board rooms and we will apply our principles.' And it would seem, therefore, that if in a concerted, statesmanlike, courageous and sacrificial manner we would go forward on the lines that we cannot believe we were led into by selfish considerations, even though we might have been mistaken here and there in detail, that such action would prove contagious. The difficulties are not without their advantages. These difficulties are going to be our salvation. If it were an easy path we might well distrust it. . . . How do you measure success? By the number and extent of difficulties you have to overcome. . . . Count it all joy when you find yourself in the midst of manifold difficulties."

Dr. Howland expressed the opinion that an opportunity had been lost in not taking up these subjects more with the Mexican brethren.

Dr. Chester favored holding the Regional Conference for Mexico at a time when a very large and representative gathering of Mexican workers could be assured and in which many of these difficulties could be overcome.

Mr. Hauser said that there are plans for a national convention in October; also that opposition to the Cincinnati plan disappeared as they learned that the questions are to be submitted to the national conference.

Dr. Wallace expressed the conviction that the feeling voiced by Señor Garza Mora represents the sentiments of many in Mexico and

that a clear understanding on their part was very desirable, and

MOVED That a committee of three be appointed to send a message of sympathy to our brethren in Mexico in this time of trouble and reconstitution, to express to them our desire that they shall cooperate with us in these plans, and assuring them that so far as ecclesiastical rights may be involved it is not the purpose of this or any other conference to intrude upon those rights and privileges.

Dr. Wallace felt that they were waiting for something of this sort.

Bishop Oldham expressed the fear that we should thereby be creating the thing we are trying to head off and suggested that it might be better if the representatives of the various missions should write to the Mexican pastors and put the case before them individually.

Dr. Halsey suggested that a short statement about this meeting be inserted in the proceedings of the Panama Congress and that it become a part of the published reports. He also thought it better to follow Bishop Oldham's suggestion in writing to the individual pastors.

As a substitute for the motion of Dr. Wallace, Dr. S. Earl Taylor

MOVED, First, that we unqualifiedly support the Cincinnati resolutions in principle; Second, that we express our strong conviction that the Missionary Boards should proceed as rapidly as possible to carry out the plans of the Cincinnati Conference; and Third, that we endorse the proposal to have a national convention held in Mexico at the earliest practicable moment.

In speaking to his motion, Dr. Taylor said that we seem to be in agreement in supporting the Cincinnati resolutions in principle and if we should here frame our belief it would be simply that much accomplished by common agreement. Second, he said that some of the boards accept the Cincinnati resolutions not only in principle but also in toto and that there are boards therefore ready to begin carrying out that plan, and that time is being lost until they begin. Third, we should accept the invitation for the meeting in Mexico and present this matter from the standpoint of the missionaries and the churches. Further, he said that after we have labored so long in Mexico there is danger of letting pass by this golden day of opportunity. He said that after working seventeen years among the churches, Sunday schools and young people's societies in the home base, he knew of "nothing that has been done for Mexico or Latin America that has so stirred the Church, that has so commanded the interest of the Church, as the action taken at Cincinnati." "I think you would find an almost unanimous vote," he continued, "among the laity in the home-land in favor of that proposition. Now we are meeting in Panama. We are planning for a national or international advance in all Latin America. If you of Mexico, who have taken the lead in this thing, if you weaken now in the face of this opportunity you discourage every attempt in Latin America. ... Second, there will come to you tremendous resources of prayer and interest and life and financial support if you lead out in a large way in some cooperative measure that will command the interest and support of the laity at home. ... You can't make a layman go through the thousand names of missionary societies and organizations as published in the Edinburgh report and make him believe that that is the final and ultimate alignment of forces. And you can't take the little map of Porto Rico and make him believe that is the final adjustment of forces for Porto Rico. Nor can you make him believe that

the hodge-podge of the forces in Mexico is the final adjustment of forces in Mexico. Mr. Chairman, the Board I represent has gone through this thing with thoroughness and heart-searching. Some think in going in for this thing we are giving up our sacred tenets of theology and all the rest. We have gone through all that, but we have come to believe, Sir, that in the union of the Protestant forces in cases like China and in cases like Korea there has been such increment of strength, not only to the forces on the field but to the forces on the home field, as to mean progress and victory. We come to believe, Sir, that for Mexico some great forward movement along cooperative lines will call out these resources, and unless we make that forward movement the resources will not be called out."

On motion of Mr. Hauser, it was VOTED to organize the meeting formally, and to elect Bishop McConnell Chairman and Mr. Inman Secretary.

Dr. Vance expressed the opinion that there are two distinct questions which have been confused and that it would be much better to separate them. One is the question of ecclesiastical reorganization in Mexico, and we have approached that question by suggesting a common name for the whole Christian body in Mexico. He suggested that the ecclesiastical reorganization is one to be worked out from the inside out and not from the outside in. The second question is that of missionary board administration. There is no reason why we can't go ahead with this part of the program.

Dr. Cook expressed an opinion similar to that of Dr. Vance. Further, he inquired whether the Boards had appointed the committees called for in the Cincinnati Conference, saying that it seemed that we have come to the point where action through these standing committees is in order rather than through the adoption of resolutions.

Inasmuch as the meeting was duly organized, Dr. Taylor formally stated his motion again, as before.

Dr. Vance proposed an amendment of Dr. Taylor's motion by substituting for the first part:

... That leaving the question of the reorganization and realignment of the Mexican churches in abeyance for the time being, we would urge the Missionary Boards engaged in work in Mexico in the administration of their work to move as rapidly as possible in harmony with the suggestions of the Cincinnati Conference.

Mr. Brewer stated that there are many native brethren in Mexico who are not ready to endorse in toto the Cincinnati plan. They feel that their rights have been invaded, that a certain body without any authority or without any previous instructions from the missionary boards met together in Cincinnati and formulated an arbitrary plan. While that is not the case there is that feeling, as voiced by Señor Garza Mora. One church passed a resolution unanimously in open meeting to the effect that they would not endorse the Cincinnati plan and that they would continue their separate existence.

Bishop Oldham recited an instance of interdenominational cooperation between the Methodists and United Brethren in the Philippines where there had been exchange of territory and realignment of congregations, and said that one of the Methodist congregations first declined

to become United Brethren. The Methodist Board withdrew its aid and the people went in with the United Brethren, and within a few years it would have been as hard to change them back as it was to change them in the first instance.

Dr. Taylor's motion, with Dr. Vance's amendment, was put and carried as follows:

VOTED, First, that we heartily support the Cincinnati resolutions in principle; Second, that, leaving the question of the reorganization and realignment of the Mexican churches in abeyance for the time being, we would urge the Missionary Boards engaged in work in Mexico in the administration of their work to move as rapidly as possible in harmony with the suggestions of the Cincinnati Conference; and Third, that we endorse the proposal to have a national convention held in Mexico at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. Myers suggested the advisability of having a committee appointed to work out some plan for the extensive circulation of the reports of the conferences among the missionaries and Mexican pastors and other people interested in Mexico. A committee of three for this purpose was appointed, consisting of Dr. Howland, as Chairman, and Dr. Butler and Mr. Sein.

Dr. Halsey spoke to the point that the Cincinnati plan is particularly pleasing to the laymen, who brush aside the technicalities. He told of a case of attempted adjustment which waited ten or twelve years without success, and when the laymen grappled with it it did not take long to settle it. He told of a layman who was talking with him about the Cincinnati plan for Mexico and said if they would do things that way he would contribute--and he was a man who was giving nothing to missions.

The meeting adjourned with prayer.



Secretary.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES CALLED FOR BY THE CINCINNATI CONFERENCE
ON MEXICO, AS SO FAR REPORTED BY COOPERATING BOARDS

(Those whose names appear first on the lists are requested to act
as conveners of their respective committees so that the work
may be organized and carried forward with promptness.)

I. COMMITTEE ON PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Rev. R. A. Carhart, Apartado 115 Bis, Mexico City, Mexico	Bd. of For. Miss., Meth. Epis. Church
Mr. George I. Babcock	International Com. of Y.M.C.A.
Rev. S. G. Inman	Christian Woman's Bd. of Missions
Rev. N. E. Joyner	Bd. of Miss., Meth. Epis. Ch., South
Rev. Chas. E. Potran	Bd. of For. Miss., Presb. Ch. in U.S.A.
Sr. J. J. Valencia	
Rev. Alford C. Wright	Amer. Bd. of Com. of For. Miss. (Cong.)

II. COMMITTEE ON GENERAL EDUCATION

Rev. Robert A. Brown, Apartado 305, Mexico City, Mexico	Bd. of For. Miss., Presb. Ch. in U.S.A.
Mr. George I. Babcock	International Com. of Y.M.C.A.
Rev. Ed. F. Cook, D.D.	Bd. of Miss., Meth. Epis. Ch., South
Mr. Louis B. Fritts	Amer. Bd. of Com. of For. Miss. (Cong.)
Miss Alice Gleason	Amer. Bd. of Com. of For. Miss. (Cong.)
Miss Mabel Hoad	Bd. of Miss., Meth. Epis. Ch., South
Miss Alice Hollister	Woman's For. Miss. Soc., M.E. Church
Miss Elma Ireland	Christian Woman's Bd. of Missions
Prof. R. C. Morrow	Ex. Com. of For. Miss., Presb. Ch. in U.S.
Rev. F. F. Wolf	Bd. of For. Miss., Meth. Epis. Church

III. COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS FOR PROPOSED UNION COLLEGE

Rev. Ed. F. Cook, D.D., 810 Broadway Nashville, Tenn.	Bd. of Miss., Meth. Epis. Ch., South
Rev. Robert A. Brown	Bd. of For. Miss., Presb. Ch. in U.S.A.
Rev. O. W. E. Cook,	Bd. of For. Miss., Meth. Epis. Church
Miss Mabel Hoad	Bd. of Miss., Meth. Epis. Ch., South
Miss Mary F. Long	Amer. Bd. of Com. of For. Miss. (Cong.)
Miss Fannie Malone	Christian Woman's Bd. of Missions
President Chas. T. Paul	Christian Woman's Bd. of Missions
Rev. J. O. Shelby	Ex. Com. of For. Miss., Presb. Ch. in U.S.
Rev. P. F. Valderrama	Bd. of For. Miss., Meth. Epis. Church
Rev. Alford C. Wright	Amer. Bd. of Com. of For. Miss. (Cong.)

IV. COMMITTEE ON THE UNION BIBLE INSTITUTE AND SEMINARY

Rev. Wm. Wallace, D.D.,	Bd. of For. Miss., Presb. Ch. in U.S.A.
Mr. George I. Babcock	International Com. of Y.M.C.A.
Rev. R. C. Elliott	Bd. of Miss., Meth. Epis. Ch., South
Rev. J. P. Hauser	Bd. of For. Miss., Meth. Epis. Church
Rev. John Howland, D.D.	Amer. Bd. of Com. of For. Miss. (Cong.)
Rev. S. G. Inman	Christian Woman's Bd. of Missions
Miss Katherine Johnson	Woman's For. Miss. Soc., M.E. Church
Rev. H. L. Ross	Ex. Com. of For. Miss., Presb. Ch. in U.S.

V. PERMANENT FIELD COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE AND COUNSEL

Rev. John Howland, D.D., Apartado 11, Chihuahua, Mexico	Amer. Bd. of Com. of For. Miss. (Cong.)
Mr. George I. Babcock	International Com. of Y.M.C.A.
Rev. John W. Eutler, D.D.	Bd. of For. Miss., Meth. Epis. Church
Alternate: Rev. V. D. Baez	
Rev. S. G. Inman	Christian Woman's Bd. of Missions
Rev. J. H. Molloy	Bd. of For. Miss., Presb. Ch. in U.S.A.
Rev. F. S. Onderdonk	Bd. of Miss., Meth. Epis. Ch., South
Alternate: Miss Esther Case	
Rev. W. A. Ross	Ex. Com. of For. Miss., Presb. Ch. in U.S.
Miss Laura Temple	Woman's For. Miss. Soc., M.E. Church
Alternate: Miss Helen Hewitt	
Rev. W. E. Vanderbilt	Bd. of For. Miss., Presb. Ch. in U.S.A.

It is requested that any Boards which have not yet appointed representatives on these Committees will do so, and it is suggested that members who are already appointed at once begin correspondence with reference to the duties of their respective Committees.

Any inquiries may be addressed to Mr. Robert E. Speer, Chairman of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, who will also be glad to transmit any suggestions to all the Boards concerned.

MINUTES OF FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18

MORNING SESSION

The Congress was called to order at 8:30 by Dr. Speer.

Hymn No. 36, "Fight the good fight with all thy might," was sung. Dr. L. G. Abrahamson read the forty-sixth psalm and led in prayer.

In remembrance of the 370th anniversary of the death of Martin Luther the Chairman made a brief statement. Hymn No. 39, "Ein' Feste Burg," was sung and prayer offered by Dr. Vance and Bishop Kinsolving.

The report of Commission VI, "The Church in the Field," was then introduced by Bishop Stuntz, the Chairman.

The report was then discussed by the following:

Rev. G. W. Muckley, of Kansas City
Rev. C. S. Detweiler, of Porto Rico
Dr. William Wallace, of Mexico
Rev. Juan R. Cepero, of Porto Rico
Rev. Robert F. Lenington, of Brazil
Dr. C. J. Ryder, of New York
Mr. J. E. McAfee, of New York
Rev. Leandro Garza Mora led in prayer
Rev. Antonio Mazzorana, of Cuba
Mr. W. F. Jordan, of Texas
Rev. C. G. Hardwick, of Panamá
Rev. Wm. H. Rainey, of Perú
Miss H. K. Norville, of Argentina
Dr. Ira Landrith, of Boston
Miss Mabel Head, of Nashville
Rev. F. A. Barroetaveña, of Argentina
Miss Clementina Butler, of Mexico

The devotional period was led by Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, who spoke on "The Secret of a Mighty Work of God."

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Congress was called to order by Dr. Speer at 3:30 o'clock.

Hymn No. 62, "Beneath the cross of Jesus," was sung, and Rev. S. A. Neblett, of Cuba, led in prayer.

The discussion was continued by:

Rev. Efrain Martinez, of Chile
 Bishop A. T. Howard, of Dayton, Ohio
 Dr. S. H. Chester, of Nashville
 Mr. Sylvester Jonee, of Cuba
 Prof. Eduardo Monteverde, of Uruguay
 Mr. Genaro G. Ruiz, of Mexico
 Mrs. R. W. MacDonell, of Nashville
 Rev. John Ritchie, of Lima, Perú
 Rev. Leandro Garza Mora, of Mexico
 Dr. John Howland, of Mexico
 Rev. Roberto Elphick, of Chile
 Rev. Robert F. Lenington, of Brazil

The closing address was made by Bishop Stuntz, after which Srta. Juana Palacios, of Mexico, Mr. J. H. Warner, of Brazil, and Rev. A. R. Stark, of Chile, led in prayer for the churches of Latin America.

BUSINESS SESSION

At 5 o'clock the Congress was called to order in business session to hear and act upon a report from the Business Committee.

Resolutions extending the thanks of the Congress to those who have contributed to the success of the gathering were adopted by a unanimous rising vote, as follows:

"The members of the Panama Congress on Christian Work in Latin America would humbly and gratefully recognize the manifestation of the guidance and power of God in the preparations

for and the conduct of the Congress and in the boundless and compelling opportunity for the spread of Christ's kingdom which has been opened before us.

"We would also associate ourselves in an expression of sincere and heartfelt gratitude:

"To Col. Morrow, Acting Governor, and the other officials of The Panama Canala and of the Panama Railroad, for countless courtesies and for their generous co-operation, which have made possible the holding of the Congress on this Zone and which have so greatly facilitated its work.

"To the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama for his official recognition and for his cordial message of welcome at the opening session of the Congress.

"To the members of the Association of Commerce in Panama who with true civic vision and with belief in the unique advantages which their city possesses at this new crossroads of the nations in the presence of wondrous works of God and of the great achievements of man did so much to co-operate with the Local Committees in preparing the way for the Congress.

"To the Minister of Public Instruction and to Dr. Dexter, the Rector of the National Institute of Panama, for their kind invitation to all the members of the Congress to attend the conference held under their auspices on Sunday night.

"To Willing Spencer, Esq., the Charge d'Affaires of the American Legation, for his unfailing helpfulness to the Congress and its members.

"To the members of the twelve Local Committees, and in particular to : H. A. A. Smith, Esq., and the other lay leaders, for their untiring and most efficient service in the interest of the Congress.

"To the many citizens throughout the Zone who by their generous hospitality and by their many other acts of thoughtful kindness have so deeply touched our hearts.

"To the physicians and surgeons of the Canal Zone for their sympathetic and skilful service to the Congress as needed--service rendered as a personal contribution to the success of the Congress.

"To the Star and Herald and El Diario for the generous and conspicuous space which they have devoted to the reports of the Congress proceedings and for their appreciative interpretation of its significance--likewise to the representative of the Associated Press, who has rendered such a great service from day to day in bringing the main facts of the Congress to the attention of the reading public throughout the world.

"To the management of the Hotel Tivoli for their uniform consideration and willingness to serve us in every way in their power.

"To the government officials and other local leaders for the perfectly managed excursion to the Canal, a most instructive, inspiring and never-to-be-forgotten experience.

"To the officers in command of the United States Army posts, to the pastors of all the Churches, and to the secretaries of the Club Houses on the

Isthmus, for affording such splendid opportunities for the members of the Congress to present the Christian message at more than two score centers to all classes and to all races.

"To all others, near and far, who in common with those already mentioned, have by intercession, by gifts of money and time, or by sympathetic advocacy, augmented the volume of interest, the tides of power and the outreach of the influence of the Congress--a gathering which we reverently believe will prove to be epochal in the union and the on-going of Christian forces on behalf of Latin America."

Resolutions recommending the enlargement and reconstitution of the "Committee on Cooperation in Latin America" were then considered. These resolutions, as first formulated by the Business Committee and as printed in Bulletin No. 9 were read.

An amendment to Section VI, as at first printed, was proposed by the Business Committee, so that the section should read as follows:

VI. That the American and Canadian Section should, as may be desired by the cooperating bodies, take steps promptly to give effect to the findings of the various Commissions in the light of the discussions of the Congress, so far as the cooperation of the missionary agencies of the United States and Canada is concerned.

Dr. Gammon asked for a fuller explanation of the scope of the authority to be given to the Committee. Dr. Winton urged the rejection of the amendment on the ground that it limited too much the functions of the Committee. Bishop Brown urged its adoption.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of

approximately 160 to 6.

A second amendment was proposed as a footnote to Section I, to read as follows:

(It is understood that the functions of the Committee are consultative and advisory, not legislative and mandatory.)

— This amendment was adopted unanimously without debate.

A third amendment was proposed to Section I, paragraphs 1 and 2:

To add, in each paragraph, after the words "each mission agency of the United States and Canada which is" the words "sending and."

— This amendment was unanimously adopted.

The resolutions as thus amended were then adopted as a whole, without dissenting vote, as follows:

(See next page)

RESOLUTIONS

BY THE CONGRESS ON CHRISTIAN WORK IN LATIN AMERICA

The members of the Panama Congress on Christian Work in Latin America recommend:

I. That the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America be enlarged and reconstituted so as to consist of the following:

1. An American and Canadian Section composed of one representative of each mission agency of the United States and Canada which is sending and maintaining missionaries in Latin America, and of a number of coopted members not exceeding one-half of the number appointed as representatives of the various American and Canadian mission agencies of which coopted members at least one-half shall be delegates in attendance upon this Congress.

2. A European Section composed of one representative of each mission agency of Great Britain and of the Continent of Europe which is sending and maintaining missionaries in Latin America, and of a number of coopted members not exceeding one half of the number appointed as representatives of the various British and Continental mission agencies.

3. *Ex officio* members consisting of the Chairman and the Secretary of the committee or council representing the missions and churches of each country or group of countries in Latin America.

(Note: It is understood that the functions of the Committee are consultative and advisory, not legislative and mandatory.)

II. That there be an annual meeting of the American and Canadian Section, and also of the European Section.

III. That the American and European Sections of the Committee shall each have an Executive Committee numbering approximately one-third of the total membership of the Section.

IV. That the Executive Committee of each Section shall, as a rule, meet once each quarter to carry out the general policy and instructions of the Section.

V. Owing to the fact that the European missionary societies with work in Latin America have been unable to be as fully represented at the Panama Congress as would have been the case under normal circumstances, the perfecting of their part of the organization will obviously have to be deferred until such time as the conditions are, in the judgment of the European missionary leaders, favorable for such action. The Congress would, however, express the earnest hope that this indispensable cooperation on the part of the European mission agencies may be developed as rapidly as possible.

VI. That the American and Canadian Section should, as may be desired by the cooperating bodies, take steps promptly to give effect to the findings of the various Commissions in the light of the discussions of the Congress, so far as the cooperation of the missionary agencies of the United States and Canada is concerned.

VII. That the matter of ways and means of common action between the American and European Sections shall be worked out after the European Section shall have been organized.

VIII. That the *ex-officio* members representing the Latin American committees be regarded as eligible to attend the meetings of both the American and European Sections.

Mr. Inman announced that he had received greetings to the Congress from:

The Sunday School Union of Brazil;
The Executive Committee of the Western Section of the World's Presbyterian Alliance in session at Albany, N. Y.;

The Archbishop of the West Indies;
Rev. G. R. Heath, of the Moravian Missions in Puerto Cabo Gracias, Nicaragua;

Rev. W. E. Reed, of Guayaquil, Ecuador;

The Presbyterian Assembly of Rio de Janeiro;

Rev. C. N. Mitchell, Canadian Baptist Missionary in Bolivia;

Mr. A. E. Turner, of the Young Men's Christian Association in Chile;

Prof. Andrés Osuna, Chairman of Commission IV;

The Disciples Union of New York;

The Congregational Church of Brazil;

Mr. Wm. Shaw, of the World's Union of Christian Endeavor;

Mr. M. S. Gatiérrez, Presbyterian Missionary in Colombia;

Mr. Marion Lawrance, General Secretary of the International Sunday School Association.

Dr. Judson Swift, of New York, led in prayer and pronounced the benediction.

EVENING SESSION

Professor Eduardo Monteverde presided. Hymn No. 52, "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun," was sung. Bishop L. L. Kinsolving led in prayer.

After a brief address by the Chairman, Mr. Fleming H. Revell addressed the Congress on "Work among Lepers."

Hymn No. 54, "Stand up, stand up for Jesus," was sung.

Rev. Alvaro Reis, of Brazil, and Dr. James I. Vance, of Nashville, addressed the Congress on "The Vitality and Conquering Power of Christianity--How realized and Maintained."

After the singing of Hymn No. 20, "How firm a foundation," Dr. Vance led in prayer and pronounced the benediction.

MINUTES OF SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19

MORNING SESSION

The Congress was called to order at 8:30 by Dr. Speer.

Hymn No. 11, "Look, ye saints, the sight is glorious," was sung, and Bishop William O. Shepard read the Scripture and led in prayer. Hymn No. 4, "Holy, holy, holy," was sung.

The report of Commission VII, on "The Home Base," was introduced by the Chairman, Mr. Harry Wade Hicks.

The report was then discussed by the following:

- Dr. W. E. Browning, of Chile
- Dr. L. G. Abrahamson, of Rock Island, Ill.
- Bishop Wm. F. Oldham, of New York
- Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, of California
- Dr. M. T. Morrill, of Dayton, Ohio
- Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of Denver
- Rev. A. Stuart McNairn, of London
- Dr. S. H. Chester, of Nashville
- Prof. Wm. Adams Brown, of New York
- Rev. Vernon M. McCombs, of Los Angeles
- Mrs. Hallie Linn Hill, of Chicago
- Bishop Wm. C. Brown, of Richmond, Va.
- Mr. Dwight Goddard led in prayer.
- Dr. Ed. F. Cook, of Nashville
- Rev. Arthur H. Allen, of New York
- Dr. James I. Vance, of Nashville
- Dr. L. B. Wolf, of Baltimore
- Bishop L. L. Kinsolving, of Brazil
- Dr. Judson Swift, of New York
- Bishop Luther B. Wilson, of New York
- Mr. J. E. McAfee, of New York
- Dr. H. C. Tucker, of Rio de Janeiro
- Mr. Harry S. Myers, of New York
- Dr. John R. Mott, of New York
- Rev. Vincent Ravi led in prayer.

Mr. Hicks concluded the discussion of the Report.

Dr. Speer stated that in some way the Congress should express its appreciation of the generosity of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions in loaning Mr. Inman for the work of preparing for the Congress. On motion of Bishop Luther B. Wilson, it was voted unanimously that the Congress extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Inman's Board.

Dr. Speer announced that the newly constituted Committee on Cooperation in Latin America would meet immediately on adjournment of the Congress, to enter upon its duties.

Rev. William Flammer expressed thanks for pulpit supplies by the delegates.

Rev. Alvare Reis led in prayer and pronounced the benediction.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Dr. Speer called the Congress to order at 2:30 P.M.

Hymn No. 55, "Hail to the Lord's Anointed," was sung. Señor Monteverde led in prayer.

Dr. George Alexander, of New York, addressed the Congress on "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today and forever."

Hymn No. 31, "Make me a captive, Lord," was sung.

Dr. Speer announced that the rest of the time till the adjournment of the Congress would be spent in prayer.

The first part of the period was devoted to prayers of thanksgiving. The following led prayer:

Dr. G. B. Winton
 Rev. S. G. Inman
 Rev. Arthur H. Allen
 Dr. Chas. L. Thompson
 Dr. John F. Goucher

Dr. A. McLean
Mr. John R. Pepper
Bishop Homer C. Stuntz
Rev. Vincent Ravi
Bishop Luther B. Wilson
Rev. W. A. Ross
Bishop Wm. F. Oldham

A period was spent in silent intercession: for ourselves; the missionaries on the field; the churches on the field; the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America; the native ministry; schools; nations and governments; the Congress and its influence. Bishop Brown offered up these silent petitions in audible prayer.

Hymn No. 24, "Blest be the Tie that Binds," was sung.

Rev. Eduardo Carlos Pereira pronounced the benediction.

true conviction of sin and a real faith in the sinner's Savior! My friend, are you this night a deceived hypocrite?

"On returning from our last trip to South America, we learned of the death of Mr. Robert U. Garrett, of Asheville, North Carolina, whom we have esteemed for many years as a brother in the Lord and a contender for the faith. He was a warm supporter of Dr. James H. Brookes in the days of his ministry, and was looking for the Lord and seeking to give a testimony for the Truth, to the end of his pilgrim journey. We shall miss his fellowship, but we sorrow not as those who have no hope.

The tracts named in our last tract letter as ready for the press—"The Great Composite--the Coming Religion of the Race," No. 501; and "The Beginning of Sorrows," No. 502, are now being distributed; and we have also the tracts "Behold He Cometh," No. 505; and "Love Must Bleed," No. 504, ready for those who desire them. We do not forget the members of our greater congregation that meet, though sundered far, with these Silent Messengers in hand, from week to week, and we pray the blessing of God upon every one of them.

Few people have any idea how great the property holdings of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States are, and the facts regarding Cleveland, Ohio, are indeed astonishing.

The Bishop of Cleveland holds the title to 27,487 front feet, or 91 city blocks. This would line both sides of a street for more than 45 blocks; and besides this 57 acres inside the city are in his name, while other Romish Orders own 3 solid blocks, and 70 acres more within the city limits. And all of this is exempt from taxation.

This reminds us that the Archbishop of Ecuador once wrote that had not the Ecuadorian Government put its strong hand upon the Jesuits and restrained them, they would have owned the whole country, land and business.

Since the marriage of Miss Anderson and Mr. Woodward and her removal to Guayaquil, we have had no Missionary at Caleata among our Quichua Indians, and our poor people there have been left alone in their darkness. We have hoped that Mrs. Woodward might return to this field for a season, and we are very glad that she is now located again in our Mission Home there, while Mr. Woodward continues his labors at Guayaquil. Down through the years the work of the Master has always called for sacrifice and devotion, for Love must Bleed, and we rejoice in those heroic Missionaries of the

past who suffered loneliness, privation and danger for Christ's sake; but such experiences look a little different when they come to our own homes and Missions, and we trust that our praying friends will remember Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, when they speak to the Father.

"THE MORNING COMETH, AND ALSO THE NIGHT."

While great and successful religious workers are blowing their trumpets until the earth is filled with the noise of victorious marches and wonderful achievements, we are well assured from intimate and heart to heart acquaintance with many of the Lord's children in different parts of the world, that the cause of Christ is in a very low state; prayer languishes, personal work is formal, and even when the Gospel is preached it is intermingled with much of froth and foam in order to attract and hold the interest of the hearers, while men profess to be saved today only to return to their old ways tomorrow, and saddest of all there is little of the mighty workings of the Holy Spirit known in the earth.

We know that some hearts are greatly discouraged by reason of these adverse winds, which they sometimes think are blowing only against themselves, and they may be comforted to know that many of their brothers and sisters in Christ are enduring like sufferings in heart and in service.

The following extract from a personal letter written us by a Gospel worker in Nebraska may be helpful:

Through the pages of THE GOSPEL MESSAGE I have followed you in your travels in the dark country of South America. I have endeavored to be before God for you and wished I could materially assist in the spreading of the Gospel in those parts. The apparently fruitless efforts of the laborers remind me of my own work in this field and especially for the past seven years. Much labor in various ways, and I can honestly say much before the Lord in prayer, and yet no results of any real satisfaction, even in the matter of shepherding God's people. It seems to me at times that, as you wrote me about a year ago, real Christianity is fading from the earth. How often I awake to find myself out of fellowship with God, doing and saying things grieving to the Holy Spirit and have to hasten to my knees for a season of confession, humbling and self-judgment. At times I am burdened for this field and then again I seem to be absolutely unconcerned about it. Surely something is going to take place. Something is going to happen to the Church and the world. Some would fain believe that a great awakening is about to come. That would be glorious for the eternal honor of the Son of God, but too many things indicate that this age is closing, for me to expect at least an extended period of awakening, though there might be a brief flash of God's power thus, at least, locally. Let us keep in the watch-tower on our knees. I feel so downcast at times that I have been able and am able to do so little for the glory of my Lord, but I would like each day to enter into His mind about my path and not

become despondent or complain.

Brethren, we must not give up the battle, and we must not be hypocrites in our personal testimony, nor in the reports of our service; but let us make honest confession of our failures and shortcomings, and throw ourselves anew into the Arms of Mercy.

THE DOWN-GRADE OF THE Y. M. C. A.

From almost every quarter we hear the sad story that the Y. M. C. A. has drifted far away from the orthodox faith and from the real work of bringing their fellows to Christ that their sins may be washed away in His precious Blood.

The thirty-fourth Annual Kansas State Convention has this month been held in Kansas City, Kansas, and shows the trend even in old Kansas. Allen A. Stockdale, of Toledo, known as the "Pitching parson" was the chief speaker, and his "Remarkable address" was on "The Age of Great Works." He said that a man must come to the most complete expression of himself, and spoke of winning the world for Christ, and wondered that any man could be a pessimist in these days; but there was not one word of Gospel reported in the entire address.

The report of the State Committee said little or nothing about real Gospel work but set forth the campaign led by John R. Mott at the University of Kansas last year, where it will be remembered a great "Intellectual revival" was undertaken, and where Mr. Mott put upon himself a lasting black mark as he said, "It is more necessary to be active than to be orthodox." The newspapers reported that plans for the future would make the Y. M. C. A. the most active religious force in the state, and with the "Physical basis of character," whatever that may mean, "As the theme."

We do not wonder that a Kansas pastor told us that he had to warn his boy against the very things that now take place in a Y. M. C. A. building, and if the old Kansas crowd, Dr. Brookes, and Robert Weidensall, and R. B. Gemmill, and Geo. T. Coxhead, and D. L. Moody, and Major Cole, and Charlie Hurburt, and Frank Gates, and W. R. Johnston, and Charlie Helmick could have come upon the State Convention platform with their open Bibles, and with old-time burning words of denunciation and warning and Gospel truth, the Down-grade movement and man's natural religion with his "Intellectual revival," and all his other great worldly works, would, we believe, have come crashing down upon old Satan's pate to the delight of the angels in glory and to the eternal praise of our crucified Lord.

We have also before us a sound English

paper, which speaks of the Y. M. C. A. work among the soldiers, and the use of their "Huts" for Roman Catholic services and the idolatrous Mass, and states that a young girl was recently allowed in one of these Y. M. C. A. "Huts" to dance in tights, to the disgust of the Christian men in the battalion.

Sad to say, the exaltation of man, his "Great works" and his "Physical basis of character," fellowship with the world and with the apostate religious systems of the day, have turned the founder Williams' warm-hearted Gospel-loving Associations into whitened sepulchres full of dead men's bones

THE PANAMA CONGRESS.

The *Watchword and Truth*, of Seattle, Washington, in its issue of May, 1915, published the following:

Many Christians deeply regretted that at the Edinburgh Conference, all reference to lands where Romanism has missions was omitted. But this is to be remedied by another Conference to be held soon which is to have under consideration Roman Catholic countries, such as European states and South America.

But the Editors, Drs. M. A. Matthews and Robert Cameron, had received further light in February, 1916, and wrote:

Every one knows how, at the Edinburgh Conference on Missions, Higher Criticism on the one hand and Romanism on the other, were favored. Those who believed "The Bible from cover to cover," and those who stood for justification by faith alone, were at a discount. Dr. Speer assured us that the Panama Conference, soon to be held, would remedy all this. We so stated, but now come the actual facts, and they look worse than what happened at Edinburgh. The Conference proposes to put itself "In sympathetic touch with the nation's best people in their high national aspirations"—that is, "It is the exchange of the best in the civilization of each." Those who are guiding this Conference plainly say that "The human spirit, in every nation, will have its own contribution to make to the Great Composite, which will one day be the religion of the race!" that almost takes one's breath. The Bible is not final—Christ is not final—truth must be set aside and "Religion"—a religion which comes from the "Contribution" of the unregenerate nations—this is the "One Day" end towards which the Conference moves! Then, in keeping with this, "Missionary" is dropped and "Congress on Christian work" is adopted to please the Romanists. The Committee fears that its "Efforts will not be successful if they endeavor to enforce upon our Southern neighbors our ideas of education and religion. We have much to learn as well as to teach." Dear Dr. Speer, we thought you had abandoned your thought of "Cleansing the South American Catholic Church," and of coming "To the help of the good men in this church and see that she is reformed and made a power for good on the continent." Did Jesus or Paul have "Much to learn as well as to teach"? Did any of the apostles seek to take "The contribution of the nations" to make a "Composite religion"? Can a church be "Reformed" which is committed, for all time, to putting tradition on a level with Scripture? The regeneration of men by the application of water, the atonement repeated by the pretensions of the priests in the "Mass," Christ as the one Mediator set aside for the Virgin Mother, the apostles, the saints and the angels, the Pope exalted to the position of infallibility,

the "Church" changed from a body of pilgrims and witnesses in the world, to a body of autocrats *ruling the world*, even if the diabolical cruelties of the Inquisition, the deception of lying diplomats and the awful cruelties of a world-wide war have to be used? This is another example of the great truth that the more catholic or universal a movement, in a day of failure, the more it is marked by apostasy. Robert Speer, you have been loved and trusted until now. We are grieved to give you up. Leave this compromising company and we will trust you still.

We rejoice at every voice that is raised against the Down-grade Movements of the day, and the banding together of the sons of Adam who will be set in array against the Son of God at His Coming, and we only wish that Robert Speer and other leaders in the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches would turn from their present course and set themselves for the "Defense of the Gospel;" but, alas! we see no hope of this, and we believe that the cry, "*Come out of her, My people,*" needs to be sounded in the ears of Baptists and Presbyterians, as well as Roman Catholics.

In our December number we spoke of Ralph D. Smith, Secretary of the Los Angeles Bible House, and his published position as a member of the Congress Committee on Literature, and we afterward learned that since reading our article, Mr. Smith had stated that his name was used without his knowledge, and that he was opposed to the Congress; and Mr. Kellogg, the President of the Bible House, wrote us in January that the Bible House had emphatically declined to send any delegates to the proposed Congress. The Bulletin containing Mr. Smith's name was issued in August, and as late as December 10th the Congress Committee in New York, answering a special inquiry, gave us his name as a Committeeman, and afterward in January this same office stated, and we were informed by telegraph, that he had been there in conference, and it was believed that he was interested.

On January 22nd we wrote the President of the Bible House:

While we have been earnestly and solemnly opposed to Mr. Smith's position in upholding that unsound writer, S. D. Gordon, who tells us that "The devout Hebrew, the earnest Heathen, and the more enlightened believer in Jesus . . . stand together under the mother wing of God," and that "There is no cross in God's plan of atonement," we have had no intention of wrongfully charging that he held a position in the "Great Composite," but it might not be amiss to inquire of you what pains he had taken to disavow his published connection with the Congress, and the position that he took when he had a conference with the Secretary, Mr. Inman, in New York some little time ago.

Again on January 31st we wrote Mr. Kellogg that we were waiting further information from him if he cared to give it regarding the efforts that Mr. Smith had put forth to disavow his published connection with the

Congress, but to this he has not replied, and we can only judge that his silence indicates that Mr. Smith had taken no action in this line. We laid the matter before Mr. Inman, the Executive Secretary of the Congress, by letter, and the New York office wired us that Mr. Inman had left for Panama and had probably taken our letter with him, but we have now just at hand an answer from Mr. Inman, at Ancon, Canal Zone, saying that as he remembers it Mr. Smith never directly accepted nor refused membership on the Committee on Literature; that he did talk with him about the Congress in New York, and informed the office later on that he thought his Society would not send delegates to the Congress.

The record is now before our readers and they may judge for themselves, but we fear that while the current was running so strongly toward the Panama meeting—a Missionary friend in Central America stating that he had seen only one periodical that had spoken against the Congress—that being ours—it is likely that Mr. Smith hesitated and failed to take such a stand against the Congress and the many prominent Church people associated with it, as would class him with the old Reformers, and cause the New York office to thoroughly understand that he was against the meeting and would have nothing to do with it.

In view of the sad Down-grade *united* movements of the day the servants of Christ do well to remember that Dr. James H. Brookes wrote that the Church was our worst enemy, Chas. H. Spurgeon withdrew from the Baptist Union, and Dr. A. T. Pierson separated from the Presbyterian Church, and it is high time that we purge ourselves from Laodiceanism, lest in trying to carry water on both shoulders we overturn and spoil our testimony, and before God we be found to be neither hot nor cold, so that He must needs spew us out of His mouth.

THE DRIFT OF THE TIMES.

SOUND THE ALARM!

Does Christian Science Lead to Heaven?

Christian Science—a knowledge of Christianity systematized and classified—that sounds good to the heart that feels its sins and desires to understand God's plan of salvation; a plan that provides a Savior, the God-man, who bore man's sins to the Cross and by His precious Blood made a full and eternal atonement for them, and thus opened the door to Heaven. But as we read the pages of the book, "Science and Health; with Key to the Scriptures," which sets forth this system, the shadows seem to fall upon

our understanding, and while our heads whirl we wonder whether the author of the book and the founder of the system, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, has lost her reason, or whether we are losing ours, and we close the woman's book and walk out under the sky with the Book of God in our hand, and with its Life-giving words before us we can only conclude that Mrs. Eddy's system is neither Christian nor scientific, and that if believed in and followed it will engulf its votaries in darkness and eternal misery.

We ask our readers therefore to carefully follow us as we present some of the strange and peculiar vagaries of this soul-destroying movement.

FIRST: CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.

Christian Science is a system of philosophy which bears the name of Christ while denying His person and His work; it claims to be derived from the Bible, but in reality it is only metaphysical speculation which has borrowed some Biblical names. Its fundamental idea is that God—Mind, Spirit, Good—is all-in-all; therefore the opposite of God—matter, sin, sickness, and death—are nothing, do not exist. In Mrs. Eddy's expositions of Scripture she ignores the natural meaning of words, and forces this one idea into it by allegorical and "Spiritual" interpretations, which the natural sense never suggested and never could suggest.

1. *The Creation is Denied.*

At the very outset, Mrs. Eddy's theory denies the reality of the material creation; therefore she empties the first chapter of Genesis of all its references to this subject, by saying—

"The creation consists in the unfolding of spiritual ideas and their identities."

The *light* is, "The revelation of truth and spiritual ideas."

The *firmament* is, "Spiritual understanding by which human conceptions, material sense, is separated from truth."

"And God said, *Let the waters be gathered together,*" means, "Spirit, God, gathers unformed thoughts into their proper channels and unfolds these thoughts."

"And God said, *Let Us make man in Our image, after Our likeness,*" is explained thus: "As the reflection of yourself appears in the mirror, so you, being spiritual, are the reflection of God. Man and woman as coexistent and eternal with God forever reflect in glorified quality, the infinite Father-Mother God." ("Science and Health," Edition 1914, Pages 502, etc.)

2. *Sin and its Origin are Denied.*

The second and third chapters of Genesis record that God made Adam out of the dust of the earth and that he disobeyed God; and we read in Romans 5:12, "*By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin.*" But in "Science and Health," page 310, Mrs. Eddy claims that there is no human soul that sins; and on page 182 of her "Miscellaneous Writings" she states, "Man was never lost in Adam, since he is and ever was the image

and likeness of God, good;" and again, "The great spiritual fact must be brought out, that man is, not shall be, perfect and immortal." Thus she contradicts and sets at naught the plain statements of God's Word.

3. *The Scriptures are Changed.*

If words do not suit Mrs. Eddy, she alters them to answer her purpose; as the following quotations from her book plainly show:

"In science we learn that it is material sense, not soul, which sins, and it will be found that it is the sense of sin which is lost, and not a sinful soul. When reading the Scriptures, the substitution of the word 'Sense' for 'Soul' gives the exact meaning in a majority of cases." Page 481.

"With his stripes (rejection of error) we are healed." Page 20.

"When we were enemies we were reconciled to God by the (seeming) death of His Son." Page 45.

"The spirit (error) cried, and rent him sore, and came out of him." Page 398.

Jesus cast out devils (delusions). Page 348.

Angels are God's thoughts passing to men.

The devil—evil, a belief in sin, sickness and death.

Flesh—an error in physical belief.

Hell—mortal belief, error, lust, remorse, hatred, sickness, death, etc.

Holy Ghost, Comforter—"Divine Science."

Lamb of God—the spiritual idea of love, sacrifice, self-immolation.

Lord Jehovah—"A physical name of God as finite and corporeal, from this follows idolatry and mythology."

Resurrection material belief yielding to understanding.

("Science and Health." Pages 581, etc.)

Nothing is too sacred to escape her perverting hand, and she empties the Bible of all meaning. By such a method of interpretation it can be warped to fit any grotesque or wicked doctrine; it loses its authority, and ceases to be a sure guide. If language has any definite meaning, then surely Christian Science was not derived from the Bible, and does not agree with the Bible.

SECOND: THE FOUNDATION OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Christian Science rests upon the authority of Mrs. Eddy, *nothing more*. She says—

"You do not deny the mathematician's right to distinguish the correct from the incorrect among the examples on the blackboard, nor disbelieve the musician when he distinguishes concord from discord. In like manner it should be granted that the author understands what she is saying. If one of the statements in this book is true, every one must be true." Pages 453, 547.

Her assertions are not *self-evident truths*, for they contradict both experience and common sense. And they are not *proved*, for they deal with matters beyond the range of human discovery, and rest only on metaphysical sophistry. Yet this mere woman—who has already paid her debt to nature and gone to death like any common mortal—expected us to unquestioningly accept her authority and teachings; and her numerous followers continue to make the same claims.

THIRD: CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DOCTRINES.

Membership and Organization of
 AMERICAN AND CANADIAN SECTION
 of the

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION IN LATIN AMERICA
 As temporarily constituted up to February 22, 1916

Officers

Chairman	*Mr. Robert E. Speer	Bd. For. Miss. Pres.Ch.U.S.A.
Vice-Chairmen	*Rt. Rev. Wm. Cabell Brown, D.D. Rev. Wm. F. Oldham, D.D.	Co-opted Bd. For. Miss. M. E. Ch.
Exec. Sec'y	*Rev. S. G. Inman	
Treasurer	Mr. James H. Post	

Chairmen of Committees

Finance	*Mr. E. E. Olcott	Co-opted
Surv. & Occup.	*Mr. E. T. Colton	Int. Com. Y. M. C. A.
Education	*Pres. Henry Churchill King	Co-opted
Literature	*Rev. L. C. Barnss, D.D.	Am. Bapt. Home Miss. Soc.
Home Base	*S. Earl Taylor, LL.D.	Co-opted

Others

Mrs. Anna R. Atwater	Chris. Wom. Bd. of Miss.
Rev. Enoch F. Bell	Am. Bd. of Com. for For. Miss.
Rev. Chas. M. Boswell, D.D.	Bd. Ho. Miss. & Ch. Ex. M. E. Ch.
Mr. Frank L. Brown	World's S. S. Asso.
Miss Carrie J. Carnahan	Wom. For. Miss. Soc. M. E. Ch.
*Rev. S. H. Chester, D.D.	Ex. Com. For. Miss. Pres. Ch. U. S.
*Rev. Ed. F. Cook, D.D.	Bd. of Miss., M. E. Ch. So.
Rev. R. H. Glover	Chris. & Miss. Alliance
Rev. Wm. I. Haven, D.D.	American Bible Society
Miss Mabel Head	Wom. Miss. Coun. M. E. Ch. So.
*Miss Margaret Hodge	Co-opted
Rev. S. S. Hough, D.D.	For. Miss. Soc. Un. Br. in Christ
Mrs. Wm. F. McDowell	Co-opted
Rev. A. McLean, LL.D.	For. Christian Miss. Soc.
Rev. M. T. Morrill, D.D.	Bd. For. Miss. Chris. Ch.
*John R. Mott, LL.D.	Co-opted
Mr. John R. Pepper	Co-opted
*Rev. T. B. Ray, D.D.	For. Miss. Bd. Sou. Bapt. Conv.
Rev. C. J. Ryder, D.D.	Amer. Miss. Association
Rev. George Smith	Evan. Union of S. A.
Miss Clarissa H. Spencer	Natl. Bd. Y. W. C. A.
Elder W. A. Spicer	Gen. Conf. Seventh Day Adv.
Rev. Chas. E. Tebbetts	Am. Friends Bd. of For. Miss.
Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, D.D.	Bd. Home Miss. Pres. Ch. U. S. A.
Rev. James I. Vance, D.D.	Co-opted
Mrs. Katherine S. Westfall	Wom. Am. Bapt. Home Miss. Soc.

*Executive Committee

Members of Committees in addition to Chairmen

Finance	Mr. Pepper; co-opt Messrs. James H. Post & Fleming H. Revell
Surv. & Occup.	Messrs. Hough, McLean, Oldham, Thompson, Mrs. Atwater, Mrs. McDowell; co-opt Messrs. J. H. Franklin & H. P. Beach
Education	Mr. Bell, Miss Carnahan, Dr. Cook, Miss Head
Literature	Messrs. F. L. Brown, Chester, Haven, Tebbetts, Miss Hodge; co-opt Messrs. H. W. Hicks, C. H. Patton, F. H. Revell, Judson Swift, G. B. Winton, and Mrs. Ida W. Harrison
Home Base	Messrs. Morrill, Ryder, Vance, Miss Spencer, Mrs. Westfall; co-opt Mr. Fennell P. Turner

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION IN LATIN AMERICA

Minutes of Called Meeting of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, Hotel Tivoli, Ancon, C.Z., Friday, February 18, 1916, 5 P.M.

Present: Messrs. Speer, Oldham, Barnes, Inman, Chester, Colton, Cook, McLean, Morrill, Ryder, Spicer, Tabbetts and Thompson, Miss Carnahan, Miss Head, Miss Spencer and Mrs. Westfall.

The Committee Enlarged. Mr. Speer called attention to the Resolution that had just been passed in the Congress, which is as follows:

The members of the Panama Congress on Christian Work in Latin America recommend:

I. That the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America be enlarged and reconstituted so as to consist of the following:

1. An American and Canadian Section composed of one representative of each mission agency of the United States and Canada which is sending and maintaining missionaries in Latin America, and of a number of co-opted members not exceeding one-half of the number appointed as representatives of the various American and Canadian mission agencies of which co-opted members at least one-half shall be delegates in attendance upon this Congress.

2. A European Section composed of one representative of each mission agency of Great Britain and of the Continent of Europe which is sending and maintaining missionaries in Latin America, and of a number of co-opted members not exceeding one-half of the number appointed as representatives of the various British and Continental mission agencies.

3. Ex officio members consisting of the Chairman and the Secretary of the committee or council representing the missions and churches of each country or group of countries in Latin America. (Note: It is understood that the functions of the Committee are consultative and advisory, not legislative and mandatory.)

II. That there be an annual meeting of the American and Canadian Section, and also of the European Section.

III. That the American and European Sections of the Committee shall each have an Executive Committee numbering approximately one-third of the total membership of the Section.

IV. That the Executive Committee of each Section shall, as a rule, meet once each quarter to carry out the general policy and instructions of the Section.

V. Owing to the fact that the European missionary societies with work in Latin America have been unable to be as fully represented at the Panama Congress as would have been the case under normal circumstances, the perfecting of their part of the organization will obviously have to be deferred until such time as the conditions are, in the judgment of the European missionary leaders, favorable for such action. The Congress would, however, express the earnest hope that this indispensable cooperation on the part of the European mission agencies may be developed as rapidly as possible.

VI. That the American and Canadian Section should, as may be desired by the cooperating bodies, take steps promptly to give effect to the findings of the various Commissions in the light of the discussions of the Congress, so far as the cooperation of the missionary agencies of the United States and Canada is concerned.

VII. That the matter of ways and means of common action between the American and European Sections shall be worked out after the European Section shall have been organized.

VIII. That the ex-officio members representing the Latin American committees be regarded as eligible to attend the meetings of both the American and European Sections.

According to this resolution, the American and Canadian Section has a right, so long as it is composed of representatives of twenty-five mission agencies, to co-opt twelve members.

It was VOTED to co-opt the following members immediately:

Rt. Rev. Wm. Cabell Brown, of Richmond, Va.,
Miss Margaret Hodge, of Philadelphia,
President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College,
Mr. E. E. Olcott, of New York,
Mrs. Wm. F. McDowell, of Chicago,
Dr. John R. Mott, of New York,
Mr. John R. Pepper, of Memphis, Tenn.,
Dr. S. Earl Taylor, of New York,
Dr. James I. Vance, of Nashville.

The Committee adjourned, to meet Saturday, February 19th,
at 5 P.M.

S. G. Inman
Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION IN LATIN AMERICA

Minutes of Meeting of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America,
Hotel Tivoli, Ancon, C.Z., Saturday, February 19, 1916, 5 and 7:30 P.M.

Present: Messrs. Speer, Oldham, Taylor, Cook, Wm. Cabell Brown, Colton, Tebbetts, Chester, King, McLean, Pepper, Barnes, Mott, Ryder, Vance, Inman, Misses Carnahan, Spencer, Hodge, and Head, Mrs. McDowell and Mrs. Westfall; by invitation as representatives of other societies, Messrs. E.T. Fox, Vernon M. McCombs, A. Stuart McNairn, A. R. Starb, L. B. Wolf, and Mrs. Ida W. Harrison.

VOTED that a Nominating Committee be appointed to bring in nominations for the officers of the Committee and the members of the Executive Committee. The Chairman appointed Messrs. Mott, Cook and Brown. The nominations made by the Nominating Committee were later approved and the following organization adopted:

Chairman	Mr. Speer
Vice-Chairmen	Bishops Brown and Oldham
Exec. Sec'y	Mr. Inman
Treasurer	Mr. James H. Post
Chairmen of Committees	
Finance	Mr. Olcott
Surv. & Occup.	Mr. Colton
Education	President King
Literature	Dr. Barnes
Home Base	Dr. Taylor
Members of Executive Committee	
Dr. Barnes	President King
Bishop Brown	Dr. Mott
Dr. Chester	Dr. Ray
Mr. Colton	Mr. Speer
Dr. Cook	Mr. Olcott
Miss Hodge	Dr. Taylor
Further members of Committees	
Finance	Mr. Pepper; co-opt Messrs. James H. Post & F.H. Revell
Surv. & Occup.	Messrs. Hough, McLean, Oldham, Thompson, Mrs. McDowell, representative of C.W.B.M.; co-opt Messrs. J. H. Franklin and Harlan P. Beach.
Education	Mr. Bell, Miss Carnahan, Dr. Cook, Miss Head
Literature	Messrs. F. L. Brown, Chester, Haven, Tebbetts, Miss Hodge; co-opt Messrs. H. W. Hicks, F. H. Revell, Judson Swift, G.B. Winton and Mrs. Ida W. Harrison.
Home Base	Messrs. Morrill, Ryder, Vance, Miss Spencer, Mrs. Westfall; co-opt Mr. Fennell P. Turner.

VOTED that the popular reports of the Congress in Spanish and Portuguese be published by the Missionary Education Movement in New York as companion volumes of the other reports, and without the imprint of the Missionary Education Movement.

The question of the attitude toward Pan American movements was discussed, and it was felt that the further we can keep away from political complications the better, while at the same time maintaining a friendly attitude toward the agencies having interests in Latin America.

VOTED that the time and place of the annual meeting of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America be fixed by the Executive Com-

mittee in association with the annual home and foreign missions conferences in New York.

It was suggested that letters be written to ministerial associations suggesting meetings in the interest of Latin America, and giving the names of delegates who would be available for addresses.

VOTED that the Chairman appoint local committees for cities like New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, each made up of two or three men in attendance at the Congress, the committees to be responsible for working up meetings in their respective cities.

VOTED that any questions which may arise as to the relation of the Regional Conferences to this Committee be referred to the Executive Committee with power.

Dr. Taylor advocated a magazine devoted to the interests of Latin American missions, to be published in English, Spanish and Portuguese, the three editions to be adapted to their respective constituencies. The question was raised as to whether it would be possible to combine a magazine for general use and one for missionary propaganda at the home base of missions. It was VOTED to refer the suggestion to the Committee on Literature.

Mr. Inman expressed great hesitancy in continuing as Executive Secretary and thus further separating himself from the work on the mission field. He expressed a strong desire that if he took the secretaryship it should be arranged that he would not be in the office continuously but that he would have opportunities to visit the mission field. It was felt that for this year the time of the secretary should be spent mostly in New York, but that some time would well be spent on the field. The matter of his attendance at the Havana and San Juan Regional Conferences was referred to Messrs. Speer, Mott, Barnes and Inman with power.

A BUDGET totaling \$10,000 for the next year was presented, and it was VOTED to add \$500 to the item for expenses of the executive committee out of town, to allow for compensation of the Executive Secretary in addition to house rent, and to provide a contingent fund, increasing the total to \$12,000.

The budget for the ensuing year, as revised and adopted, reads:

Rent of offices	\$1,000
Office help	2,500
Printing and postage	1,000
Revising Commission Reports	500
Expenses of Exec. Com. out of town	1,000
Expenses of special committees	500
Travel of Secretary	1,500
House rent of Secretary	800
Assisting national or Regional Committees in Latin America	1,700
Contingent fund	<u>1,500</u>
	\$12,000

It was announced that \$9,000 had been raised or promised toward the new budget within the last two or three days at Panama.

The question of a future missionary conference for Latin America was discussed and the question was raised whether it would be better that there should be another conference where Latin America would be considered by itself or that Latin America come within the purview of the next world missionary conference. It was recognized that the matter could not be decided at all at the present time. It was suggested that it might be well to have another Latin American conference within five or six years instead of assuming that we must wait ten years.

VOTED that the problems involved in cooperation in Mexico be studied by the Committee on Survey and Occupation and that it report existing facts and conditions to the Boards interested.

The Secretary reported letters from missionaries in Ecuador and Colombia making urgent appeals for missionary reinforcements. The call of the unoccupied fields and unreached classes was considered.

VOTED to ask Mr. McNairn to request the missionary societies in Great Britain to consider the possibility of cooperating more fully with regard to the unoccupied fields in Latin America.

VOTED to ask the Chairman to write a letter to Mr. Dwight Goddard, who is going with the deputation visiting the South American Regional Conferences, suggesting the desirability of the American Board undertaking work in South America, suggesting further that if the American Board desires to begin such work it may have the services of the Committee on Survey and Occupation in choosing a task and field.

VOTED to refer the question of sending a communication to the Lutheran bodies inviting them to undertake a united work in Latin America to the Committee on Survey and Occupation.

VOTED that as early as possible, and in whatever way may seem best, word be sent to the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, through Dr. Haggard, inviting them to cooperate in the South American field, in consultation with the Committee on Survey and Occupation.

VOTED to invite the Disciples of Christ to undertake further work in Latin America, in consultation with the Committee on Survey and Occupation.

VOTED to send an invitation to the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society to undertake further work in the central part of Central America, in consultation with the Committee on Survey and Occupation.

It was the conviction of those present that new work undertaken by the Mission Boards ought, in all cases, to be planned with reference to the needs of the whole field and the plans of other mission agencies. In illustrating the principle, Dr. Taylor cited the proposal to establish an institution of higher learning in Panamá and proposed that it should not be done with cooperation with the Boards doing work in Colombia and Central America. Dr. Taylor expressed the wish that some Boards should

immediately begin practical cooperation through the reorganized Committee on Cooperation in Latin America and its Committees, in the hope that it might serve as an illustration of what might be done in the way of cooperation. He stated that the Methodist general conference convenes in May and that the Methodist policy for the next four years will be fixed at that time.

At Dr. Taylor's suggestion, it was VOTED to request the Methodist and Presbyterian Foreign Boards, in consultation with the Committees of this Committee, to consider matters relating to their various inter-relations in Latin America.

Miss Head reported that representatives of the women's boards had met and wished that all the women's boards having work in Mexico City might be invited to send official representatives to the Regional Conference to be held next fall in Mexico City with a view of beginning practical cooperation, especially in educational work. At Miss Head's request it was VOTED to grant her permission to write to these Boards to this effect, with the sanction of this Committee.

The belief was expressed that there may be some overlapping of effort on the part of the committees appointed at the Cincinnati Conference on Mexico and the Committees of this Committee. It was understood, however, that the power of the Committees are distinct, the Cincinnati Committees having been appointed to execute and the Committees of this Committee having advisory and consultative power only. It was felt that the deputation to the Mexico City Regional Conference could help greatly in these problems, and with this in mind it was VOTED to accept the request from the Mexican missionaries for a deputation to a Regional Conference to be held next autumn.

VOTED to refer the minutes of the last meetings of the Congress to the Chairmen and the Secretary for revision and ratification.

VOTED to refer to the Executive Committee the appeal of Mr. Ravi inviting the Waldenians in Uruguay to cooperate in missionary work in Latin America.

VOTED to refer to the Executive Committee the matter of sending communications to the churches abroad, the churches at home, and the missionary forces on the field, concerning the establishment of this Committee--both the advisability of such letters and their preparation.

VOTED that we now extend an invitation to President King to go, under our auspices, throughout the principal educational centers of Latin America, or as many as he can, on his sabbatical year, to give apologetic lectures to the educated classes in Latin America.

At the request of Dr. Bernes and Dr. Taylor, it was VOTED to send a cablegram to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, urging them to send a representative to the San Juan Regional Conference.

VOTED to request the Committee on Education to consider the desirability and feasibility of sending a deputation of educators to South America to study and report concerning the location of educational institutions, and to refer the matter with power to the Executive Committee.

Adjourned.

S. G. Inman, Secretary.