

Life and Light for Woman

A New Spirit for a New Goal

Annual Meeting at Providence

Five Days in Japan

Helen B. Calder

A Church School of Missions

Clara E. Wells

Christmas in a Ceylon School

Mrs. Giles G. Brown

**Congregational Woman's Boards
of Missions
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THE LITTLE AMERICAN SCHOOL AT KORTCHA, ALBANIA

Rev. and Mrs. P. B. Kennedy in Doorway

See page 528.

Life and Light

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No. 12

Five Days in Japan

By Helen B. Calder

WHEN one is seeing for the first time terraced rice fields, bamboo groves, mulberry trees, thatched roofs and Japanese village life with its constantly changing novelties, all with a background of mountain, brook and sea that call for rapturous exclamations and continued attention, it is very difficult to compose one's mind to record first impressions. If only the "movie" men who were in our ship's company, bound for the Far East to stage a new serial, would unite their efforts with those of the deputation from the Federation of Women's Boards, we might be able to stage the greatest success of the Universal Film Company.

My first impression deepens my sympathy for the queer stranger in a strange land. To be nearly six feet tall and possessed of hair that is neither dark nor sleek, crowned with a hat that seemed stylish in Boston, is to be a very conspicuous figure on a crowded street in Japan. The empty street soon becomes crowded if the foreigner only stops a minute. A procession of schoolboys point and giggle in great glee. The child runs into the house and calls her mother to come quickly and see the sight. The men on the trolley look up and up to see if the hat will hit the roof. After only two days of this new experience, the queer foreigner found solace when an eight-year-old Sunday School scholar came up and took her by the hand, looked up in her face and smiled at her as if she were a human being. Our representatives in this and other lands meet this experience frequently. One missionary said, "When I am tired it seems as if I should go crazy to have a crowd gather around at every stall to watch me make the simplest purchase."

My first night in Japan was spent on a sleeper in order that I might reach the annual meeting of the Kumiai churches, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of American Board work in Japan. Here I had another first experience, that of speaking through an interpreter to bring greetings from Boston. There was no feeling of being queer while in that meeting or the ones which followed, though the strain of listening to speeches which lasted three hours and hearing the words "American Board" fifty-one times as the only intelligible sounds is as great as being the principal speaker at such a meeting!

These leaders from all over the Empire are men and women of whom we may well be proud. They discussed fearlessly questions of the hour, and were specially concerned with the church's responsibility in solving serious social problems which Japan is facing today. The word "democracy" is heard frequently on their lips and is in nearly every newspaper. They and their fellow workers in all the churches are denouncing all unworthy policies of their government, and they can speak more intelligently than many who are writing and talking on world matters today. They and the members of the Japan Mission are facing an unusually grave situation, and should have renewed support from all who feel that Japan needs as never before and above everything else the message of the Cross, which stands always for "the rights of the other fellow," whether in international relations or in national, social and labor problems, or in the life of the individual.

Our Woman's Board missionary, Miss Edith Curtis, is the whole American Board force in Osaka at present. She is teaching in the Baikwa and trying to keep together the other work in the city until some relief comes. In spite of her overcrowded days, she finds time to dream dreams. Her close proximity to factory chimneys and whistles, surrounding her on all sides, gives reality to her dreams. So, guided by her Bible woman, Imanishi San, we made two trips to districts where some day she hopes the Woman's Board may be at work. The first trip ended in a walk through a very short street in the district where the Etas, or

outcastes, live. By the time we had reached the end of the street we had a crowd of thirty children at our heels, which grew to seventy-five as soon as I opened my camera. The ringleader, a boy of eight or nine, in less than scanty attire, was as full of life and possibility, physical, mental and spiritual, as any boy in America. But in his present environment of filth, physical and moral, what hope is there for him? By his side was one of the tiniest little baby carriers, not more than six, and the baby was so big and heavy. She is a possibility, too. This is not a typical picture of Japan any more than the poorest quarter of New York is typical of America, but it is a picture of untouched need.

The second trip took us to the show factory of Osaka, a city of factories. The muslin factory which we saw is run by a Christian manager, and the women who spend both day and night in the enclosure are under the eye of a sweet-faced, earnest matron. But here is the situation: 3,500 women working seven days in the week in two shifts of twelve hours each, with one hour off during that time in addition to the few minutes for lunch. There is a hospital well cared for in which there were 150 sick girls. There is a recreation hall for occasional entertainments, and there is a very limited space between the buildings for walks; there is well-cooked food, a clean dormitory where ten girls sleep in a room fifteen by eighteen, their places taken by another group during the day, and that is all. And this is the show factory where girls live under as good, if not better, conditions than at home. We could not get permission to enter one of the worst factories, as the managers would not have time to clean up. This is another big possibility, and some day we hope Miss Curtis' dream may come true, that with additional workers and funds we may, in co-operation with the American Board, establish a big institutional church in that neighborhood, and fill up some of the emptiness in these young lives.

Another impression is of the pinch felt by all workers, American and Japanese, because of the inexplicable rise in prices. One hundred and fifty-six per cent. increase over prices in 1914 has sent most of the necessities of life to a higher price than the

highest in America, with the result that native workers are resigning because they cannot live on their salaries, and missionaries are cutting down in ways that seriously handicap their usefulness and endanger their health. These things ought not to be. Shall they be changed?

Editorials

The annual meeting of the American Board was made notable by the presence of missionaries who have to an unusual degree been lifting nations out of bondage. "The concentration of sorrows" of the Armenians set forth by members of the Commission for Relief in the Near East and by the missionaries whose strength has been spent in healing the broken-hearted and binding up their wounds made deep impress and carried the conviction that America can no longer hold back her protecting care. The other Allies cannot render this service, to America belongs the responsibility and the privilege. Nation after nation passed in review before the meeting at its various sessions, each with claims peculiarly its own, each looking with pleading to America to meet its need, until one listening could but feel "To whom much is-given of him shall much be required." Dr. Ebina of Japan pleaded: "You have marvellously, gloriously saved Europe; Asia must be saved from a great catastrophe. Come and help us, the east and the west working together, to save the Orient." The last of these appeals was the impassioned utterance of Mr. Lew of China: "Oh, missionaries, come and teach us that there is a moral force, that there is a God whom we can trust." A gift of 20,000 lt. from Turks in Smyrna and large equipment from their schools for the International College shows their cordial attitude towards the educational work of the Mission, and a generous present to the Board of \$25,000 from the State of Michigan proves the good-will and devotion of American Christians.

A well-attended women's meeting further emphasized our peculiar share in the great work of regeneration. K. G. L.

Mrs. Margaret Trowbridge and Miss Elizabeth Trowbridge of Aintab, but detained for several years in Beirut, arrived in New York, October 10, and are in Auburndale with Mrs.

Personals. John E. Merrill (Isabel Trowbridge); Dr. Caroline F. Hamilton and Miss Harriet C. Norton, of the same station, after long delay in Ireland, reached New York, November 2, and are with family friends in West Hartford, Conn., and Milford, Mass.; Miss Charlotte R. Willard is also in this country, coming with Rev. and Mrs. Dana Getchell, who have been her companions in Marsovan during the strenuous war years. Miss Anna Jones, released from arduous service at Gedik Pasha by the coming of new workers, was also in this party, which arrived November 19.

Miss Minnie A. Tontz of Mt. Silinda, East Africa, arrived October 17, in company with Rev. and Mrs. Thomas King of the same mission. Miss Tontz is now with her mother in Portland, Oregon.

The party of Turkey missionaries, after a wearying time of waiting, owing to cancelling of steamer sailings, finally got away November 5, sailing on the *Canada* from New York. In addition to our own workers, Miss Mary I. Ward of Marsovan, Miss Nellie Cole of Trebizond and Miss Isabelle Harley of Harpoot, several American Board missionaries, Miss Edith Parsons of Brousa and Miss Nina Rice of Sivas, of the W. B. M. P., sailed; also three new missionaries, Miss Jean Turnbull, a trained nurse, and Miss Annie Denison, an evangelistic worker, for Harpoot, and Miss Margaret Hinman, who goes for a term of service in the Girls' School at Marsovan.

Under this suggestive title Mrs. Charles H. Daniels has enlarged and revised the dramatic exercise given at Northfield last summer, adding an epilogue, called "Progress, the Wanderer." **"The Ears of the East."** The stage setting and costumes are very simple and may be easily provided, even in small societies. It will make an attractive evening's entertainment for societies younger or older, and may be obtained from Miss Helen S. Conley for ten cents per copy.

“Conscripts of Conscience,” now appearing in our columns, the serial written by Mrs. Caroline Atwater Mason to accompany the text-book, “A Crusade of Compassion,” will be published in book form by Fleming H. Revell Co. in December. This will make an attractive gift book, one especially adapted for young women to whom it is desired to present the appeal for service as medical workers. The price is \$1.00, and the book will be on sale at the Board Rooms.

**The Serial
Story.**

**Renew
Subscriptions
Now.**

It is gratifying to note that over one hundred new subscriptions for LIFE AND LIGHT have come in in response to the special six months' offer for the numbers containing this story. The serial will be concluded in the February LIFE AND LIGHT, and the magazine will be continued for the rest of year, if so desired, for forty cents.

Send subscriptions for 1920 *now* to Miss Helen S. Conley, remembering the strict postoffice regulations in regard to the non-continuance of all magazines after the expiration of subscriptions. Please avoid annoying delay for yourself and trouble and expense for us by remitting your sixty cents before January 1. *You need LIFE AND LIGHT and it needs you.*

The following resolutions were adopted at Providence as the voice of the Annual Meeting, and were sent to the Senate:

**Resolutions
Regarding
Armenia.** WHEREAS the Christian people of America have long cherished a deep interest in the Armenian people which has been manifested by one hundred years of service in education and philanthropy among them; and

WHEREAS the Armenians who suffered immeasurably in the late world war are still in dire distress and in danger of absolute extermination; and

WHEREAS the Armenians are now practically without means of defending themselves, while the Turks, Kurds and Tartars are

equipped with arms and are threatening to combine in an attack upon the Armenian people in case they are left without the protection of the Allied powers:

THEREFORE, be it resolved that we, the members of the Woman's Board of Missions allied to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, this thirteenth day of November, 1919, in convention assembled in the city of Providence, believing that to desert this heroic people at this time would be to betray the principles for which our men fought and died and to incur a lasting national dishonor, do hereby urge upon the Senate of the United States the adoption of such measures as shall afford to the Armenian people immediate protection.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States and to the Vice-President and to the members of Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Situation in Cesarea

Miss Clara Richmond, in a personal letter, writes as follows: "My work takes in all the poor Armenians of Talas and Cesarea and my family is big. I feel somehow as if they all belonged to me,—all my little old women, decrepit, blind, sick, the children and all. Mr. Wingate gives me Lt. 1,000.00 (liras) a month, and I have it all to myself and simply give in my reports to him. I have been having 330 people a day come to our house in Cesarea for the soup kitchen, but have now cut it down to fifty a day until the first of November, for I have to save the money from the regular amount given me for our winter preparation,—for wood, "kerpidge" (the dried manure fuel), for potatoes, onions, beans, fat, "boulgour" (prepared wheat), etc., etc. You see, I am having quite a novel time in preparing food for a family of over four hundred or five hundred (100 in Talas, 300-400 in Cesarea). The Government officials here have been changed, those who stand for 'Turkey for the Turks' coming into power." All the people are terrified because of that and fear of a massacre, and are leaving in large numbers.

The Close of the Year in the Treasury

\$196,011 for regular work and buildings contributed by the Branches with the help of gifts from certain other sources,—\$1,011 beyond the goal set so joyfully and courageously at Syracuse,—these figures tell in brief the financial story of the year. They tell, also, a story of efficient, untiring efforts on the part of all workers, of generous, sacrificial giving on the part of many friends. To some, at least, they prove that the seemingly impossible *can* be attained. We have closed the year with deeply grateful hearts. We must realize, however, that this is no time to rest satisfied with past achievements. We have not yet caught up with the rapidly advancing prices at home and abroad, as will be seen by reference to the report of the Thursday morning session of the Annual Meeting. A statement from the treasury is to be sent promptly to the Branches and in our next number we shall hope to explain in some detail the increase in expenses anticipated in 1920. Suffice it to say here that the resolutions brought in by the committee of Branch officers on Friday morning at Providence indicate that the women of the Congregational churches are not going to let the work suffer simply because the cost is high. They have faith that through the power of God the greatest difficulties can be overcome. They are ready to meet God's test with a glad response. They start the year 1919-20 with the slogan "We can and we will" even though the goal be \$300,000.

COMPARISON OF RECEIPTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

	From Branches	From Other Sources	From Legacies and Reserve Legacy Fund	Income from Investments and Deposits	TOTAL
1918	\$150,673.22	\$13,360.43	\$19,285.65	\$8,871.51	\$192,190.81
1919	174,944.25	14,053.54	18,682.63	11,165.56	218,845.98
Gain	\$24,271.03	\$693.11		\$2,294.05	\$26,655.17
Loss			\$603.02		

Laura Farnham

A Missionary for Nearly Fifty Years

Miss Laura Farnham, of the Western Turkey Mission, having fought a good fight, has finished her course. On November 4th, after weeks of feebleness, she entered into her rest at her home in Newcastle, Maine, at the age of seventy-five. Miss Farnham sailed for Turkey in November of 1871. She was stationed at Bardezag, Nicomedia, and there opened a school for girls in 1873. Sixteen scholars entered the school the first year, three of them as boarders.

In 1885, at the urgent request of the Adabazar people, the school was moved to that place, where it was continued until interrupted by the great war. Miss Farnham's influence was unbounded, not only over her pupils, but over the older people of Adabazar. An Armenian Board of Trustees has constantly looked to her for guidance, while contributing most generously to the needs of the school, meeting them entirely except for the salaries of American missionaries and a few scholarships. Tactful, quick-witted, always seeing the humor of the situation, Miss Farnham was never at a loss to meet the emergency as it came; and none who knew her during her years of activity will ever lose the memory of her strong character.

She returned to this country in 1910, when her years of service had richly earned for her the period of repose that comes at the close of a long and useful life. Repose was not what Miss Farnham wanted, however, and she would not have been restrained from returning to Turkey had it not been for the need of an aged brother and sister for whom she has kept the home, spending herself in caring for them until the death of the brother, after which her own increasing feebleness made her less able to do for the sister who remains. Miss Farnham was all her missionary life supported by Suffolk Branch. She has left a rich heritage of work and of influence on both sides of the ocean, and all who knew her will rise up to call her blessed.

A Church School of Missions

How It Worked at Center Church, Hartford, Conn.

IT was at a meeting in November of the Missionary Council of the Church—representing all the church organizations—that it was proposed there be a Church School of Missions during Lent. When it was explained just what a Church School of Missions was, and that the plan had worked successfully in churches large and small in all parts of the country, it was voted that such a School of Missions be conducted on the evenings of the mid-week meeting during Lent, that a simple supper should be served, followed by classes and an assembly hour, and a central committee was named to appoint the necessary committees to carry through the plan. This central committee decided that five committees were necessary for the work in hand—(1) a committee on courses and leaders; (2) a committee on publicity; (3) an enrollment committee; (4) a committee on programs for the assembly hour; (5) a supper committee. These committees were selected with great care. To the one on courses and leaders a few people were appointed, familiar with mission study text-books and having an acquaintance with the ability of the church people. It was decided that none of the teaching force should be sought outside of the church. The publicity committee was also small, though its work meant much to the success of the school. The church calendar began to announce the school several weeks in advance, the bulletin board gave space to this “new thing,” the daily press was used and flyers were early put into circulation. The enrollment committee was a large one, and for two weeks before the opening of the school did a systematic piece of work, reaching to the farthest corners of an extended parish. The Hospitality Committee of the church undertook to serve the suppers “at cost,” while a small committee on the assembly hour began to prepare programs of considerable variety.

When the hour struck on March 6 all was ready. At five o'clock a group of Junior children met for their study class, using

"Stories of Brotherhood." At six o'clock a buffet supper was served for twenty-five cents a plate. Meat or fish, two vegetables, rolls, coffee and a dessert made an acceptable supper for an average attendance of over 125, and at the end of six weeks the committee found themselves with a neat balance in their treasury, though they had planned that the nominal price should simply cover cost. The suppers so informally served proved pleasant social occasions in the life of the church; men and women, boys and girls and young people gathered in groups for a friendly hour, while committees gathered around the corner tables for a bit of work.

Promptly at seven o'clock the study period began in the several rooms of the Church House. There were two intermediate classes—one for boys and one for girls—the former led by a man; one class for a group a little older; a young people's class for the Young People's Society, with a different leader each week from their own number, and five adult classes taught by three men and two women. The courses covered both home and foreign missions, and the text-books were among the latest published. Two hundred and fifty-four registered for these classes, and the average attendance was a little over two hundred.

The study classes closed promptly for the Assembly Hour at eight o'clock. The first evening Rev. W. S. Beard spoke. The second week there was a series of tableaux presenting episodes in the history of the American Indians, especially the development of Christian education among them. Among the scenes were "Welcome to the Englishmen," "Indian Games," "Eliot Learning the Language," "Eliot Preaching," "Indians at General Clarke's Dinner," "Whitman at the White House," "Red Cross Work." Brief readings served to connect the scenes and make continuous the story. Two evenings an American Board illustrated lecture was used, and one evening a lecture on China was given by a member of the church whose brother is a missionary in that country. One evening this hour was preparatory to the communion service, and the minister, Dr. Rockwell Harmon

Potter, spoke on "The Reach of the Christian's Vow," making practical application of the ultimate purpose of the school.

The attendance at the Assembly Hour, while with two exceptions less than for the class periods, was always larger than for the supper hour, the average Assembly attendance being seventy-five greater than the average supper attendance and four less than for the study period. This seemed to prove that while supper was not the drawing card it helped to keep the business people downtown, while had they scattered to their homes many probably would not have returned.

In discussing the School of Missions the question is always asked about the men. They were active in promoting the school, accepted willingly responsibility for leading study classes, and attended regularly in good numbers.

Genuine regret that the school was over on April 10 was the expression of all, even the Hospitality Committee, but the results in new and renewed acquaintances, in the fellowship of the spirit of service, and in the purpose to promote the things of the Kingdom abide.

C. E. W.

*"Be not an idler in this busy world;
Fill every day with sweetness to the brim;
Keep all thy radiant flags of hope unfurled,
And lift along the way a joyous hymn.
Strive valiantly, since right must vanquish wrong,
But ever rush to battle with a song.*

*"Thy Lord, who came to save, came lovingly,
To serve and stooped to lowlier tasks than thine;
By so much as He did, He asks of thee
To halo toil with tenderness divine.
Humility and patience, grace and peace,
He giveth these, until thy labors cease."*

Samples of Czecho-Slovakia's Gift to America

By Rev. John S. Porter, Prague

ONE is tempted to write instead about America's gift to Czechoslovakia. America has been pouring men, money and food into the new republic. Six hundred thousand children, found to be suffering from under-nutrition, are daily receiving milk, cocoa, soup, etc., under American direction and out of supplies sent from America. About forty trained workers bearing the badge "American Y. M. C. A." are ministering to the soldiers in barracks scattered over the republic. The Y. W. C. A. has several workers on the ground from the United States training women and girls for varied forms of philanthropic service. The American Food Administration, the American Press Association, the American Red Cross and other organizations with headquarters in America are, or have been, holding out a generous hand to Czechoslovakia in these trying days. But all this is another story.

Just now we are concerned with Czechoslovakia's gift to America. And that gift is in men and women rather than food and money. Czechoslovakia has sent, and will send, to America garnets, the finest of glassware, feathers, hand-made lace, gloves, etc. But Czechoslovakia's best gift to the land of the Stars and Stripes is men and women. Beginning with the scholarly and distinguished expert, Dr. Hrdlicka, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, and including Professor Novy, a leading bacteriologist of the United States, the number of men who claim Czechoslovakia as their birthplace, but who occupy places of honor in the United States, is one of which both countries may well be proud.

We have, however, in mind at this time more particularly the contribution of men and women for definite Christian service in America. In all the leading denominations of the United States you will find both men and women who claim Czechoslovakia as their birthplace. And many of these capable workers will tell you that they heard and obeyed the Saviour's loving call, "Follow Me," ere they left the land of Huss. From New York

to Oregon, and from Minnesota to Texas, consecrated workers whose names reveal their Slavic extraction are manning difficult mission fields. Suddenly remove from America all the pastors and other Christian workers and the Christian forces of the United States would be not a little crippled. America is feeding Czechoslovakia. We are living even now partly on flour and pork from the land of our birth. Without American supplies many more would have doubtless died for lack of proper or sufficient food. But Czechoslovakia has been giving spiritual food, lo! these many years to the Slavic peoples scattered from Boston to San Francisco.

As a sample, we may take the Rev. J. V. Kovar and family. When the writer came to Prague twenty-eight years ago his first Bohemian teacher was this same Mr. Kovar, then a young man



Rev. J. V. Kovar and Family

just returned from study in Scotland. His mother, a widow, was one of the early converts from Romanism to Christ in connection with our work. The son was educated with the help of the Mission and entered the ministry. After fifteen years of service in Bohemia and Vienna he and his family left us for Canada. Canada was soon exchanged for Pennsylvania, where the family has lived and labored among the Czechoslovak people. Mr. Kovar has not only preached and taught, but also helped edit a Christian paper in the Bohemian language. Ere America entered the war one of the sons of this family was in military training, and has seen service in France. Another son, seen in the picture, did not get "across." Early in the spring of the present year Mr. Kovar was commissioned by the Y. M. C. A. for service in the Czechoslovak army in Siberia, where he is still living and witnessing for Christ among our boys, longing to return to this land which they helped to free. This family is only a sample of many who are shaping the future of America.

During our recent enforced stay of two years in America I met many whom I had known and with whom I had worked here. I was invited to New York City to help ordain in Broadway Tabernacle one of the first boys I had known in Prague. He is now pastor of a Bohemian Congregational church in St. Louis. In Pittsburgh and other places in Pennsylvania I found myself surrounded by those who were our boys and girls here in Bohemia. Near Richmond, Va., I met other of our former workers. Had I gone to Texas I would have clasped hands with a few whose early training was with us in Bohemia. And I could have duplicated such happy reunions clear across to the Pacific slope.

Thus far we have spoken more of men than of women. But the contribution by Czechoslovakia of Christian women to America far outnumbers the men.

Our American churches have helped solve the home missionary problem by putting into the field young women of all nationalities to work among the foreign-born peoples. And this new republic has furnished more than its quota for this service. Our

Schauffler School in Cleveland, a similar Presbyterian school in Coraopolis, Pa., and the fine Methodist training school at Uniontown, Pa., are all training girls for such work. And these schools are continually looking to Czechoslovakia for recruits for the work among the five million Slavs of America. Again and again has the call come across the sea to our girls here to leave all and train in these schools for pastors' helpers, city missionary workers, etc. And more than this, these schools have sent their representatives to Bohemia and Moravia to gather some of the best out of our churches to pass through these schools into varied forms of activity in connection with our American churches. Some girls are even now waiting for the way to open to go to the answer of such calls from America.



Miss Skarda

Let me introduce two of these workers in America, simply as samples. Here is Miss Kristuska Skarda. Her parents have been for over thirty years among our foremost workers. The father is a business man who can preach most acceptably and without any remuneration spends fully one-half of his time in church activity. This Kristuska was trained here and in Coraopolis, and has served in the Y. W. C. A. and as a parish visitor in Pittsburgh. In the influenza epidemic of last year she did excellent service as a nurse. This turned her

thoughts toward thorough training as a nurse for America or Czechoslovakia. We feel the Lord may be calling her to use her American training here where real nursing is hardly in its beginnings.

The other sample to be introduced is Miss Elizabeth Vacek, who stands before you in one of the picturesque costumes of Bohemia. She, too, is one of our girls, converted here, and trained in the Schauffler School. After her graduation she



Miss Vacek

entered one of Ohio's foreign centers as a social worker. She has conducted a special sewing class attended by girls of seven nationalities. She is an angel of mercy in this city, of which forty-five per cent. of the population are foreigners of thirty-five nationalities.

Some of these houses — into which Miss Vacek goes have all the way from three to twenty-three boarders. Eagerly do the mothers watch for her coming. They know that they will find a sympathetic heart and a helpful counselor in her. And gladly do they accept good reading matter or a Testament which she always carries in her bag. She finds the sick and ministers to them in hospitals and infirmaries. She, too, is a choice gift of Czechoslovakia to America. She, too, is helping to lay the foundations of the America to be.

Many other young women from Czechoslovakia are doing much the same work in America as the two referred to above. New Britain, Conn., has enjoyed the services of one of the girls from our Smichov church. I met in Chicago two of our girls, sisters. One was in training in Chicago University for home or foreign service. And the sister was helping to support her by acting as a governess. I found a daughter of one of our pastors at the Union station in St. Paul in Y. W. C. A. work. Here and there all over America are "our girls," some as pastors' wives, others in varied forms of Christian service. These Czechoslovakia has given, or loaned, for a much-needed work in the melting pot of the nations.

Our American churches and the constituency of the Woman's Board never know when they invest a dollar in Czechoslovakia which republic it will benefit the more. We give into the pierced hands of our divine Lord. And he multiplies and uses the gift in ways past finding out. It helps the people who sit in darkness on the banks of the Allegheny and the Mississippi to see a great light. And it helps also those who sit in greater darkness in the Czechoslovak republic to turn from the power of Satan unto God.

A "Trade School" In Adana

By Elizabeth S. Webb

IMMEDIATELY on my arrival in Adana reports began to reach me concerning Armenian girls in Turkish houses. My heart already was sore for them. But to be here, right in their midst—that demanded *action*. "While I was musing the fire burned."

Suddenly, one morning, the head Gregorian priest appeared with a little fifteen-year-old girl. An orphan from the Adana massacre, she had spent years in the German Orphanage in Marash, but for two or three years past had been in the home of a rich Turk in Aleppo. The priest said that they had considered, and could think of no place in Adana to put her, nor of anyone except "Miss Webb" who could take care of her. In vain I urged that I, myself, was then boarding and had no way of caring for her. It ended in my accepting the responsibility. How shall I tell you of this Rosa, our first child, rosy-cheeked, light complexioned, auburn-haired, pretty, but, oh, so bold and wilful! Sometimes I almost despaired of doing anything with her. But how can I ever make you see the change that has come over her in the past six weeks? Bright in mind, quick and capable, she is a born leader. Intense in feeling, she has given us her whole heart, with the result that her bold ways are slipping from her as if by magic. She gets through with as much work as three ordinary girls, and is a regular generalissimo in managing the

other twenty-eight girls who now make up our family. I never made an investment that brought such quick returns.

Our second child, while we were still without a home, was Horepsime. Tall, dark, heavy, she is in many ways the opposite of Rosa. After losing father and mother, she spent four years among the Arabs. Here she was obliged to milk 150 sheep every day, besides going to the mountains and cutting wood for fuel, carrying it home on her back. To keep from having her face scarred, according to the custom of the Arabs, she threw herself into a shallow well. Finally, finding she would be left there to starve, she managed to climb out, and submitted. Her face is now disfigured with a pattern in black spots which will remain till death, except, as possible, they may be cut or burnt out. One of her strongest desires now is to have these marks of her bondage removed.

With these two girls we came to our present home. The house is a rambling two-story structure, built around three sides of a court. It was used for a Turkish school during the war, and later for refugees. The owner refused to make any repairs, so the question was how to make it habitable with the least possible expense. Three days with a whitewasher and a few days' work in cleaning from some good, strong women made a complete transformation. Our two girls put in their whole strength. Then in the midst of the cleaning came two more girls from a nearby mountain village—Gallilee and Yeranoohi—thirteen and fourteen years of age, and each the wife of Turks for three years past. I can't tell you how forlorn they looked. Their first smile was a marked day to me and Miss Small, my associate in this work. Then, the day they first went down to the yard, and their happy voices came up in a real game of ball! How we rejoiced that they had again gotten back their lost birthright of childhood play!

The furnishing of the house was a real problem. I think even Booker Washington's famous school did not start with less furniture. Besides their being expensive, it was very difficult to find the necessary things in the market. Fortunately, I owned a

few benches. The boards from our packing boxes made good tables. A Greek man donated some heavy cloth for mattresses, and our supplies furnished necessary material for coverlets, sheets, clothing, etc. For a time the girls had to eat in relays, as the plates and spoons were not enough to go around, until finally the market furnished old copper dishes and iron spoons. Empty milk cans made good drinking cups. For a time we managed with two combs, one for the clean heads and the other for those about which there was still doubt. The house had no closets, but that need is now being met by a gasoline box for each girl. Our servant is handy with tools, and has made them covers with hinges. Then we had the present of a tin of paint, and each girl is to paint her own. Really, they make very nice clothes chests.

Another of our triumphs is in the matter of knitting needles. I announced in the beginning that I should buy no stockings for them. Each girl must spin the thread and knit her own. But the market furnishes no knitting needles. However, that difficulty has been met by making them from pieces of umbrella frames filed into shape. We still hope for a supply from Derindje or Aleppo, but as yet are managing with the few we have made in this way. Some of our associates have contributed a few cups and glasses for our table, so we are even able to invite a guest sometimes.

Our last piece of furniture was a baby organ belonging to an absent member of our circle, which enables us to have singing at morning prayers and other times. I wish you could hear our girls sing. They have already learned six or eight hymns. When one thinks of what they have been through it almost brings tears to my eyes to hear their favorite of all:

"Come to my heart, Lord Jesus;
There is room in my heart for Thee."

The Bible stories are all new to them, and they listen with their whole heart. One night I heard them telling the stories over to each other after they had gone to bed.

The life of each one of these twenty-nine girls has its own

tragedy. One of them, in order to free herself from an evil house in which she was confined as a prisoner, broke open a door and jumped from a second-story window. Another, after attempting to run away from the man who claimed her as his wife, stood up in front of him while he pointed his gun at her ready to shoot, absolutely refusing to return to his house. Her life was saved by the intervention of some Arabs, who told her husband the Government was killing and hanging all the Armenians, and to let her go, since she would be killed later anyway.

God has given us a house-mother, specially fitted by Himself for this work—Rosa Hanum. She was one of seven women from Cesarea, who, rather than deny their faith, went into exile, walking from there to Aleppo through winter rain, snow and mud for two and one-half months. Every night when completely worn out by the day's march they were stood up in line and made to choose afresh between a comfortable place to stay by becoming Moslems, or spending the night in the cold, damp filthiness of a Turkish prison. All stood the test for that long two and one-half months, and now God has given us this Rosa Hanum as a mother to these our girls. I feel she came as a direct answer to prayer.

The change in appearance and character of the girls from week to week is most marvelous. No work I ever did has so gripped my heart. They settled for themselves the question of what they would call me. They said, "When we speak *about* you to others we will say 'Miss Webb,' but when we speak *to* you we shall say 'mother,' for you are the only mother we have now."

They do the work of the house under the direction of Rosa Hanum, but spend most of the day in sewing, making underclothes by hand for themselves and for prospective newcomers. This work is now nearly finished, and they are beginning on stockings and crochet work. Besides learning to knit by hand, I plan to have some of them learn to use a knitting machine I have bought. Then we shall teach them dressmaking, different kinds of embroidery, and some of them will learn rug-making. They have one lesson a day from books. About half are just learning

to read in Armenian, while a few who know Armenian fairly well are allowed to take English lessons.

We do not call our home an "orphanage" or a "refugee," but a "Trade School," as this is what we plan to make it. The enterprise should be put on a solid foundation. This, however, can only be when we have a home of our own, with land enough to allow gardening, making jams and marmalade, preserving fruit, etc. The school is only six weeks old, and is bound to grow. Many of these girls can probably never have homes of their own. The right thing is to teach them trades that they may be independent and able to earn a living for themselves. They have been grievously sinned against, and many will suffer through life for it.

Even when this present stress is over there will be great need for such a school on this plain. Started on a proper foundation, it might in time become self-supporting. If you could only see these girls as they came to us, and see them now after these few weeks—in some cases only a few days—and if you could hear their stories of the cruelty and suffering they have endured, there would be no need to say more.

Kortcha's Little American School

By Violet B. Kennedy

BECAUSE of unsettled conditions in Kortcha, it has been impossible for Miss Kyrias and Rev. and Mrs. Dako to return from America to reopen the Girls' School, necessarily closed these past five and more years. Meanwhile, during its occupation by Mr. Kennedy, some effort has been made to teach in a small way. It was not until after the winter holidays, when the Spanish "flu" had ceased to work havoc in the city, and Miss Fanka Eftrin Stefanovitch, for many years connected with the school, had been able to come to their assistance from Monastir, that the missionaries felt they could yield to

the wishes of certain parents to open a small "select" school for English and Albanian.

Each of the pupils looking at you from the picture is worthy of an introduction. (See Frontispiece.) Right in front is little Endokia Themistocles Germeni, whose father was executed under General Sarail at Salonica, nearly two years ago. Neither she nor any of us can understand how it happened. He was such a fine Albanian patriot—the mystery may be cleared up after peace has been fully established in the Balkans. The second is Emelia, whose mother is a member of the Protestant church in Monastir, but her father, in America, has practically deserted the family. Next in the front row are Aferdita and Skender, who were born in Russia, but who had to flee from the Bolsheviks last spring, and Vasil and Elene, also Russian-born Albanians, who had to flee and came to their parents' old home with them. You would enjoy hearing them sing Russian with their sweet voices. Even now during the summer months these Russian-born Albanians come to practice on the piano, which Elene plays wonderfully well for a little girl. Shega (Pomegranite) Petro Nini, over to your extreme right, expects to go to America next year to complete her education. She is a Christian, and would make a good doctor if she could train for it. The recently formed Christian Endeavor Society has chosen her as its secretary. Her father was a Protestant at heart, and up to his tragic death used to consecrate his efforts to the uplift of his fellow Albanians, both mentally and morally.

Next her is Vasil Germeni, who has lost his father and uncle in the cause of freedom. How he loves Albania, for whom his family have made such sacrifices! Little Thomaida was sent us to improve her manners and teach her English. She is a strong little patriot. Anthony Nicholls has lived in Worcester, Massachusetts, but because of ill-health was brought home to Kortcha by his parents a few years ago. He is stronger and better now and, oh, so eager to go back to America to complete his education. The Lord may call him into the ministry, for which he shows certain qualifications.

Nicholas Chipi, the "Big Boy" at the school, is entering Robert College this Fall with a view to taking the commercial course. Demeter Christopher is just on his way to Boston, where his father is an Albanian priest, but an enlightened man. Will not strong Christian friends show an interest in this young Christian, who aims to study medicine, to prepare for useful service in his dear Albania? Jeanne is a little French girl whose parents and other members of the family have done such efficient work in the teaching of French in the Albanian schools at Kortcha. She is now in Marseilles, where she wishes to perfect her English preparatory to entering her brother's store as an interpreter. Perhaps she may serve you some day!

Pelagia (the "g" pronounced hard) is also desirous of higher studies. Margaret, another refugee from the Bolsheviks, is a quiet, gentle girl who can speak three languages and is now studying English. Maria Stavre, who has mourned for two years and more for her brother, the only support of herself and mother, is a girl of strong principles. Yielded to the full control of the Spirit, she is capable of doing great things for Him. Harriet Katsidha must surely go on to the higher grades of study according to her special gifts. Her father may send her to America soon, where she has a sister in Worcester and two brothers in Ohio.

Miss Fanka Stefanovitch, at your extreme left in the picture, still exercises that quiet, beautiful Christian life which has proved such a help to the girls who have come under its influence. At the head of the stairs are your two American representatives, who are earnestly praying that more efficient workers may come to help gather in the ripening harvest. These young people are dear to their hearts, and yet their eyes look out upon hundreds more with similar marked capabilities, representing the strength and hope of Albania. Won't you help seek them out and pray for their highest development in preparation for the coming of Christ's kingdom?

"Christianity is demonstrated to be a world-conquering faith."

Christmas in a Ceylon School

By Mrs. Giles G. Brown

EVERY distinguished visitor who comes to the Ceylon Mission, and every sightseer going about Jaffna peninsula, is taken to see the McLeod Hospital for Women and Children at Inuvil. It well deserves to be considered one of the greatest sights in Jaffna. The compound of nearly fifteen acres, well grown with trees of many kinds and blooming flowers, the numerous wards and buildings of the hospital, about fifteen in number, and the large residence bungalow of the lady missionary doctors, are all spacious and imposing.

The location for the hospital was chosen not as being a mission station—Uduvil is more than a mile away—but as a place where the water was good and there was plenty of land available for a large plant. As a matter of fact, the surrounding village of Inuvil is not at all Christian, but is inhabited by bigoted Hindus.

Soon after the hospital was started a little mission day school was opened close by, just across the hedge from the hospital, and has been successfully carried on ever since. About two years ago the poor little shed of a building was replaced by a large, well-built schoolhouse, named for the son of the donor, the James Stanley Durkee School.

In accordance with the custom of the country, the stone walls of the two sides of the building are only about three feet high, leaving open space above for plenty of air and light. The front and back ends of the house are, however, fully built up to the gables. For support to the roof, six stone pillars are built within the room.

The head teacher, Mr. Arumugam, and his wife, who also teaches, are very diligent and faithful, and they exert a strong Christian influence in the school and village. A new dwelling house was built for them within the past year close to the school.

In planning for the Christmas celebration for the children of this school, Miss Howland thought she would make it a bait for drawing in the Hindu mothers as well. She sent word out to the

village by the Bible women that all "graduates" of the school were specially invited to a reunion on this occasion. She got the names of all the women who since the beginning of the school had studied through the fifth standard or the fourth, and prepared gifts for each one. These women are all Hindu, and none had ever been to the Boarding School a mile away. Their whole education was what they had received right here in the former old building. It was a new idea to call them "graduates," but why not?

January 11th was the day set. (Christmas has so many demands that it is impossible to meet all of them just at the right time.) At the appointed time our missionary party went over from the bungalow and found the nice new building,—a surprise to some of us who had not been there before. The large schoolroom was decorated with colored tissue paper chains and banners festooned from pillar to pillar. The floor was marvelously clean, and the seats were filled with the waiting company, all with bright faces from the youngest in front, sitting ten on a bench, back through the older pupils to the special guests, the mothers and "young ladies" who had responded to the invitation to this reunion.

Dr. Curr was chairman of the meeting. The opening hymn was sung very well by the children, who had been nicely trained by Mr. Arumugam, who is himself quite a musician. The school repeated the 23rd Psalm in concert. Then one class recited not only the golden texts, but also the subjects of all the Sunday school lessons for 1918, knowing them perfectly by number. It seemed wonderful that they could have memorized them so well. Other classes recited Beatitudes and Psalms and sang special Christmas songs. A dialogue and a cooking song lent variety. Time failed for all the performances which had been prepared for the exhibition, but all showed that the Bible had been carefully taught. Pastor Eliatamby "made remarks" and then the presents were given. To each girl who had attended Sunday school as many as twenty-five times, a jacket and book were given. To the boys were given books and slates. Every person present

received a bag of sweets and roasted peas, also picture cards made of two picture postcards pasted back to back. To the "old girls" Miss Howland gave books—Tamil, of course. To the older ones "Light for Women," and to the younger "Gold Thread" and Gospels. This closed a very pleasant and successful function, and everyone went away happy.

A New Spirit for a New Goal

Fifty-Second Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions
Providence, Rhode Island, November 12-14

PERHAPS the words of the caption above summarize as well as it can be done briefly the very wonderful days of the Annual Meeting, just closing as these words are written.

November skies were forbidding, but the delegates brought a glow of cheer and courage with them and found friendly hands and hospitable homes to greet them.* Mrs. J. H. Little, president of the Hostess Branch, at the opening session at Union Church voiced the welcome with a gracious sincerity which was emphasized even by the names of the streets through which the guests passed.

Mrs. C. H. Daniels presided at every session, guiding all the intricacies of organization and business and presenting all topics for discussion with a convincing clarity and with a happy intimacy with her audience which delighted friends new and old.

The registration was unusually large, totalling 464, of which 245 were delegates from Branches. Twenty-four Branches were represented, all but the Southeastern Branch, where distance is prohibitive. Only three Branches had full delegations,—a condition which arose in part from a misunderstanding of the privilege of including as an extra delegate a life-member of the Board.

As is always the case, the missionaries were the centre of attraction, and in addition there were several guests of honor, including Mrs. E. C. Cronk, Mrs. Theodore Richards, president of

the Woman's Board of the Hawaiian Islands, who brought greetings from the women of Hawaii, Dr. James L. Barton and Secretary Enoch F. Bell.

THE SURVEY OF THE YEAR

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Frank Gaylord Cook, was looked for with interest, for well the Branches remembered the goal they had set for themselves at Syracuse a year ago, when they assumed "with joy and courage" \$195,000 as "an adequate budget for the work." A summary of the treasurer's report may be found on page 569 of this magazine, and copies of it in detail may be secured on application to the Board Rooms. It shows that the Branches contributed \$174,944.25 for regular work and that other gifts, which for various reasons are not credited to the Branches, brought that total to \$188,997.79. If to this there be added the \$2,013.91 raised by the Branches for buildings, the resultant figure, \$196,011.70, is the one to be compared with the aim of \$195,000, *or \$1,011 to the good*. Nine Branches reached or surpassed their apportioned share of the \$195,000; nineteen made a 10 per cent. gain and only three have recorded a loss. Berkshire Branch made a gain of 37 per cent. following a gain of 31 per cent. last year, and Suffolk Branch made the largest increase in dollars.

In the absence of Miss Calder, Mrs. C. H. Mix, of Worcester, Chairman of the Home Base Committee, spoke for the Home Department, pointing out the various sign posts of progress along the road of this Year of Achievement. The delegates took with them, snugly tucked away in their notebooks, cunning pictures of "Togetherville," the "City of Greater Efficiency" and "Adequate Town," with various bright suggestions as to how these different stages of the journey had been made. In a later number we hope to print this paper in full.

Mrs. J. H. Larrabee, president of Essex North Branch, followed Mrs. Mix, speaking for the Branches on the topic which we have used as the title in this report of the meeting,—*"A New Spirit for a New Goal."* To the note of high courage and solemn

purpose struck by Mrs. Larrabee the entire theme of the meeting was keyed.

Under the topic, "As the Kingdom Comes," the Foreign Secretary, Miss Kate G. Lamson, brought heartening news from the field, even in the midst of the confusion of a world not yet at peace. The reports of both Home and Foreign Departments in full are to be obtained on application to Miss Helen S. Conley, and they contain such a wealth of information that it seems a pity not to have them freely used in every auxiliary.

CITIZENS OF TOMORROW

The Young People's Department is coming into its own in these days when youth inherits the earth. From the story of the year as told by Miss Ruth Isabel Seabury, secretary for Young People's Work, it appeared that this year \$18,738 has been contributed by the children and young people,—for the work of the Woman's Board,—the gift of approximately one thousand groups. There are one hundred and fifty groups interested in the Hand Work Campaign, furnishing supplies for our hospitals in mission fields, while about one hundred groups are working along lines of the Conquest Campaign.

A Rally for Young People was held Wednesday evening, at the First Universalist Church. About three hundred girls from Rhode Island Branch had a jolly time with songs and cheers before settling down to the graver business of the evening. Four-minute speeches from several missionaries, and longer talks by Mrs. Cronk, Miss Blake and Miss Jean Dickinson were listened to with keen interest.

One very hopeful experiment was the sending by the Branches of a young woman from a Junior Auxiliary as one of the regularly accredited Branch delegates. A conference of these young women, and also one for Junior Leaders, was held Thursday afternoon. At both of these gatherings there was very profitable discussion with practical suggestions.

Another experiment which met with gratifying response was the holding of three periods of intensive training of those who

desire to promote the Church School of Missions in their own churches. About fifty attended these classes, which were held between the regular sessions and were most acceptably led by Miss Mabel E. Emerson, Educational Secretary of the American Board.

Of absorbing interest as always was the presence of the newly appointed missionaries and the prospective recruits.

Miss Jean Dickinson, under appointment for China, made a strong appeal Thursday morning after Mrs. Walter S. Fitch, for the Candidate Committee, had urged upon all the need of finding in the churches the young women for the waiting vacancies. In the discussion which followed, the starting of a "Parents' Volunteer Band," the pushing of the Rainbow Campaign in every Branch, and the earnest personal seeking for young women of suitable training and consecration were practical suggestions. Miss Margaret Welles, who is soon to go to India, where her sister Carolyn is already a missionary, spoke for the Band of Volunteers, introduced Wednesday afternoon. This included Miss Anne Swann of Plainfield, N. J., a Vassar graduate, who expects to go to China, Miss Ruth Cowles, daughter of the well-known missionaries in Africa, who is looking forward to work in the land of her birth, Miss Margaret Walbridge, who also expects to go to Africa, and Miss Olive Frost and Miss Eleanor Foster, both of whom are preparing for work under the W. B. M.

THE DEVOTIONAL SPIRIT

The spirit of prayer was very evident in all sessions and we were very grateful to the Congregational pastors of Providence who led the devotional services. Dr. Arthur H. Bradford, pastor of the Central Church, brought inspiration at the noon-time periods of intercession, leading all who listened to him to realize anew, first, the Source of Power, and, second, the Energizing Power, which alone can make us equal to our tasks. His story of the young despatch bearer in the great war who prayed, "I don't care for myself, but help me to get this despatch through

for the sake of the Empire," seemed, as one delegate expressed it, "like a commission for service."

SOME UNUSUAL FEATURES

The address given by Mrs. E. C. Cronk, Associate Secretary of the Field Department of the Interchurch World Movement, came like a strong mountain breeze, clearing away all mists of narrowness and leading us to see the magnificent scope of the great plans projected for 1920. Surely we have come upon the days when "we need to read the missionary figures backward and punctuate them" in order to realize their magnitude. Her prescription as to how we women may help the Movement should be in every Christian woman's Bible. 1. Believe in it; 2. Pray for it; 3. Talk about it; 4. Give Service for it.

It was a specially happy circumstance that in this year when Miss Calder is with the Federation Deputation in China, her sister, Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, president of Ginling College, Nanking, China, should be with us. Her address on the Chinese Girls as pioneers was most constructive and thought provoking. China's abundant natural resources, her innate strength as a nation and the urgent need that we of America be her friend, especially in the development of her "woman power," were most forcefully depicted.

That was also a very timely word spoken by Miss Angela Paloma, a graduate of our Barcelona school, now an instructor in the Spanish Department at Wellesley College. Miss Paloma pleaded for "a chance for the girls of Spain to have the opportunity which American girls have," driving home her story by telling of the king who allowed a petitioner but two words to describe his needs. The man said, "Cold and hunger." The king replied, "Bread and fuel." So the faithful teachers at Barcelona say, "Coal, more teachers, a living wage for the Spanish teachers. What will the Woman's Board reply?"

THOSE WHOM WE DELIGHT TO HONOR

But how describe in a report of this length, and one which must be written in the twenty-four hours succeeding the meeting,

the addresses of nine missionaries whose names were on the program, every one of whom was present and ready with a pregnant and heart-stirring message?

Mrs. James D. Taylor, the sole representative of Africa's needs, spoke on "The Personal Equipment of a Missionary," and gave a wholly unconscious impression of the self-denying, patient lives given for the Master in Africa. India had three spokesmen: Mrs. Robert A. Hume and her contribution under the topic, "Indian Women and Public Service" was most encouraging as she pictured the wonderful progress made by the Indian Christian women. At the close of her address an offering of \$285 was received for the support of Mrs. Tilak, widow of the well-known poet of India, now a Bible woman and evangelistic worker of peculiar power. Dr. Eleanor Stephenson Picken, at the medical session of Thursday, pressed home with her own impetuosity the crying need of help for Dr. Ruth Hume in the hospital at Ahmednagar "Where Patients Abound," but where there is only one frail doctor, ably seconded by Elizabeth Johnson, the superintendent of nurses, to meet the many demands.

Dr. R. A. Hume's plea for help for his daughter doubly emphasized this call. His address closed the meeting on Friday and sent his hearers away with a new sense of what "The Missionary as a Life Healer" means physically, morally, intellectually and spiritually to the life of India.

The Japan Mission had a sturdy advocate in Mrs. James H. Pettee of Tokyo, whose arguments for her adopted country were most cogent, even while she pointed out that Japan was not a Christian country and was not governed by Christian standards. She begged for new workers for the Mission which has been sadly depleted by death and other causes, and which did not receive a single new missionary last year, and urged all to heed the appeal for prayer for Japan recently sent out by the Mission.

Mrs. Olive Twichell Crawford, who spent all the war years in Trebizond and who for several months succeeding the death of her husband was the only American in that city, moved all her hearers as she told of "Brands from the Burning," testifying

again to the deathless loyalty of the Armenians to Christ in the midst of the horrors of persecution.

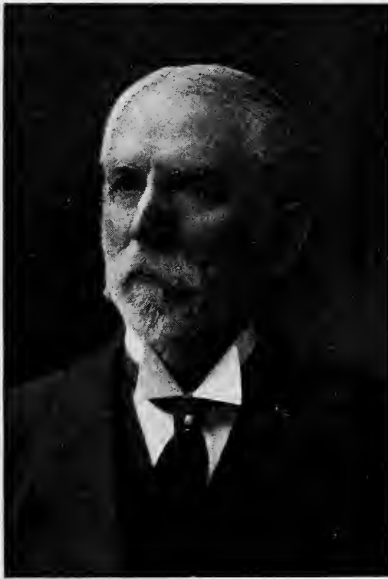
Miss Annie E. Gordon, a British subject, spoke Wednesday afternoon of her experience as a prisoner of war in Marash, where she was allowed to work among the suffering people. Miss Gordon is a missionary of the Rhode Island Branch, although her home is in Canada.

The main theme of the meeting was announced as "For the Healing of the Nations," and the hours of Thursday afternoon were devoted to a special consideration of the medical work. The topic was introduced by Mrs. H. H. Powers of Newton, Mass., who gave a beautiful, clear-cut talk on the "Crusade of Compassion," bringing to bear the weight of much valuable testimony as to the scope and power of medical missions.

Dr. Caroline F. Hamilton, only a few days in America after long years in Aintab, was a charming example of the missionary doctor and certainly proved beyond a peradventure that she could fit into both "round holes" and "square holes" as she described how her hospital was first filled with wretched refugees, then how it was ruthlessly torn from them to be filled with Turkish soldiers, and finally how she herself was made a prisoner in her own home and forbidden to practice or to write a prescription. "But there were ways," said the doctor with a twinkle in her eye, "of getting the medicine the poor people needed."

Miss Isabel M. Blake, formerly of Aintab, but more recently a worker under the Red Cross at Port Said, gave a graphic description of the great camp for Armenians, with its industrial work. There were ten thousand refugees when she was there, and she met many whom she had known in her Aintab days. Miss Blake's testimony to the recuperative power of the Armenian race, if given half a chance, augurs hope for the remnant remaining.

On Wednesday evening a very pleasant and well attended reception was given by the ladies of Providence to the delegates and guests at the chapel of the Beneficent Church.



Dr. Barton

A THRILLING EVENING

One of the outstanding features of the meeting, long looked forward to and eagerly awaited, was the address of Dr. James L. Barton, who has but recently returned from his work as head of the Relief Commission to Turkey. In spite of very bad weather, the big church was filled and the audience gave breathless attention to him as he spoke, very simply but with superb mastery of the terrible facts, on "Relief for a Stricken Land." Such an address is hopelessly unreportable, but one wishes it were possible to record at least a fragment

of the tribute paid by Dr. Barton to such women as Miss Graffam of Sivas, Miss Matthews of Monastir and others who are the undecorated heroines of the great war in that land. They themselves would be the last, said Dr. Barton, to claim any merit for their devotion to the tortured people among whom they stayed,—(they would say, to borrow a story told by another speaker of brave Sergeant Murphy, "I didn't do anything, I just happened to be there, and I stuck there,")—but the Woman's Board, following Dr. Barton's example, does honor to the women who remained at their posts in the face of all sorts of suffering, in the face of death itself, and who in effect gave the last full measure of devotion. At the close of his address, Mrs. Daniels appealed for an offering to provide a more adequate support for these missionaries of ours in Turkey, asking quite simply for \$4,000. The response in cash and in pledges received that night was \$1,466, with other gifts to be added.

THE COMMISSION SERVICE



Mrs. Sistare

Quite unique for several reasons was the commissioning of two young missionaries on Friday morning,—Mrs. William M. Sistare and Miss May Tebbatt. Both these young women are already familiar with their fields. Mrs. Sistare is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Rowland of the Japan Mission and has already taught for two years in Japan. Her husband, Captain Sistare, gave his life in his country's service, and their little daughter, Wilmine, born after her

father's death, made the strongest sort of an appeal when placed in the mother's arms at the close of the service.

Miss Tebbatt has already won her spurs as an assistant missionary in Africa, where she served for eight years as principal of the Umzumbe school. She is an English girl and is now taking a special course at the Kennedy School of Missions before going back under full appointment to teach in the Normal School at Adams, South Africa.

Mrs. W. L. Adam, vice-president of the Board, welcomed both candidates to the Home Fellowship, as they are to be supported by friends in Berkshire Branch, and Mrs. Pettee and Mrs. Taylor welcomed them most happily to their respective Missions. Secretary Bell, who has known Mrs. Sistare since her little girlhood in Japan, presented the Commission, and Miss Frances Vose Emerson, a member of the Board of Directors, offered the Prayer of Consecration, thus closing a service long to be remembered.

A Committee appointed to prepare a resolution endorsing the Interchurch World Movement reported through its chairman, Miss Grace Perry, as follows:

"Realizing the vital importance of the Interchurch World Movement of North



Miss Tebbatt

America:—Be it resolved that the Woman's Board of Missions of Boston, in Annual Meeting assembled, heartily endorses the program, plans and purposes of this Movement for world betterment."

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

A BIG STEP FORWARD

But before the closing hours came, a memorable step had been taken by the Branches. Thursday morning a discussion on "The Branches and the Treasury" had been prefaced by a "Class in Arithmetic," when the treasurer, with the aid of a blackboard, demonstrated by an array of figures not to be evaded the fact that even the splendid result of the past year of work in the Branches could not be regarded as a stopping place but only as a way station.

Mrs. Cook showed that owing to the necessity of increased salaries for missionaries and home officials and the tremendous cost of exchange, at least \$51,000 more than last year's receipts is needed. To meet the desperate need of better support for native workers, to provide necessary buildings and to include the increased expense of all the other factors which make up the work of our Missions, another \$55,000 should be added. Thus the "adequate budget" totalled \$294,950. A wonderful and unanimous response from the floor, born, we must believe, of much prayer, resulted in the appointment of a Committee to consider the whole matter and to formulate a plan in the face of the facts which should express the conviction of the Branches that the need must somehow be met. This Committee reported Friday morning and the resolutions which follow were unanimously adopted. This was one of the most impressive moments of the whole convention.

A little later Mrs. Cook will prepare for use in the Branches a full statement of the causes which make necessary this great advance, if we are to sustain the work for which we stand pledged.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT PROVIDENCE

Recognizing the splendid spirit with which the Branches of the

Woman's Board met the challenge of 1918-1919 in accepting the personal responsibility entailed by the adoption of the budget presented at Syracuse, and realizing that the increasing obligations of the work demand a still more general support, your Committee recommends:—

1. *That since \$195,000 proved the lowest possible sum to be used by the Woman's Board during 1919, and since the American Board will no longer assume the expense of exchange, \$300,000 be adopted as our goal for the next year, the additional \$105,000 being required for advance work, for reconstruction work, for needed increase in salaries for secretaries [the salaries of the entire staff of workers at headquarters are included in this increase], missionaries and native workers, in meeting the cost of exchange which had doubled, and for care and completion of buildings already undertaken.*

2. *We recommend that the treasurer give to each Branch a statement of the pro-rata responsibility on this basis, asking each with entire faith in God and definite plans for prayer, to assume its share in bringing to the world the knowledge of Christ, the Healer of all nations.*

3. *We recommend that all the Branches should seek to cooperate with all missionary societies of our Congregational order.*

4. *We recommend that individual gifts be credited in 1919-1920 to individuals rather than to Auxiliaries or Churches.*

MRS. CHARLES C. HARMON, Western Maine Branch.

MRS. CHARLES E. GRAFF, New York State Branch.

MRS. EDWARD W. CAPEN, Hartford Branch.

MRS. J. H. LARRABEE, Essex North Branch.

MRS. EDWARD L. GREENE, North Middlesex Branch.

The Providence meeting will stand out therefore as one of the conspicuous meetings of the Board. To it we shall look back as the occasion when its constituency of devoted women "assumed their share in bringing to the world the knowledge of Christ."

The election of officers brought some changes. The resignation of Mrs. J. Frederick Hill of Cambridge, for 18 years the able and devoted Recording Secretary of the Board, was received with

sincere regret, which was expressed in an appreciative resolution presented by Miss Abby G. Willard and heartily adopted. Mrs. Hill responded in a graceful speech, saying, "I have greatly enjoyed this work and now I shall greatly enjoy seeing someone else enjoy it." Mrs. Elbert H. Harvey of Brookline, Mass., the daughter of Dr. H. A. Stinson, for so many years the Recording Secretary of the American Board, succeeds Mrs. Hill. Miss Lilian G. Bates, Mrs. Hubert C. Herring and Miss Edna B. Mason have been compelled to withdraw from the Board of Directors, and Mrs. William H. Medlicott, formerly of New York, but now living in Auburndale, Miss Florence Davis of West Roxbury, and Professor Eliza Kendrick, of Wellesley College, were elected to the vacancies, while Mrs. J. Frederick Hill becomes a director in place of Mrs. Harvey. Mrs. John E. Merrill of Aintab, now on furlough in this country, was also elected a director.

The New Jersey Branch extended a cordial invitation to hold the next annual meeting in Montclair in November, 1920, when the fiftieth anniversary of the old Philadelphia Branch is to be celebrated.

A. M. K.

Board of the Pacific

President, MISS H. F. BREWER

Editor, MRS. E. R. WAGNER

Home Secretary, MRS. R. C. KIRKWOOD

Editorials

The Pacific Coast Drive for the Church School of Missions is on and the preliminary activities are well under way. Normal classes for the prospective teachers of study classes in the local churches have been organized in all the large centers, where definite training in all the books offered for use this year is given.

The personnel of the faculties of the Training Classes is a matter of pride, and has been the means of recruiting new

workers to the cause of missions. The resources of the Inter-Church World Movement have given a wonderful impetus to this campaign. We are learning publicity methods and expect large results from the practical fellowship all this work brings in its wake.

Among the group of missionaries who sailed on the *Nanking*, October 3rd, was Miss Ruth Van Kirk, going to Lintsing under the W. B. M. I. She had a tale to tell of a fellow passenger on the overland trip from Chicago who proffered advice such as this: "Be careful, my dear, of the company you keep in the Orient, and, above all things, avoid the missionaries." Miss Van Kirk recounted this with much glee at the missionary luncheon. Imagine, then, the delight with which we read a postal from her written from the San Francisco dock, telling us that this same woman was booked in the stateroom with Miss Bookwalter, Miss Tallmon and herself! Let us hope there was one more convert to the cause of missions at the end of the voyage.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto G. Reumanns and baby, bound for Foochow on their first term of service, have been in the vicinity of the office for some days, waiting for the *Korea* to sail.

Personals. Another passenger for the same steamer is Miss Estella Coe of Tottori. Miss Coe has been doing field work for the Immigration Department of the Y. W. C. A. in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

E. S. B.

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others, and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration, whose memory a benediction."

Back to Brousa

By Jeannie L. Jillson

AT last I have been able to return to Brousa. Miss Allen and five of our former teachers and seven or eight of our former pupils were at the station, so that it seemed very much like coming home again. Brousa is at its best; it is cool and clear, and there has been rain this summer, which is unusual, so that the trees and garden and plains are green and fresh fruits and vegetables are very plentiful. Though prices are very high, about four or five times as high as they used to be, still they are much lower than in Constantinople. Some of the necessary things, wood, for instance, of which we use so much in winter, is one of the most expensive, and we ought to lay in a good supply now, that it may be drying.

I found the school building in far better condition than I had expected, but that was owing to the work that Miss Allen and Miss Aghavine, one of our Armenian teachers, had put on it, also the work of carpenters and whitewashers. But the outside painting and whitewashing which was done when we moved to Kaya Bashi six years ago is in good condition.

The school is about ready, so that we can open as we planned, early in September, for day pupils; desks have been restored, repaired and varnished and blackboards have been repainted. The three pianos are ready, though not tuned, and a fair supply of books on hand. Miss Allen ordered reading books and grammars and I got arithmetics, so we have that much to begin on. As we have no idea what grades of pupils will come, it will be easy to order other books later.

The great problem is what to do if we should have any boarders. At present there is not a bedstead in the school, while as for dishes, cooking utensils, tables and chairs, there is only a motley collection.

As to our house, we have found some things; the dining room has its table and sideboard and chairs; I must find a desk somewhere; the parlor is as usual, though the curtains are gone and

the furniture covering very ragged. There are no curtains in school or house, so that is a big problem. Upstairs my room has a bureau and washstand; Miss Parsons has a bed, bureau, stand and desk; there is one wardrobe in the hall—that ends the inventory—bowls, pitchers; etc., are lacking. We have plenty of closets with shelves. The bathtub has been replaced in the bathroom, and we hope to have it in running order soon. So we can get along very nicely, and must think of the most important things. We have no sheets, pillow-cases or towels.

Then there is a French lady in Brousa, whose husband was a Greek, a doctor here in Brousa; he has not returned from the war, and it is thought he was killed in Palestine last fall. We have asked this lady to be our matron and French teacher. She will live in our house and bring her furniture to the school. In return for our storing it, she is ready to put many things where ours are lacking, chairs, dishes and tables, only asking that we replace what gets broken. She has two daughters, fifteen and twelve years old. The three will have a large room which used to be our Primary Dormitory, and she will furnish that herself. I think the arrangement will be very satisfactory; she is a very capable lady, and I am sure will be a great help. She has taken care of a number of our things, rugs, boxes, etc., while we have been away. She will help this week in getting the school in order so that we may be ready to begin on time. We shall be very glad to know as soon as possible as to whether our appropriations are to be larger than formerly. I shall hardly feel that I can take any beneficiaries until I know how large our income is to be.

“The deepest missionary appeal of our own day rests upon two absolutely uncontrovertible propositions. The first is that the religion of Jesus Christ is absolutely indispensable for the salvation of mankind. The second is that, that being true, everybody who calls himself a Christian must be willing to share in the sufferings and sacrifices that are necessary until the religion of Jesus Christ is possessed by all mankind.”

Conscripts of Conscience

By Caroline Atwater Mason

(Continued)

CONCERNING ILIEN.

WHEN we agree, Dr. Earle, on the treatment to be followed? You are as convinced as I that it would be useless to operate farther?"

It was Dr. Minot Balfrey who spoke. Mary gave a sorrowful assent. Several days had elapsed since Ilien Siu had suffered her accident. They two were seated in the office of one of the hospital surgeons, who, having shared in the consultation just closed, had excused herself, begging them to use the office freely.

As question and comment concerning the case followed, a desultory thought or two strayed through Mary's sub-consciousness:—she need have had no misgiving lest the Hospital staff would look with disfavor upon Major Balfrey's entrance upon their domain. It was Ilien's right to choose him, but more than that, it was obvious now that his coming into a certain relation with the local staff was counted an enviable honor. For plainly this man was hard pressed by many who would gladly have lionized him as a war hero of high distinction. Mary was able to sit thus vis-a-vis with the Major (for he was still most often given his military title) without discomfort for him or for herself. She was convinced now that Captain Preston's surmise was well founded; some reconstruction of the marred visage had taken place, rendering it by no means normal but by no means repulsive. The eyes were spared; but in them lurked a sadness unchanging even when he smiled. These considerations faded quickly from Mary's mind for now the Major was speaking of the mournful waste, as it seemed, of the little Chinese student's valorous struggle to gain her profession.

Some note of complete finality in his words gave Mary a sharp contraction of heart.

He answered the appeal in her eyes only by a significant motion of his hand.

"I think she wishes to have some private talk with you, Dr.

Earle," he said. "There seems to be no reason why you should fend it off; let her talk, not just now, perhaps, but by and by. It will do no harm. I can see that the child has a heavy load on her heart.

"She knows?" Mary murmured; the question was not easy to ask.

"Yes, I couldn't evade her question, although this should have been for you to do. It is a tremendous problem, China—is it not?" he continued, seeking perhaps the aid of the impersonal. "When you consider that a fourth of our race are Chinese and that today only about six men in a hundred in China, and one woman in a thousand, can even read, it gives us pause in our glorification of human progress. Common sense would seem to suggest practical measures of uplift over there."

"I sometimes wonder," said Mary slowly, "if now after the war, there will not develop among us at least some slight sense of world responsibility. Even toward China," with which she rose. The consultation was plainly over.

Major Balfrey rose also and turned, looking abstractedly from the window. As he stood thus no mark of the havoc wrought in his face by shell fire was visible; Mary suddenly perceived the strength and nobility of his face and head. Something of unconscious command in his bearing caused the soldierly element in the man to predominate over the professional, she thought. The wicked wreck of his native harmony of physique smote her as it had not before and her breath quickened.

"'Even toward China,'" he repeated. "Yes, it is easier to give ourselves body and soul for Europe than for Asia, is it not? The human kinship is closer. I am inclined to think that only the missionary temperament is sufficiently gifted with imagination to enter into vital sympathy with Orientals."

Mary was now at the office door.

"We hardly look upon missionaries and those who send them as highly imaginative, do we?" she turned to say. "Do you really think there is a missionary temperament?"

"Why, yes. I think so," Major Balfrey replied reflectively.

"The man of that temperament, or the woman, volunteers you know, from youth up, so to speak. It is in the blood."

"There are others, I suppose," said Mary, "who have not the volunteers' vision, but become conscripts under orders from conscience."

"Conscripts of Conscience," repeated the Major. "Where have I heard that phrase? It is a good one."

"I have noticed it in a poem by Percy McKaye. Good morning," and the door closed on Mary.

A Challenging Call

A week had passed. Mary Earle sat beside Ilien Siu's bed in the narrow hospital chamber which was irradiated with light of the setting sun. The figure outlined beneath the counterpane had shrunk to what seemed the proportions of a child. The face, once rounded and blooming, was sunken, the features sharpened, the eyes abnormally large. Still the smile with which Ilien gazed in Mary's face was of piercing sweetness and there was only weakness, not agitation, in her voice when she spoke.

"The others call you Merle, may I also?" she asked.

"I want you to. You are very dear to me."

"You are kind and you speak truth,—you and Dr. Balfrey. You cannot know how good a man he is; you have not seen him, as I have in the very, very hot summer, working day and night among the Chinese, down in the worst parts of New York. He is one of the Jesus Christ men, Merle."

Mary smiled and touched tenderly the soft black cloud of hair above Ilien's brow.

"What a beautiful thing to say of any one," she said. "What is it you want to find, Ilien? Can I help?"

"It is only this; I have it now." As she spoke the girl drew from under her pillow a tiny folded leaflet.

"I have three things, or four, to give you, Merle," she said softly, "but this is the best. It is truer than the gold of my chain which you will wear for me, and clearer than the topaz, the charm which hangs from it. This is the very truth about

us," saying which she slipped the leaflet into Mary's hand. "This is the way we think and live in China, the best of us."

Mary glanced at the title on the narrow sheet, *It need not have been*, and the author's name,—that of a woman physician. A heart sickening pang smote her. Why had not she, Mary Earle, known how to write a thing like that? Why had she never until this hour concerned herself vitally with her friend's heroic purpose, with what lay behind it? The passion of grief and remorse, albeit kept in strong control, swayed her soul inwardly.

"I shall read it and always keep it, Ilien," she said, and her voice did not tremble.

Again the smile, but it passed quickly and for a moment Ilien's eyes were fastened on Mary's face in a sudden mortal appeal.

"Merle, I have something I must say," Ilien's voice was as if she were now in breathless haste. "If it is wrong you will forgive. . . . You know how I have thought of nothing, day or night, all these years but being ready to go back and help my people. . . . But that is over. . . . I cannot. . . . You, Merle, you do not know what our women . . . our little children suffer . . . we have not talked of that before . . . but now . . . is it too late? . . ."

Mary, watching the white face, noting the fluttering breath, keeping her finger on the pulse, bent her head.

"You can talk a little more, dear, do not hurry so. . . . We have time . . ." To herself she added, "a very little time, now."

Ilien's face relaxed to its wonted passive calm.

"That is good," she murmured. "They suffer more than is human to suffer,—our poor people. . . . Our doctors know only sorcerer's craft, not mercy, not science. Our little babies die fast, Merle . . . seventy in each hundred. Our women are tortured, yes, terribly tortured . . . and so few Christian doctors come. . . . Here you have between two streets perhaps ten,—perhaps twelve. With us there is often, for two million people,—yes, more than that—one doctor. . . . I see by your face, Merle, that you believe me; you comprehend now what it must be that I can, after all help nothing."

Mary nodded; this time words would not come. There was silence and then, like the voice of a third person, Mary heard her own voice. It was saying,—

“What can I do, Ilien?”

The answer came direct with death’s own urgency.

“You can go for me in Christ’s name. You are ready now. I had still a year. There will then be gain, not loss.”

Mary took both the pale hands in hers and looked down into the face, meeting its poignant appeal full and steadily.

“Yes, dear Ilien. You can trust me. I am ready. I will go in your place and do my best. I am your substitute, God helping me.”

The smile which flickered over the parted lips, at first incredulous, was a heavenly radiance when it had reached the eyes. The moment, supreme to both, passed. Ilien, satisfied, turned her head on the pillow, murmured, “God bless you, now I can rest,”—then, exhausted, her hands folded on her breast, her eyelids dropped and she fell asleep.

“Dr. Earle, may I take you home?”

Mary, having reached the outer door of the hospital, was surprised to hear Major Balfrey’s voice behind her. It was six o’clock in the morning; she was homeward bound, having kept the vigil in Ilien’s chamber since ten the previous night, alone save for Janet Gibson, who had joined her there at intervals.

“You see I have a message to deliver to you which is really imperative,” the Major added seriously, as, noting her assent, he went forward to open the door of his car which stood waiting. In another moment they were moving forward slowly, headed for Washington Square.

“Was there any change during the night? Did she give any sign of consciousness while you were with her?” he asked.

Mary shook her head, saying, “None. I think there will be none after this.”

“I am sure of it,” he rejoined. “She will scarcely last the day out.”

“You spoke of a message—”

"Yes. It is from Ilien herself to you. I spent an hour with her, you know, last evening while you were resting."

"She was awake then—conscious?"

"Yes, much of the time."

"Was she satisfied . . . at rest?" Mary asked the question with intense anxiety.

"Perfectly so, except on one single point. . . . Her strong common sense was at work, Doctor, to the last conscious minute. She told me with remarkable clearness, and with a joy which I found affecting, of your promise earlier in the day that you would go to China as a medical missionary in her place. But she had one misgiving and very naturally so. She felt that in her explicit challenge to you to go China she had taken an unfair advantage of you at an emotional crisis—of your sympathy, your affection for her, your conscientiousness. It cannot be denied that this is true in some sense—"

"You did not let Ilien think a thing like that!" cried Mary in sharp dismay.

"No. I simply received her message to you; it was, that neither she nor God,—this is as she expressed it,—would hold you to any promise if not made willingly and according to your best judgment and afterthought."

"And now I can never reassure her! Oh, Major Balfrey, why did I leave her for one single moment?" At last Mary's stress of feeling had its way.

"Please do not allow yourself to grieve on that score; there is no need. She was perfectly reassured."

"How? How could she have been?"

"I told her that I knew you had made your promise with a full sense of all that is involved in renunciation here and all of deprivation and difficulty in the field, but that I knew of certainty that it was made freely and gladly, that I even knew that you had already, before this, contemplated such a step."

Receiving no word of response, Major Balfrey turned his head, glancing at Mary. To his surprise her eyes seemed to flood him with the light of her wordless gratitude. He took her

hand in his, but said nothing; in his face was the reverence a man shows as he approaches things divine. Releasing her hand, he broke the tension with a low laugh, saying,

"Of course I did not actually know all this but—you see—I knew *you*. Essentially I knew it must be true."

"It is true, perfectly true," Mary rejoined. "I could not have given my promise on the instant if my mind had not been in preparation for just that challenge. It was all I needed to make my way clear."

"Still, Dr. Earle, I am not ready by any means to say unqualifiedly that I would think you justified in carrying out a purpose entered into under such stress. I should advise at least a few years' delay. . . ."

"I hardly think you would, Major Balfrey, if it were your own case," Mary broke in. "Did you take a few years to consider the call to go to France? You went over, I believe, before we entered the war."

"We appear to have been equally precipitate, I admit, there; at least I judge we must have gone overseas about the same time,—you working with the French, I with the British forces; but you see, that situation called for impulsive action."

Mary was silent, not disposed to argument, the less because she had an undefined sense that Major Balfrey was not speaking now from real conviction.

"Then you are actually planning to go to China to practice medicine?" The question came as they turned into Waverly Place.

"If the Board will send me—next autumn. Of course I may not be found eligible."

"I should be under the painful necessity myself of recommending you, as far as the professional side is concerned, if the Board appealed to me."

The car stopped, Mary sprang to the pavement, paused there to thank Major Balfrey and to say goodbye. Her face, which had been wan with watching and grief, now grown young again and her cheeks rose-red.

(*To be Continued.*)

Prayer
at Noontide



Encircling
the Earth

AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE WITH OUR PRESIDENT

The Value of Emphasis

The topic is suggested by the annual reports which have come in from the Branches to the Home Secretary. The last question in the blanks sent out asked—"What is your emphasis for next year?" Seventeen Branches expressed a definite aim. I am led to reflect upon the value of emphasis, and in thinking of this I find myself reverting to an old-fashioned custom which prevailed in my youth. As surely as the first of January came around it was considered the thing to make resolutions for the year along the line of some special weakness in one's character. Sometimes this was accompanied by a motto taken from the Bible. Was it worth while to do this? Was that old-fashioned habit a good one? My personal testimony is that it was truly valuable in the development of character and Christian life. To pause in the midst of the years and consider my own weaknesses and the special outstanding weakness which ought to be taken in hand, and then to resolve definitely to strive for twelve months at that one point with prayer, meant real progress. Before one arrives at such a resolution it is obviously necessary to consider carefully one's own internal state. Of course it is quite possible to carry this to an extreme and become morbid. This, however, is not necessary; it may be rather normal, healthful taking-account-of-stock, studying one's own needs with a resolute start in the new year to supply the needs, to strengthen the weaknesses, especially at one definite point.

I observe in looking over the answers to the questions in the reports that some of the aims are very definite, for instance, Sunday school plans figure in a number of Branches; prayer is mentioned by two or three; study group conferences is the aim of one Branch; a personal call to every woman in the church to fulfill her part as a steward, of still another. There are several

whose aim is more general, and yet it is evidently the result of a real purpose to go forward.

IS IT WORTH WHILE FOR A BRANCH TO MAKE A RESOLUTION FOR THE NEW YEAR

It means first a real study of the Branch situation, and this surely is the prime duty of leaders. In every Branch situation there is some weakest point. Perhaps it lies in the Junior work, specifically in one department of that—the Sunday school, the mission band, the young women. Perhaps it lies in the fact that no advance has been made in organizing auxiliaries in certain churches, so that the list remains just the same year after year. What is the matter when this occurs? Are those churches utterly beyond the hope of organization? Has the fault been that no personal care has been directed to these churches? There is much material for thought in this consideration of a Branch situation. Following the annual meeting, as the Branch starts off on its new year, if the leaders can confer over every situation as to churches, number of organizations, condition of the Junior work, and go still deeper into the question of close contact between Branch officers and auxiliary leaders, personal visits, the amount of money which may well be used to promote these contacts, there is then encouragement for the work of the new year. The leaders are on the way to reach a well-defined aim which they can pursue vigilantly during the new year with certain success. To start off the year in a general way saying simply, “we will try to interest those not much interested,” is to fail of removing any particular weakness in the Branch, which stands directly in the way of interesting “those not much interested.” We must come from the general to the specific; we must make a good resolution for the new year. We may not live up to it perfectly any more than the girls did a generation ago, but every year saw a little gain, and small success was encouraging for trying again and gaining a larger success.

CLOSE CONTACTS

Judging from the reports alluded to above, one weakness

common to a number of Branches is the lack of contact between Branch leaders and presidents of auxiliaries. In the Home Base Committee meeting at the rooms of the Board not long ago two members from Branches testified as to the value of including auxiliary presidents in the meetings of the Branch Executive Board. An all day meeting was held in both cases, and presidents were encouraged to come as regularly as possible. For a president to come into the inner circle of the Branch business, to get the facts, to gather inspiration, means everything for the success of her work in her own church. It gives opportunity, moreover, to find out the qualifications of these auxiliary presidents. Through their own modesty their gifts are not always known. Perhaps they can be used more in Branch meetings. At any rate, by the interchange of facts and difficulties there is great gain on both sides. The other members of the Home Base Committee, who heard the testimony from the two Branch representatives, approved the method. I pass it on as a most helpful one to bring about close contact wherever it is possible. Even though all the presidents of a Branch could not meet, as would be the case in large Branches, those of a certain section might join in this Executive Board meeting. In lieu of this, the small conferences in different sections with a part of the official force and presidents has been tried with success and should be most useful. It appears from considering these reports that close contact might well be the aim of a number of Branches for the year 1920.

The other method for making contacts closer, besides the presidents coming to the executive meeting, is for the executive officers to go to the presidents and their auxiliaries in their own churches. This is the personal visitation method. Some of our Branches place emphasis right here. One Branch reports thirty-five churches visited; another, forty-two; still another, ninety-three; while almost all report from two to sixteen. In talking recently with a president of one of the Branches she mentioned the greatest difficulty she experienced in carrying out her high aim of visiting, and having her Junior Secretary visit,

all the churches. The difficulty was the expense. This is a very real difficulty. There seems to be too little money in the contingent fund to provide for such traveling expenses in Branches where the churches are widely separated. Nevertheless, the importance of this emphasis is so great that it is well worth while to think twice, even thrice, before saying—"we cannot do this because we cannot afford it." Cannot special effort be made to secure funds for just this purpose and let every visit tell? That is, let the plans be laid so carefully that none of the Branch's money be wasted because the visit was ill-timed or because definite plans were not made as to what was best to be done. Carefully apportion, and then the use of this money will surely be one of the greatest means of attaining success in Branch work. Naturally, the aim in such visitation will be the weak societies or the churches where there are no societies at all.

APPORTIONING THE BRANCH PLEDGE IN DEFINITE SUMS

The wonderful success of the Board in attaining its aim of \$195,000 this past year is owing in large measure to the fact that many Branches definitely assigned their auxiliaries the new amount for which they were to aim. It means much to the auxiliary leaders to know that the sum of \$75 is asked of them where they have formerly given, let us say, \$60, while if they were only told that they must increase so that the entire Branch sum could be secured, they would not know when they had given enough to guarantee the Branch total. The result would be more certain failure. A definite sum is better than a percentage. It puts the exact figures before the eyes of the president and the treasurer, who can then speak of them definitely with the auxiliary and aim for them throughout the year. It is not possible to suppose that we can ever go back to the day of small things in the Woman's Board. Nor is it reasonable to think we can stay where we are. We are liable to go forward and onward. The work grows and should grow. The high cost of promoting the work may continue we know not for how long. To make large things possible we must absolutely rely on making these large

things definite. Definiteness was one of the features in the success of all the War Drives. Let us be definite, not only in giving out the figures in the Woman's Board to each Branch, but let each Branch be definite in working out carefully and giving to every society and every church a figure which shall be its aim for the year.

These two points, the necessity for close contacts and the definite sum for the local church as an aim, are points of emphasis advisable for all the Branches. Other aims may differ. One Branch may need to strengthen its Junior work among the children; another may seek to promote the Conquest Campaign among young women; but in all alike the best success demands close relations between the Branch leaders and the auxiliaries, and also the exact financial aim for each organization of the Branch. Can we not make this question of emphasis a very vital one in our work this year, and begin at once, if we have not done so, to study our situation and fix the emphasis? M. L. D.

Junior Department

Word from the Philippines

The Young People's Department has a letter all its own from Miss Anna I. Fox, our missionary in the Philippines. The letter speaks for itself.

"I have received two of the boxes lately. Both were full of nice usable things. There were some dear little dolls, and many other things that will delight the hearts of some little dwellers in tiny thatch houses who never saw the like in all their lives.

The other day we went down to visit some of our friends in a little settlement several kilometers away. There I saw an illustration of the kind of a house that they used to build here and all over the islands. They build very few of that kind of houses now that the modern tools and nails have come into fashion to some extent. The house itself does not look any different from those that are built now. But in making it there was only one tool used, and that was a bolo, a heavy curved

knife. There are no nails either. The whole house is tied or woven together with rattan. It is a picturesque thing. The walls are of bamboo, split and pounded flat. The floor is of bamboo also and it is in narrow strips, woven over and over with rattan. I am just now beginning to be able to walk across such floors without qualms of fear, for they do give at every step. The poles of the roof are tied together at the top and again to the corner poles of the walls, and the thatch of nipa palm laid on in rows. All houses are built several feet above the ground on account of the dampness, and one has to ascend by means of bamboo ladders. It is a trial for me to get up, and I doubt if I will ever be able to mount them with any degree of grace. The natives run up as easily as we do up a well-built stair.

You ask if there is any special thing that Junior mission circles could get for me. There is one thing that I very much want, and it is a little thing, too. I am just taking charge of the Cradle Roll. I do want to keep in touch with all the little ones that are baptized here. It is quite a task, and I want to have cards to send or take on their birthdays, with room for a message. Such things are treasured, and the cards, if they are used ones, must have the side with the old writing covered with clean white paper very neatly. I really would appreciate some new ones. Then, little boys are slighted in the boxes. Balls, marbles, tops and such things would be greatly appreciated. That last ought to appeal to a boys' Sunday school class somewhere.

The Good News and the Blind, Crippled and Insane

Christian Endeavor Topic for December 21, 1919.

Scripture: John v:9-14; Acts xiv:8-18; Luke viii:26-36.

I. *The Old Order.*

“What if the Red Cross and all it stands for in self-sacrificing ministrations had never entered the heart of man to conceive, much less to execute? What if there were no generous and compassionate public constantly back of it all, making possible these gentle ministrations? What if there were no knowledge of

surgery to restore our wounded boys? If insanity were thought to be a form of demoniacal possession, and the insane were chained to rocks and left to die or be buried alive?

Suppose all of our own sick were objects of loathing or of fear? Suppose they knew only how to suffer, but were strangers to relief from suffering? Suppose your child were needlessly blind because of the ignorance or neglect, or both, of attendants at its birth? Suppose you were enduring the pain of ophthalmia, and your sight depended upon intelligent care? Suppose 'the specialist' should prescribe a solution of red peppers or pierce the eye with a needle and take the sight out with it?"—*From "A Crusade of Compassion," by Dr. Belle J. Allen.*

How often do we stop to consider how many of the things in our life, things that we consider necessary to a life worth living, are the result of the Christian spirit in our civilization? Only where we find a Christian social order do we also find the tender and intelligent care for the sick, the diseased, the blind, the insane. The stories and accounts of life in foreign lands are full of instances of neglect or of mistreatment of these unfortunate ones. We hear of blind children put to death, of lame men forced to beg, or kicked around from post to pillar, of insane people dying of starvation. Is it any wonder, then, that we contrast all this with the treatment they receive in our own land?

II. *Life Made Worth While.*

In the last two years in civilized lands the care of the handicapped has been carried to a fine degree of skill and efficiency. The whole world—Christian world, that is—has given itself to the task of making life as normal as possible for the thousands of young men of every nation and race who have paid so great a sacrifice in the war for the freedom of the world. Doctors, nurses, social workers, teachers, experts in many lines, have trained themselves especially for this work. The idea which they are demonstrating is that even the most cruelly handicapped man or woman may yet have a useful and happy part to play in the world, may develop a real efficiency in some particular line

of activity. To those who have lost their hands, skillfully-made apparatus is given to take the place of hands. In the blind a great skill with the fingers is developed. For the man whose mind is temporarily injured simple attractive hand work is given to make him forget himself in the task.

What the whole people in a Christian country like ours does as a part of its national life, outsiders must do in non-Christian lands where the incentive is entirely missing. This is one of the tasks of the missionary—a most important task. Wherever the Good News has been carried the world of Christians has taken, too, the message that Christ expects men to love and cherish and help the maimed, the blind and the insane.

It was a missionary who introduced the first asylums and schools for the blind in many countries and who, best of all, demonstrated that blindness could often be cured and very often prevented. It was a missionary who started the relief work for lepers, who first taught lame men to get about at their own tasks. The institutions started by missionaries have always commanded the notice of the government, till now, under this influence, similar work has of late years been organized by the people themselves. They have seen the great advantages; they have caught the vision.

The story is told of a group of Chinese girl students in college in this country who were visiting in New England for the Christmas holidays. Their hostess offered to show them anything in Boston which they wished to see, and she met an unexpectedly eager response.

“The first girl said, ‘I would like so much to go to the Imbecile School’; another broke in, ‘And I to the Perkins Institute for the Blind.’ ‘But,’ said the bewildered hostess, who had not thought of this sort of Christmas holiday diversion, ‘I do not understand what pleasure you could get from visiting an imbecile school.’ ‘Why, you know,’ was the quick answer, ‘I want to learn how they teach, so that I can help such children in China.’ Thus each one expressed her mind and all the wishes were gratified, including an X-ray demonstration.

"There is a great new hope for China in the devotion of these students who come among us. With few exceptions they are Christians and were trained in our mission schools."

In preparing this program you will want to use some illustrative material, and for this will find very interesting pictures and telling stories in *World Outlook* for August, 1918. For the work which we as Congregationalists have done in this line, "The Man With Ten Eyes," "The Day's Round in the American Hospital," and "The American Board in Picture and Story" will be helpful, though they will not, of course, tell all the instances where, without definite institutions for the purpose, our missionaries are putting forth their efforts for the help of these unfortunates.

Woman's Board of Missions

MRS. FRANK GAYLORD COOK, *Treasurer*

Receipts, October 1-18, 1919

Friend, 850; Friend, 10; Friend,
5; Friends, 333.75, 1,198 75

MAINE

Eastern Maine Branch.—Mrs. J. Gertrude Denio, Treas., 347 Hammond St., Bangor. Amherst, and Aurora, Ch., 1; Ashland, Ch., 6.06; Bangor, Hammond St. Ch., 2; Eastport, S. S., 1.78; Orland, Ch., Misses H. T. and S. E. Buck, 15; Waldoboro, Aux., 10, 35 84

Western Maine Branch.—Miss Annie F. Bailey, Treas., 132 Chadwick St., Portland. Int. Ellen F. Hobbs Mem. Fund, 127.50; Gift Stewards, 836; Albany, Ch., 1; Bath, Central Ch. Aux., 36; Bridgton, Aux., 30; Cumberland Assoc., Off. at meet., 5.13; Farmington, Aux., 10; Gorham, Aux., 50; Lewiston, Pine St. Ch., Aux., 25; North Waterford, Ch., 3; Portland, State St. Ch., Aux., 18.24; Saco, Aux., 10; Standish, Ch., 5; South Portland, First Ch., Aux., 15; Waterville, Federation of Chs., add'l, 11; Westbrook, Aux., 15.98; Woodfords, Aux., 34.23, S. S. 1.72; Yarmouth, Aux., 25, 1,259 80

Total, 1,295 64

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Branch.—Mrs. Jennie Stevens Locke, Treas., 21 South Spring St., Concord. Alton, Ch., 4.20; Chichester, Ladies' Benev. Soc., 10; Claremont, Miss. Soc., 64.73; Concord, Aux., 1; Henniker, C. E. Soc., 25; Lebanon, West, Jr. C. E. Soc., 1.25, S. S., 10; Merrimack, Aux., 12.29; Milford, Aux., 2; Newmarket, Ch., 5.60; Orfordville, Ch., 5; Salisbury, Ch., 2; Warner, Mrs. Mary H. Chase, 5, Mrs. Mary H. Wilson, 10, 158 07

VERMONT

Vermont Branch.—Mrs. W. O. Lane, Treas., 55 Cliff St., Burlington. Barre, Off. at Ann. Meet., 108.07; Barre, East, Ch., 5; Barton, Aux., 23; Brattleboro, West, Friend, 10; Friend, 10; Craftsbury, North, C. E. Soc., 5; East Charleston, S. S., 2.32; Jeffersonville, S. S., 1.96; McIndoes Falls, Ch., 21; Morrisville, Ch., 4.69; Newbury, Aux., 55; Orleans, C. E., Soc., 8; Post Mills, Aux., 1; Pownal, North, Aux., 4.02; Springfield, First Ch., Ladies, 33; Westminster, C. E. Soc., 15; Westminster, West, C. E.

Soc., 10; Williamstown, Friend, 50, Friend, 50, Aux., 2; Woodstock, Ch., 13, 15, 432 21

MASSACHUSETTS.

Andover and Woburn Branch.—Miss Minnie C. Messenger, Treas., 24 Ashland St., Melrose Highlands, Mass. Chelmsford, Aux., 40; Lawrence, Trinity Ch., Aux., 10; Lexington, Hancock Clf., Aux., 30; Lowell, All Souls' Ch., C. R. (High St. Ch.), 4.25, First Ch., Aux., 150, Highland Ch., Aux., 61, Mrs. and Miss Buttrick, 50, Pawtucket Ch., Aux., 40; Medford, Mystic Ch., Aux., 31.98, C. R., 5; Melrose, Aux. (25. of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Ethel M. Driver), 95; Melrose Highlands, Miss Anna S. Basford, 10; Methuen, First Ch., 30.46, Aux., 50; Reading, Ch., 25, Aux., 180.83, Light Bearers, 9.99, C. R., 9.18, Philathea Class, 25; Stoneham Aux., 25; Tewksbury, Aux., 18; Winchester, First Ch., Aux., In Mem. Mrs. Mary E. B'aisdell, 50, 950 69

Barnstable Association.—Mrs. Charles A. Davis, Acting Treas., South Dennis, Mass. For Love of the Master, 100; Dennis, Union Ch., 8, 108 00

Berkshire Branch.—Miss Mabel A. Rice, Treas., 118 Bradford St., Pittsfield, Dalton, Aux., Friend, 300, Hinsdale, Aux., 9.36; Housatonic, Ch., 12, Aux., 8, S. S., 5; Middlefield, Aux., 15; Less expenses, 1.48, 347 88

Essex North Branch.—Mrs. Leonard H. Noyes, Treas., 15 Columbus Ave., Haverhill, Georgetown, C. E. Soc., 5; Haverhill, Bradford Ch., 22.50, Centre Ch., 23.40, 50 90

Essex South Branch.—Mrs. Lawrence Perkins, Jr., Treas., 27 Chase St., Danvers, Lakeman Scholarship Fund, 25; Beverly, Dane St. Ch., Aux., 97.50; Ivy Leaves M. C., 40; Boxford, Aux., 80.45; Cliftondale, S. S., 12; Danvers, Maple St. Ch., Aux., 49.70; Essex, Aux., 63.30, Dau. of Cov., 5; Gloucester, Aux., 20; Lynn, First Ch., Aux., 52.62, Camp Fire, 2.50; Central Ch., Woman's Guild, 65, Pro Christo Guild, 10; Lynnfield, Centre, Aux., 33.15; Manchester, Aux., 40; Marblehead, Aux., 35.45; Saugus, Ladies' Aid Soc., 10.50, Beginners' Dept., S. S., 2.25; Salem, Crombie St. Ch., Aux., 107.50, Tabernacle Ch., Aux., 283.26; Cambridge, 31.25; Topsfield, 50, 1,116 43

Franklin County Branch.—Miss J. Kate Oakman, Treas., 473 Main St., Greenfield, Deerfield, South, Aux., 3.10, Prim. S. S., 2.15; Greenfield, First Ch., 5; Second Ch., Aux., 100; Leverett Ladies' Aid Soc., 5; Millers Falls, Aux., 5; Montague, Aux., 5; Orange, Aux., 62.50, 187 75

Gardner.—Aux., 19 00

Hampshire County Branch.—Miss Harriet J. Kneeland, Treas., 51 Harrison Ave., Northampton, Amherst, Aux., Friends, 42.25, Mrs. William H. Spalding, 3, Second Ch., Aux., 15, C. E. Soc., 3, South Ch., 9.78, Chesterfield, Aux., 15; Easthampton, Miss Harriet Fargo, 40, Aux., 177.71; Enfield, Mrs. Henry M. Smith, 25, Aux., 105.70; Granby, Mrs. Simeon Kellogg, 1; Greenwich, Aux., 30; Hadley, Ladies' Miss. Soc., Inc. Randall Fund, 25.45; Hatfield, Aux., 125; Northampton, Edwards Ch., Aux., 33.50, First Ch., Miss Maud Strong, 3, Aux., 200; South Hadley Mt. Holyoke College, Miss Florence Purington, 25, Miss Emily Purington, 10, Miss S. E. Smith, 5, Miss Bertha E. Blakely, 3, Miss F. E. Haynes, 3, Miss Laura Wild, 2, Y. W. C. A., 650, 1,562 39

Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. Walter S. Fitch, Treas., 13 Dennison Ave., Framingham, Framingham, Grace Ch., Aux., 35.03, Jr. Dent. S. S., 3.70; Pro Christo Guild, 21.50, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 69.15; Holliston, Mrs. E. C. Rawson, 5; Hopkinton, Aux., 23; Hudson, Aux., 5; Lincoln, Aux., 55.50, M. C., 10, C. R., 5; Marlboro, Aux., 100; Natick, Friend, 8, Woman's Union, For Miss. Dept., 80.25; Saxonville, Edwards Ch., Ladies, 23; West Medway, Second Ch., Aux., 5, S. S., 11, 460 13

Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Mrs. Elijah Ball, Treas., 136 Marlboro St., Wollaston, Friend, 100, Friend, 10, Friend, 25; Bridgewater, Central Square Ch., 7.95, Miss V. T. Wells, 5; Cohasset, Second Ch., 10.05; Marshfield Hills, Aux., 10; Weymouth Heights, Aux., 22; Weymouth, South, Old South Union, Ch., 40, Aux., 25; Whitman, First Ch., 24.88, Aux., 10, 289 88

North Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. Julia S. Conant, Treas., Littleton Common, Acton, Aux., 10; Ashby, S. S., C. R., 4, C. E. Soc., 5; Ayer, Ch., 27.75; Boxborough, Aux., 16.62, C. R., 5.10; Concord, Aux., 23; S. S.

Miss. Assoc., 40; Dunstable, Aux., 25; Fitchburg, Rollstone Ch., C. R., 23.86, C. C. Ch., 100; Groton, Ladies' Benev. Soc., 55.13; Harvard, Aux., 31.75; Maynard, Aux., 12; Pepperell, Aux., 55, Community Ch. School, 6.68; Shirley, Off. at Ann. Meet., 8.50; South Acton, Aux., 5.88, Mrs. Christie's S. S. Class, 3.87; Townsend, Aux., 53.50, Wide Awake Club, 1.25, Jr. C. E. Soc., 2; Westford, Aux., 22, 537 89

Old Colony Branch.—Mrs. Howard Lothrop, Treas., 3320 North Main St., Fall River. Off. at Ann. Meet., 58; Assonet, Aux., 22, Mrs. Leonard Bacon (to const. L. M., Mrs. Charles E. Briggs), 25; Attleboro, Second Ch., Miss. Cir., 4.58, Friends, 19.82; Berkley, Aux., 39; Dighton, Brick Ch., Aux., 17.06, C. E. Soc., 2; Edgartown, Aux., 5.75; Fairhaven, First Ch., S. S., 10.80; Fall River, Friend, 350, Mrs. Joseph A. Bowen, 25, Mrs. A. H. Gardner (25, of wh. to const. herself L. M.), 55, Mrs. William T. Henry (25, of wh. to const. herself L. M.), 55, Mrs. William H. Jennings, 50; Mrs. Robert A. Wilcox, 10, Central Ch., Bible School, Birthday Fund, 12, First Ch., 150, W. F. M. S., 237.50, Sr. and Jr. Willing Helpers, 100, Pilgrim Ch., S. S., 2.65; Middleboro, Central Ch., Aux., 84.44, S. S., 9.98; Middleboro, North, Aux., 6.50; New Bedford, North Ch., Aux., 140, Trinitarian Ch., Friend, 10, Aux., 65; Rehoboth, Aux., 10.50; Rochester, Aux., 25; Somerset, Friend, 10; Less expenses, 3, 1,609 58

South Hadley.—Mt. Holyoke College, Y. W. C. A., 575 00

Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Mary H. Mitchell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., Springfield, Inc. Permanent Fund, 49.50; Friends, 41; Life Member, 10; Agawam, Aux., 50; Blandford, First Ch., 24, C. E. Soc., 3; Chicopee, First Ch., Aux., 17, Extra-Cent-a-Week Band, 9.25, Third Ch., Miss Ella M. Gaylord, 100, Aux. (25, of wh. to const. L. M., Mrs. Isabelle Gaylord), 85; Friend, 10; Chicopee Falls, Aux., 61, Dorcas Soc., 25; Feeding Hills, Aux., 35; Granville Center, S. S., 2; Hampden, Aux., 25.50; Holyoke, First Ch., Aux., 48, C. E. Soc., 5, Grace Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 30, Second Ch., Women's Guild, 1000, S. S., Jr. Dept. 5; Longmeadow, Ch., 20, Women's Benev. Soc., 134, Mayflower Club, 9; Longmeadow, East, Aux., 27.50, C. E.

Soc., 5; Ludlow, Union Ch., Aux., 55; Ludlow Center, Aux., 12; Mitteneague, O. J. S., 8; Monson, Dorcas Society, 226; Palmer, First Ch., Aux., 15.37, Second Ch., Ladies' Benev. Soc., 33.78, Friends, 10, Mayflower League, 10, S. S., Jr. Dept., 24.27; Southwick, S. S., 5; Springfield, Emmanuel Ch., Thistle-down Soc., 15, Holly Cir., 1; Faith Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 125, Two Friends, 5, S. S., 10, First Ch., Woman's Assoc., 115, Opportunity Seekers, 85, Mayflower League, Golden Rule Band, 5, C. E. Soc., 5, Hope Ch., Aux., 100, Garrett V. Stryker, 21, O. J. S., 2, C. R., 3.53, Memorial Ch., Women's Guild, 386.13, Mayflower League, 3.61, C. R., 96 cts., S. S., 25, Jr. Dept., 2.30, North Ch., Aux., 275, Philodoros Soc., 10, Golden Rule M. B., 1, Olivet Ch., Aux., 40, S. S., 25, Park Ch., C. E. Soc., 10, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, South Ch., 225, St. John's Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 10; Westfield, First Ch., Aux., 437, Light Bearers, 5, Second Ch., Aux., 13; West Springfield, First Ch., 44.40, Aux., 8, Conquest Cir., 20; Wilbraham, Federated Ch., Aux., Miss Sarah F. Whiting, 20; Wilbraham, North, Aux., 27.16, 4,316 26

Suffolk Branch.—Miss Margaret D. Adams, Treas., 1908 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner Branch, Boston. Anonymous, 10; Friend, 1000; Allston, Mrs. Edward I. Aldrich, 5, Mrs. W. H. Allbright, 5, Mrs. Bertha E. Barlow, 2, Miss Annie R. Blacker, 3, Mrs. Margaret C. Chapin, 5, Mrs. Anna F. Dickerman, 3, Mrs. F. W. Dickerman, 5, Mrs. W. T. Hollis, 10, Mrs. L. A. Mayo, 1, Mrs. Sophia K. Parkhurst, 5, Dau. of Cov., 22; Arlington, Bradshaw Miss. Assoc., 60; Arlington Heights, Aux. and Friends, through Mrs. Currier, 20; Atlantic, Mrs. Edward S. Tead, 10; Auburndale, Aux., 25; Belmont, Plymouth Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 5; Boston, Miss Frances H. Fuller, 2, Miss Alice G. Hawes, 5, Miss Marion A. Hawes, 5, Miss M. Louise Stockwell, 10, Old South Ch., Miss Elizabeth M. Garritt, 25, Mrs. Charles A. Proctor, 100, Aux., 60, Union Ch., Aux., 100; Boston, East, Baker Ch., Woman's Assoc., 10.85; Boston, South, Phillips Ch., Friends, 76.75; Brighton, Mrs. Lucien E. Bates, 2, Mrs. Carrie L. Blake, 130, Mrs. W. H. Elliott, 2, Miss Clara R. Keene, 5, Mrs. James

T. Knowles, 3, Mrs. George A. Marsh, 2, Mrs. W. H. Monroe, 5, Mrs. Frank G. Newhall, 5, Mrs. L. A. Smith, 2, Mrs. Addie Spalding, 10, Mrs. F. O. Thompson, 3, Aux., 80; Brookline, Miss Margaret D. Adams, 10, Miss Martha A. Alford, 50, Miss Ella C. Atwood, 10, Mrs. Adelaide W. Brush, 50, Mrs. Louis Derr, 2, Miss Margaret Dexter, 10, Mrs. Frederick C. Eaton, 5, Miss P. P. Edwards, 3, Mrs. Walter C. English, 25, Mrs. Edward L. Gulick, 5, Mrs. George A. Hall, 225, Mrs. Chas. C. Hoyt, 25, Mrs. James F. Jackson, 10, Mr. Herbert J. Keith, 25, Mrs. John I. Monroe, 10, Mrs. Winthrop Norris, 2, Miss Harriet E. Richards, 25, Miss Marion L. Sharp, 3, Miss Grace A. White, 25, Mrs. W. W. Willett, 100, Miss Susan E. Withington, 10, Leyden Ch., Aux., 56, Beacon Lights, 13; Cambridge, L. F. C., 10, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Hutchins, 30, Mrs. Richard Wright, 50, First Ch., Aux., 237, Pilgrim Ch., 40.16, Mrs. Sarah H. Dow, 20, Miss Helen G. Dow, 20, Miss Hattie E. Dow, 20, W. M. Soc., 10, Mrs. Allen M. Green, 5, Prospect St. Ch., Woman's Guild, Miss Adeline A. Douglass, 100, Miss Elizabeth P. Douglass, 50; Charlestown, The Misses Adams, 5, Mrs. Gardner, 5, Mrs. Kimball, 5, Mrs. Charles Talmadge, 5, First Ch., Aux., 50; Chelsea, Miss Sara F. Hopkins, 2, Central Ch., Friends in mem. Miss Jennie B. Buck, 8, First Ch., Winnisimmet Union, 121.50, in mem. Miss Jennie B. Buck, 25; Dedham, Aux., 32; Dorchester, Miss Miriam B. Means, 10, Mrs. W. O. Wales, 25, Mrs. Edward B. Wilder, 25, Miss Grace S. Wilder, 10, Central Ch., Friends, 23, Harvard Ch., Woman's Benev. Soc., 43, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 70, Second Ch., Aux., (Th. Off., 56.10), 126.73, Monday Miss. Club and Friends, 30.20, Village Ch., Aux., 16.42, Friends, 20; Everett, First Ch., Ladies' Bible Class, 5, Mystic Side Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 30; Foxboro, Bethany Ch., Woman's Union, 50; Franklin, Mary Warfield Miss. Soc., 32.35; Hyde Park, Jr. Aux., 49; Jamaica Plain, Mrs. C. E. Osgood, 5, Central Ch., Aux., 100, S. S., Prim. Dept., 15; Needham, Mrs. C. H. Hansen, 2, Mrs. A. H. Wheelock, 5, Ch., H. H. Club, O. J. S., 5; Neponset, Trinity Ch., Friends, 32.25, Stone Aux.,

6; Newton, Mrs. Louisa J. Byington, 200, Miss Mary C. Childs, 10, Mrs. Frank A. Day, 25, Mrs. William Ellison, 5, Friend, through Mrs. Harriman, 25, Mrs. H. I. Harriman, 50, Mrs. I. Newton Peirce, 10, Eliot Ch., Woman's Assoc., 225; Newton Centre, First Ch. in Newton, Woman's Benev. and Ch. Aid Soc., 20, Mrs. F. M. Forbush, 5; Newton Highlands, W. F. M. S., 75; Newton, West, Mrs. E. C. Gibson, 5, Second Ch., 131.25; Norwood, First Ch., 30; Roslindale, Woman's Union, For. Dept. 98.45; Friends, through Mrs. Nicolas, 55; Roxbury, Eliot Ch., Mrs. Harriet N. Bryant, 5, Aux., 29, Imm.-Walnut Ave. Ch., For. Dept., 37.95; Roxbury, West, Mrs. Arthur Crockett, 5, Miss Mary E. Evans, 1; Somerville, Mrs. William H. Hodgkins, 10, Mrs. Georgiana M. Root, 2, First Ch., Ladies' Aid, 62.50, Prospect Hill Ch., Dau. of Cov., 5; Somerville, West, Miss. Soc., 30, Lower Lights, 5; Walpole, Aux., Gift Stewards, 20; Waltham, Mrs. Charles W. Huntington, 5, Mrs. Grace W. Page and Friends, 33.50, Aux., 100; Watertown, Friends, through Miss Snow, 50; Waverley, Aux., 25, C. R., 5.71; Wellesley Hills, Mrs. C. M. Gates, 5, Aux. (Th. Off., 87), 101, 5,632 57

Wellesley. — Wellesley College, Class of '97, 113 50

Worcester County Branch.—Miss Sara T. Southwick, Treas., 144 Pleasant St., Worcester, Friend, 300; Friend, 100; Friend, 50; Friend, 50; Friend, 10; Athol, C. E. Soc., 21.35; Auburn, Aux., 25; Charlton, Aux., 7.45; Clinton, Aux., 120, Prim. Dept. S. S., 5; Dudley, Aux. (to const. L. M., Mrs. Fannie E. Bateman), 25, Light Bearers, 9.95, C. R., 3.49; East Douglas, Aux., 107.10; Grafton, Ch., 51; Hardwick, Aux., 23; Holden, Aux., 66.75, C. E. Soc., 5, S. S., 5.05; Lancaster, Aux., 50, Leominster, Aux., 89.95; Millbury, First Ch., Friend, 15, Miss. Study Class, 30, Second Ch., Aux., 45; Northbridge, Rockdale C. E. Soc., 5; Oxford, Friend, 5; Roylston, Aux., 20; Rutland, Aux., 43.22; Shrewsbury, Aux., 269.75, C. E. Soc., 5, Lend-a-Hand Cir., King's Daughters, 3; Spencer, Aux., 175, C. R., 12.20; Uxbridge, Aux., 15; Webster, Aux., 80; West Boylston, Aux., 7.50, C. E. Soc., 10; West Brookfield, Ch.,

8.27, Aux., 10; Whitinsville, Friend, 100; Winchendon, Scatter Sunshine Cir., 5; Worcester, Bethany Ch., Aux., 29.50, O. J. S. Girls, 30, Blue Birds, 5, C. R., 2.50, Memorial Ch., Woman's Assoc., 5, S. S., 2.50, Old South Ch., Olds Club, 50, Piedmont Ch., Woman's Assoc., 616, Union Ch., Woman's Assoc., 15, Prim. Dept., S. S., 2.31,

2,746 84

Total, 20,624 69

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Branch.—Miss Grace P. Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence, Int. Anna Reed Wilkinson Fund, 7.50; Friend, 500; Mrs. E. O. Bartlett, 30, Mrs. Edward H. Rathbun, 50, Mr. Henry L. Wilkinson, 100; Barrington, Aux., 100; Chepachet, Aux., 5; East Providence, Newman Ch., Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L.M., Mrs. Walter E. Bourne), 70, O. J. S., 21.50, Dau. of Cov., 13.50, Jubilee Cir., Dau. of Cov. (25 of wh. to const. L.M., Miss Jennie Sundberg), 28.30, C. E. Soc., 5, Junior C. E. Band, 10, Prim. Dept. S. S., 6.50, Beginners' Dept. S. S., 3, C. R., 3, United Ch., Aux., 15; Kingston, Aux., 88.40, C.R., 8.37; Pawtucket, Park Place Ch., Pro Christo Soc., 50, Pawtucket Ch., 400, Mrs. John Johnston, 5, Women's Guild, 200, King's Builders, 60, F. O. C., 35, Happy Workers, 60, C. R., 7.02, C. E. Soc., 5, S. S., 60, Smithfield Ave. Ch., Aux., 18; Providence, Beneficent Ch., Mrs. W. P. Chapin, 5, Women's Guild (25 of wh. to const. L. M., Miss Emma E. Cooke), 500, Central Ch., Mrs. Harrison B. Hunton, 15, Wilkinson M. C., 25, People's Ch., Aux., 12, Union Ch., Women's Guild, 250; less 40 credited by error to Anna H. Lyon Guild, Central Falls, in November *Life and Light*,

2,732 09

CONNECTICUT

Bristol.—Mr. M. D. Edgerton, 100, Miss E. Jennie Peck, 6.25, Mr. Miles Lewis Peck, 500, 606 25

Eastern Connecticut Branch.—Miss Anna C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead St., New London, Int. Martha Strong Harris Fund, 125.73; Bozrah, Aux., 15; Colchester, Ch., 41.25; Dayville, W. M. Soc., 33; Hanover, Aux., 20, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; New London, First Ch., Aux., 21; North Woodstock, Aux., 17;

Norwich, Misses Norton, 100, First Ch., Lathrop Mem. Aux., Th. Off., 23.35, United Ch., Aux., 102.43; West Woodstock, Aux., 10, 518 76

Hartford Branch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Clark, Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford, Friend, 2.12; Gift Stewards, Mrs. A. S. Hopkins, 5, Mrs. John Harbison, 2, Miss Elizabeth Stone, 2, Miss Jane W. Stone, 2; Andover, Ch., 13; Bristol, Woman's Assoc., 15; East Hartford, C. R., 1.50; Glastonbury, M. B., 25; Manchester, O. J. S., 5; Rockville, Aux., 153; Suffield, For. Miss. Soc., 26; West Hartford, Greystone League, 10, 261 62

New Haven Branch.—Miss Edith Woolsey, Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven, Int. on funds, 21.50, Int. on invested funds, 46.58; Friend, 600, Friend, 223.50, Friend, 100, Friend, 50, Friend, 25, Friend, 5; Miss J. C. Bronson, 50, Mrs. N. S. Bronson, 100, Mrs. E. W. Chaffee, 5, Miss Chaffee, 5, Mrs. W. B. Hubbard, 10, Mrs. A. B. Miller, 10, Mrs. C. H. Russell, 10, Mrs. C. E. P. Sanford, 5; Bridgeport, Mrs. Lucien T. Warner, 35, United Ch., Woman's Miss. Soc., 44; Canaan, Pilgrim Ch., Y. L. M. C. (to const. L. M., Mrs. A. W. Holsapple), 25; Cornwall, First Ch., Y. P. M. S., 5; East Hadam, Aux., 10; East Norwalk, Swedish Ch., 1.57; Guilford, Friend, 5, C. R., 7.68; Ivoryton, Aux., 5; Middletown, First Ch., Aux., 28.20; New Haven, Howard Ave. Ch., Aux., 10, Yale College Ch., Aux., 18; New Milford, Aux., 108; North Stamford, Aux., 1; Trumbull, S. S., 7.77; Winsted, First Ch., Aux., 23.55, Second Ch., 29.66, 1,631 01

Total, 3,017 64

Correction.—In September LIFE AND LIGHT, Branford, Y. L. M. C., 4, should read Guilford, Y. L. M. C., 4

LEGACY.

Farmington.—Sarah J. Thompson, Int. on securities received from Extr., add'l, 30 23

NEW YORK.

Brooklyn.—National Armenia and India Relief Assoc., 40 00

New York State Branch.—Mrs. Charles E. Graff, Treas., 46 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, Int. on deposits for Fochow Hospital, 410.34; Arcade, First Ch., 12.46, Blooming Grove, W. M. S., 25; Buffalo, Fitch Mem.

Ch., Woman's Miss. Assoc., 5;	
Churchville, M. C., 6; Hall,	
Union Ch., S. S., 5; New	
Canaan, Conn., Mrs. Walter C.	
Wood, 105; New York, Broad-	
way Tabernacle, Soc. for Wo-	
man's Work, 50; Norwich, First	
Ch., For. Miss. Soc., 40; Ox-	
ford, Girls' M. C., 5; Pough-	
keepsie, First Ch., 40; River-	
head, Sound Ave. Ch., Miss.	
Soc., 50, C. E. Soc., 15;	
Rochester, South, W. M. S., 20,	
Walton, Mrs. C. S. Wyckoff,	
10, W. M. U., 36; White Plains,	
Miss Louisa W. Wood, 10,	844 80
Schenectady.—Mr. N. R. Birge,	50 00
Total,	934 80

NEW JERSEY BRANCH.

<i>New Jersey Branch.</i> —Miss Mar-	
tha N. Hooper, Treas., 1475 Co-	
lumbia Road, Washington, D.C.	
D. C., Washington, First Ch.,	
Aux., 100, C. R., 3.18, Mt.	
Pleasant Ch., Aux., 69.65,	
League of Service, 40, Lincoln	
Temple, Aux., 50, Plymouth	
Ch., Aux., 10; <i>Md.</i> , Baltimore,	
Associate Ch., Aux., 10; <i>N. J.</i> ,	
Bound Brook, Aux., 23; Clo-	
ster, Aux., 25; Cresskill, Aux.,	
9.40; Glen Ridge, Aux., 50;	
Grantwood, Ch., 31.13; Ha-	
worth, Aux., 5; Maple Shade,	
Aux., 4; Montclair, First Ch.,	
Aux., 501; Sunshine Soc., 10,	
Pilgrim Ch., 5; Newark, Susan	
Hayes Ward Soc., 8; Nutley,	
Aux., 36; Orange, Aux., 123.11;	

Passaic, Aux., 25; Paterson,	
Aux., 43.44; Plainfield, S. S.,	
8; River Edge, First Ch., 5.39;	
Upper Montclair, Mrs. Louis V.	
Hubbard, 100; Verona, Aux.,	
15; Westfield, Aux., 112.50;	
Woodbridge, Aux., 30; <i>Va.</i> ,	
Herndon, Aux., 16; Less ex-	
penses, 75,	1,393 80

PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Pennsylvania Branch.</i> —Mrs. David	
Howells, Treas., Kane, Lans-	
ford, English Ch., W. M. S.	30 00

SOUTHEAST BRANCH.

<i>Southeast Branch.</i> —Mrs. Charles	
E. Enlow, Treas., Winter Park,	
Florida, Fla., Jacksonville, Mrs.	
W. W. Cummer,	25 00

TURKEY.

<i>Smyrna.</i> — International College,	
Rev. J. K. Birge,	175 00

TOTAL FOR OCTOBER.

Donations,	\$27,003 60
Buildings,	4,906 59
Specials,	107 50
Legacies,	30 23

Total, \$32,047 92

TOTAL FROM OCTOBER 13, 1918, TO
OCTOBER 13, 1919.

Donations,	\$188,997 79
War Emergency Fund,	23,038 02
Buildings,	21,230 81
Extra Gifts for 1919,	1,159 38
Specials,	3,047 47
Legacies,	22,329 08

Total, \$259,802 55

Income of Designated Funds, October 18, 1918, to October 13, 1919.

MARY H. DAVIS FUND.	
Income for Girls' School Ahmed-	40 00
nagar,	
MARY H. DAVIS HOSPITAL FUND.	
Income for Hospital, Ahmednagar,	40 56
MARTHA S. POMEROY FUND.	
Income for Girls' Boarding	
School, Aintab,	20 00
JULIET DOUGLAS FUND.	
Income for Girls' School, Udu-	
piddi, Ceylon,	200 00
LAURA L. SCOFIELD FUND.	
Income for General Work,	353 04
MRS. W. F. STEARNS MEMORIAL FUND.	
Income for Scholarship, Girls'	
School, Ahmednagar,	20 00
MRS. JANE PALMER MEMORIAL FUND.	
Income for Village Schools, India,	12 87
EWELL FUND.	
Income for Day School, Spain,	33 44
SUSAN RHODA CUTLER FUND.	
Income for General Work,	25 06

RETIRED MISSIONARY ALLOWANCE FUND.	
Income for Support of Disabled	
Missionaries,	41 69
MARY C. WIGGIN FUND.	
Income for Designated Work,	253 74
MARY E. WILDE FUND.	
Income for Current Expenses,	2,070 57
MARY H. PENFIELD FUND.	
Income for Support of Bible	
Woman, Turkey,	76 24
ANNIE A. GOULD FUND.	
Income for General Work,	27 50
MARY WARREN CAPEN FUND.	
Income for General Work,	10 55
ELVIRA SHERIDAN HARVEY FUND.	
Income for Hospital, Madura,	35 00
HOMER N. LOCKWOOD FUND.	
Income for Girls' School, Barce-	
lona,	125 00
J. O. FENENGA SCHOLARSHIP.	
Income for Girls' School, Mardin,	29 27
Total,	\$3,414 53

Woman's Board of Missions

Treasurer's Report

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 18, 1919.

Balance to the credit of the W. B. M., October 18, 1918			
Not available for general appropriations			
Gifts for buildings	\$101.42		
Other gifts	1,941.83	\$2,043.25	
Available for work of 1919		124,817.07	\$126,860.32
Contributions			
For regular work	\$188,997.79		
Extra gifts for work of 1919	1,159.38		
A. B. C. F. M. Emergency Fund	23,038.02		
Gifts for Buildings	21,230.81		
Gifts for special objects	3,047.47	\$237,473.47	
*Legacies		18,682.63	
Interest account		11,165.56	267,321.66
Buildings Fund transferred for buildings under construction			5,000.00
	Total		\$399,181.98

EXPENDITURES FOR THE SAME TIME.

Missionary Work			
Appropriations			
For the Field for 1919	\$120,716.75		
For detained missionaries	1,316.67	\$122,033.42	
Additional appropriations			
Appropriations for buildings		32,948.85	
Gedik Pasha Loan, payment on account		26,160.13	
Outfits and traveling expenses of missionaries		1,000.00	
Allowances and grants to missionaries on furlough		30,032.72	
Allowances and grants to retired missionaries		5,176.61	
Gifts for special objects		5,422.77	
		3,047.47	\$225,821.97
Home Expenditures			
Administration		\$16,263.72	
Promotion		5,908.17	
Publications			
LIFE AND LIGHT	\$3,947.23		
Here and There Stories	299.94		
Literature Account	1,504.30		
Annual Report	612.30	6,363.77	
		28,535.66	
			\$254,357.63
Balance to the credit of the W. B. M., October 18, 1919			
Not available for general appropriations			
Gifts for buildings	\$172.10		
Other gifts and income	2,154.27	\$2,326.37	
Available for work of 1920		142,497.98	144,824.35
	Total,		\$399,181.98

*LEGACIES.

The amount of legacies available for 1918-19 was computed in the following way: Total amount of legacies received in 1918-19				\$22,329.08
One-third of the same available for 1918-19	\$7,443.02			
One-third of 1916-17 legacies	5,777.73			
One-third of 1917-18 legacies	4,673.28			
Income of Reserve Legacy Fund	794.45	\$18,688.48		
Less expenses in connection with legacies		5.85		
Total of legacy receipts as reported			\$18,682.63	
ELVIRA SHERIDAN HARVEY FUND.				
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert A. Harvey, Brookline, Mass. For endowment of a memorial bed in Madura Hospital			\$1,000.00	
KHATOON ANDRUS SCHOLARSHIP.				
This fund October 18, 1918, was			\$204.57	
Gifts received through Mrs. W. K. Smith, Chicago, Ill. (Alumnæ, Mt. Holyoke College, \$300.50)			925.50	
Income added to principal			15.00	
			\$1,145.07	
DR. D. M. B. THOM SCHOLARSHIP.				
This fund October 18, 1918, was			\$663.49	
Income added to principal			43.75	
			\$707.24	

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