Every one therefore which Heareth these words of mine, and Doeth them, shall be likened unto a wise man, which built his house upon the rock.—Matt. vii. R. V.

The following paper was read by Mr. John W Stauffacher at the January, 1912, Conference at Kijabe, shortly before the A. I. M. safari to plant stations in the Belgian Congo:

Nearly two thousand years ago Christ came into the world as God's Son to establish His kingdom among the Jews. Being rejected by them, however, He turned to the Gentiles and offered His plan of salvation to the whole world. He sought out a few faithful followers whom He carefully trained and then left them with the command to go to every living creature and preach everywhere His message of salvation. What an immense picture this brings to our imagination. On the one hand, Jesus, the only begotten Son of the Father, yearning with an intense love to redeem all mankind. On the other hand, a world of human beings, absolutely none without sin, and all groping about in darkness without light and without hope in the world. It was to this world, marred with sin, that Christ came in His purity, and lived among men, finally suffering the shame of the cross that we might become the sons of God.

We need to take special notice of the fact here that Christ's plan of salvation was not intended for only part of the world, nor for any special time, but was intended for the whole world, throughout the entire period of the Church's history. He was seeking to call out those who would believe on His name and the opportunity was to be given to every living creature. When He gave the command to go to all mankind there was no doubt included in it the possibility to carry out the command, otherwise the command would have been impossible. With the command was given the assurance that to Christ was given all power, and that He would ever be with those who obeyed Him, and it was without question expected that those to whom the command was given would take up the work at once, and complete the work without any delay.

But what is the picture that comes up before us? His immediate followers were faithful, but after that we see nothing but a weak, struggling Church ever turning aside from its real duty to those things which in many cases would have been just as well left undone.

 Failed Without Excuse.

We cannot overlook the fact that the Church is absolutely without excuse in failing to obey the command to preach the Gospel to every living creature. God's great plan to save all men is in itself of such a nature that there are none unable to accept it. Among all races of mankind there is intelligence sufficient so that the Gospel can be preached everywhere without preliminary preparation, and all men are able to accept it and live a life suitable to the demands made. The task imposed upon the Church is not to civilize the world, nor to educate the world, but simply preach God's message, and for this message the world has always been prepared.

Let us not fail to realize the fact that this world does not need first a long period of civilized influence, but has always been in a state of preparation to receive Christ's Gospel. You may go where you will up and down this great Dark Continent, and nowhere will you find a tribe or class of people who cannot at once understand the Gospel story. Were this not true
Christ's plan of salvation would be inadequate to meet its needs. Christ offered conditions at once possible to every living creature.

Nor is the command given only to the Jew or to a chosen few, but to all who become His followers. Nowhere do we know of a single tribe or nation where its members, when instructed in the things concerning God, are not able to communicate to one another all that is necessary for their salvation. We cannot overestimate the importance of this fact. God did not choose a certain nation to preach His message, but to every nation under the sun is the command equally binding and there is none which cannot take up the command. The foundation of our work already exists and the details we need to add are not many. Think of this great world waiting for a message which God has sent and which all are able to understand and able to communicate to one another. Think of all the promises He has made to uphold those who carry the message. Think of all to whom the command is given and yet today the bulk of the world knows nothing of Christ or salvation.

MAN-MADE ADDITION TO THE GREAT COMMISSION.

Of course we all understand that everywhere there are conditions which ought to be improved, but we ought never to turn aside to the work of improvement alone leaving the world without the Gospel when the world is already in a state of preparation to receive it. In fact improvement is almost impossible unless the Gospel has already been accepted.

Let us consider carefully for a few moments the true mission of the Church of which we as Christians form a part. In this I will limit myself almost entirely to conclusions reached by well known students of God's Word. First, let me quote Christ's own words given in Acts 1:8: "But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem and all Judea and in Samaria and unto the uttermost parts of the earth." We are called distinctly to be witnesses of Jesus. Almost nothing else was given us to do. Yet if we study the programs of modern missionary societies, how much we find that has been added to that commission. So much has been added that the Church has been frightfully hindered in carrying out the commission at all. Scofield, in his addresses on Prophecy, makes this statement: "The one commission with which we are invested is to proclaim God's message to every creature, to baptize those who by accepting it become the disciples of Christ, and to instruct such baptized believers in all righteousness." Had the Church adhered strictly to this command alone—and no one who studies God's Word carefully can come to any other conclusion than that it is the one command far above all others in its importance—had the Church made this her business, there would have been no time since Christ came into the world when the Gospel would not have been preached to every living creature. Never did the Church fail to put forth efforts in the name of Jesus in other things sufficient to have carried the Gospel everywhere. The Crusaders alone in their efforts to rescue the tomb of Christ from the hands of infidels could have evangelized the whole world with only about one-tenth of the efforts they put forth in an almost useless undertaking. Would it not be infinitely more pleasing to our Master if we should put forth equal efforts to wrest this great continent of Africa from the hands of these same infidels? But the same thing has been true of nearly every other period of the Church's history. Many times more effort and money was spent in trying to reform, educate, and civilize than would have been necessary to evangelize the whole world. And the sad fact about it all is, that the Church in her blindness has always felt that she was doing her best to serve her Master in spite of the fact that her true commission is stated in the plainest of terms. If we succeed in getting nothing more out of our discussion today than this fact we will not have spent our time in vain. Let me repeat. The Church has not been hindered from fulfilling her mission so much because of the evil within her, nor because of her lack of interest in good works, but because she has ever been led aside from her real work to do that which in itself has been good and true, but of secondary importance. Thorough de-
Hearing and Doing.

Development in our work is important, but the moment we allow it to hinder our carrying the Gospel on as speedily as possible to unevangelized tribes, that moment it becomes out of place. Let me here quote general statements from Scofield's Addresses on Prophecy. He says: "The great body of churches believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God, but they have turned aside the greater part of their resources to the attempt to reform the world, to educate the world, and in short, to anticipate the next dispensation in which those things belong, and to do now the work that is distinctly set apart for restored and converted Israel." He says further, "We shall never succeed in doing it. Oh that the Church might come back to her own mission leaving to the next age that which is appointed for it. Oh that we might take up the commission which we have received to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every living creature."

The Secret of the Failure.

Again he says, "I believe that the failure of the Church to see that she is a separated, a called-out body, in the purposes of God, charged with a definite mission limited in its purpose and scope, and the endeavor to take from Israel her promise of earthly glories and appropriate them over into the Church period, has done more to swerve the Church out of its appointed course than all other influences put together."

He continues by saying, "It is not so much wealth, luxury, power, pomp and pride that have served to deflect the Church from her appointed course as the notion founded upon Israelitish promises that the Church is of the world and that therefore her mission is to improve the world. Promises that are given to Israel alone are quoted as justifying what we see all about us. The Church therefore has failed to follow her appointed pathway of separation, holiness, heavenliness, and testimony to an absent and coming Christ; she has turned aside for that purpose to the work of civilizing the world, building magnificent temples, and acquiring earthly power and wealth, and in this way has ceased to follow in the footsteps of Him Who had not where to lay His head.

The promise to the Church is a promise of persecution if faithful in this world, but a promise of a great inheritance and reward hereafter. In the meantime she is to be a pilgrim body, passing through this scene but not abiding there."

I think it is true that we need to guard ourselves carefully on this point. It is so easy to turn aside to things that the world admires. How often do we find ourselves doing these things in our mission work which please the government or settlers. But we need to remember that few of these men care for the pure preaching of the Gospel. In fact, I have heard some say, "We hate evangelistic missions. Carry on good schools and teach the natives to work and we will help you all we can." But this is distinctly not our work except in so far as it helps us to hasten on all the more speedily to do that which is distinctly our work, the preaching of the Gospel to every living creature.

We are likely to forget sometimes, especially among people such as we have to deal with here, that it is God's grace alone that saves men and we turn aside to the work of training men for the kingdom of heaven. It is the pure preaching of the gospel alone that will gather out those whom God is seeking and He desires that all men shall come unto Him, so we dare not limit ourselves to a few for a long period of questionable development while millions exist who know not even the name of Christ. The work of developing, of educating and training is promised distinctly to the Jews in another age. Ours is the more unpopular work in fact, the work which the world hates, namely, to preach the Gospel everywhere that all who will may come to Christ and be saved.

Paul Preached and Then Moved on.

It is not difficult for us to get Paul's idea of his commission to preach the Gospel. In Romans 15:19 and 23, he says, "So that from Jerusalem unto Illyricum (which our maps show to be an immense district) I have fully preached the Gospel of Christ. And now having no more place in these parts, and having a great desire
HEARING AND DOING.

these many years to come unto you whentsoever I take my journey into Spain I will come unto you." We cannot expect all of us to work in the same way Paul did, yet I doubt if the material we have to work with is much worse than he found, and I firmly believe a wider spread of the Gospel together with some training which Paul did not find necessary would greatly increase the fruits of our work.

The fact is, however, that our modern ideas of mission work compel us to say that Paul's ideas were exceedingly weak. If we undertook to preach the Gospel in the same way we would be accused of giving way to an adventurous spirit, caring more for adventure than the real work of Christ, and yet why is it that Christ spoke only of those methods, and not even once mentioned the almost numberless methods in use in our modern machinery to bring men to Christ. Is it because we are becoming wiser in our methods? Rather, I believe, because of our lack of faith in the direct power of Christ. We feel somehow that something more is needed and we turn to things which have ever been a direct hindrance to obeying Christ in His commands to go to the whole world. Christ is seeking in our time to gather out His Church from among the millions of this world. It is grace alone that will add anyone to that number aside from which years of development will avail nothing. And that this grace be manifested He commands us to go to every living creature.

DANGER IN CONCENTRATION UPON LIMITED AREAS.

It is of the utmost importance that we keep this thought continually before us as we take up our work. Let us use every device we find which will hasten on our work, but never, never, let us get the idea that we have a certain small sphere for which alone we are held responsible, and the rest of the world may care for itself the best it can. I believe our greatest danger lies in the possibility of our turning aside from a great world-wide vision and becoming centered in a small sphere of action. To this fact almost alone can we attribute the failure of the Church to carry out her real commission. The desire to fully develop a small section, rather than carry the Gospel to the whole world, and this same danger comes to every individual Christian in his ambition to faithfully serve his Master, and most of all does this danger come to us as missionaries. We are tempted to feel that we have already obeyed the command to go into all the world, and that the commission is no longer binding on us.

We cannot grow spiritually as we ought without a continual vision of a world-wide overwhelming need. It is true we see great need all about us, but if we limit ourselves to that need we cannot but expect that our growth will be narrow and limited to the same extent that our present surroundings are narrow and limited compared with the whole world. Our present surroundings are only a part of the larger need that helps continually to throw us back to rely on God. Let me quote here a few lines from the conclusions reached at the Edinburgh Conference along this same line:

"The only thing which will save the Church from the imminent perils of growing luxury and materialism is the putting forth of all its powers on behalf of the world without Christ. Times of material prosperity have ever been the times of greatest danger to Christianity. The Church needs a supreme world purpose, a gigantic task, something which will call out all its energies, something too great for man to accomplish, and therefore something which will throw the Church back upon God Himself. This condition is afforded by the present world-wide missionary opportunity."

LEAVE A NATIVE CHURCH BEHIND AND PUSH ON.

The next point I wish to consider is the work of the natives themselves in spreading the Gospel. This may seem to be a digression from our subject, yet it bears very distinctly on the subject of pushing on as speedily as possible to new tribes. We ought, I think, depend very largely upon our native workers to spread the knowledge of the Gospel. In fact, I believe the work of development among the different tribes ought to be left largely in the hands of a few whom we have trained for that work. We can hardly jus-
tify ourselves in turning aside either to educational or industrial work except as we do it to train men to develop the members of their own tribes to live lives more in accordance with Christian teaching. We, ourselves, can never hope to do all this work and yet be held responsible for the evangelization of the whole world. Christ Himself preached His Gospel in many towns and villages, yet perhaps his most important work was the training of the twelve and they were trained for one purpose only, namely—to preach the Gospel. If we as missionaries expect to do the work of civilizing, educating, and training in general, with each individual of every tribe in which we begin work, another twenty centuries will not see the work completed. All we can hope for is to train those who shall do the work while we speed on from tribe to tribe until the whole world has been reached. Among peoples, such as we find in most of the Continent of Africa, we of course must take the lead, but unless we hold continually before the native that the work is theirs and we have come simply to show them how to do it, we will never make any progress.

And why should not the work be theirs? What will ever develop Christian character except Christian work? Let us not snatch from the hands of our converts the very means which will make them strong. As soon as a native is truly converted he ought at once to be given something to do. He can at least tell how he was saved, and if it is his desire to preach or teach let him be trained for that work, but never let us say he can do nothing until he is thoroughly trained. If we do the result will likely be that he will find work somewhere else long before his training is completed. I believe the idea that a native is not to be trusted with doing Christian work until he has been thoroughly trained in all our work has done—and is doing—more harm than any other one thing. Mr. Brown in his book on The Foreign Missionary says, “The missionary who does not believe firmly in the native’s ability to carry on Christian work only confesses his doubt of Christ’s own power to raise up men to become His servants.” Has Christ not promised that where two or three are gathered together in His name that He would be in the midst of them? Does that mean European Christians only? Decidedly not! It includes the most wretched, the most ignorant natives on all this continent of Africa. And for what purpose is He to be in the midst of them? Always to end only in wretched failure? Rather, I believe, to cause them to grow and become His true servants in making known His Gospel to their fellows. We need to have more faith in Christ’s power to dwell in the hearts of men, and keep them from falling, rather than dwell as much on the thought of the native’s failure to stand. It is true Satan succeeds in leading many astray, but Christ is with His people and we can trust His promises to keep them. Our work then is to fully preach the Gospel, then to leave the precious seed to grow and develop under Christ’s care. Of course we must be ready to give advice where we can and help in guiding the young church, but that all of us should engage all our time in this work and neglect the millions who have no opportunity even to begin to develop themselves, this was never intended and is in decided opposition to Christ’s supreme command.

One Station among Small Tribes Enough

I have given the matter careful thought for several years but have never been able to see the wisdom of establishing more than one well-manned mission station among small tribes such as we have here when the bulk of African tribes still remain with absolutely no opportunity to spread the Gospel by their own efforts. Why should we not push on as speedily as possible from tribe to tribe, leaving with each one a well-manned station doing all in its power to make known the Gospel to the whole of that tribe, and then have all tribes beginning at once the work of development among themselves, rather than one tribe thoroughly developed and the bulk of the world’s population in absolute darkness. The mistake the Church has always made has been to give all her time and strength to a limited few, thus leaving the world without the Gospel. The condition for salvation is the acceptance of Christ’s Gospel. “The field is the (whole) world” and we, as His followers, have
the command to go to this world not to civilize, not to educate, but to preach that every man may have an opportunity to accept and be saved by the grace of God.

We can hardly discuss the subject of pushing on as speedily as possible to new work without considering somewhat the possible dangers of delays. In this we need to consider only those fields immediately before us. God has graciously thrown open to us the whole of the great African continent in a remarkably short time and bids us look out upon the fields already ripe unto the harvest. Those of us whose homes have been on farms know well enough that when the grain begins to ripen there is no delay, but as speedily as possible preparations are made for the gathering in of the harvest. It is only an exceedingly short time before the grain begins to fall to the ground and soon the harvest is lost. Ought we not to take warning from the fact that Christ compares His work with the gathering in of the harvest? And who, considering the wonderful achievements in Africa during the past few years, can doubt that this is the harvest time and who listening to the warnings given by faithful men can fail to see that already the golden grain is falling and that soon there will be no harvest to gather.

Mohammed Reaching for Africa.

It is not more than three years since we appealed through our paper for a line of mission stations across Africa to check the advance of Mohammedanism toward the south. But listen now to the report carefully prepared by a commission appointed by the Edinburgh Conference to look into the matter. They say:

"If things continue as they are now tending, Africa may become a Mohammedan continent."

"The absorption of native races into Islam is proceeding rapidly and continuously in practically all parts of the continent. The commission has had convincing evidence of the fact brought to its attention by missionaries along the Nile in East Central Africa, in Southeast Africa, on different parts of the west coast, in Northern Nigeria, in the Sudan, in different parts of the Congo Basin, in parts lying south of the Congo and even in South Africa."

What sadder announcement could be made to this Conference than the fact that there is no longer such a thing as throwing a line of mission stations across Africa to check the advance of Mohammedanism toward the south, and yet it is true that practically the whole of this great continent is today occupied by the followers of this false prophet. Not only have we failed in forming that line to break the advance, but all the missions with their combined forces have left the enormous gap from the Nile to Lake Chad without opening a single station, as far as I am aware. The Church of Christ has let many opportunities slip by, but her careless neglect of Africa throws a shame upon her which can hardly be compared with anything in her history. This is the opinion of the Edinburgh Conference upon this subject:

"Africa has suffered many wrongs in the past at the hands of the stronger nations of Christendom, and she is suffering wrongs at their hands today, but the greatest wrong and that from which she is suffering most is being inflicted by the Church of Christ. It consists in withholding from so many of the children the knowledge of Christ. The flags of Christian nations float over nearly the whole of Africa, but there are large domains in which not a single mission station has been planted. And while this is true, Mohammedanism has penetrated into nearly every dark corner only to bring greater darkness."

But in spite of the enormous spread of Mohammedanism in the past, the past has been nothing compared to what will take place in the immediate future. Mohammedan leaders are determined on having the whole of Africa and careful plans are being made to capture it at once.

A Prolific Breeding Center.

On our return from America we visited the great Mohammedan University at Cairo. We saw the students gathered together in faithful study of the Koran. We were told that there have been as many as 13,000 there at one time,
and that rarely were there less than 10,000. I asked our guide where most of them came from, and he said nearly all of them were from Africa itself. Then I asked him what they would do when they left there. He said nearly all of them would be priests and teachers and go to all parts of Africa. We need but follow up the African railways and we will find them everywhere, but these are only a very small per cent. of those who will spread the doctrines of Mohammedanism. Indians, Arabs and Swahilis are found everywhere. And the very nature of the religion itself is such that it spreads very rapidly. This is what the Edinburgh Conference says:

"Mohammedanism comes to the African people as a higher religion than their own with the dignity of an apparently higher civilization and of world power. It is eagerly received by these eager listeners. Once received it is Christianity's most formidable enemy. It is spread by those who do not differ essentially from the natives in their ideas and emotions, whereas Christianity until a force of native workers can be prepared must be spread by Europeans who differ greatly from the natives."

The Open Door and the Easy Road.

But the most alarming condition of all is the way in which the remotest parts of Africa are being opened so that these false teachers are able to reach all points with very little difficulty. The Edinburgh Conference says, "The Moslem movement so fearfully extensive throughout Africa is essentially a reaction consequent on the action of European governments, for the establishment of settled governments all the way from the Nile to the Zambesi has weakened or broken down tribal exclusiveness and opened up a hundred thoroughfares for the peaceful penetration of Islam assuming the attitude of the heaven-sent uniter and vindicator of the African races reaping most of the harvest sown by Ethiopianism of today."

In the spread of Mohammedanism Africa is more likely to suffer than any other part of the world. The leaders of the Mohammedan movement cannot help but observe that their hopes lie mostly with illiterate people unless they go back to their old method of engaging in holy wars which just for the immediate present they are not able to do. There are some intelligent men who lead in the spread of Mohammedanism who are watching affairs very closely. If they themselves have not discovered that their hopes lie with illiterate people they at least know our opinion on the subject and will not be slow to take advantage.

Many of these openings have been made by the railways and public roads and many more are being prepared. The French government has just completed plans to begin a railway starting at Dakar on the West Coast, crossing the Sudan from South to North to reach Algiers, with a branch to cross the Sudan from west to east to join the Cape to Cairo Railway. This means that thousands of Mohammedans will enter this great section which we ourselves had hoped to occupy, and much of which is already entirely Mohammedan. What is all this great movement compared to the weak efforts being put forth by the Church of Christ, and the sad fact remains that except in a few cases the Church doesn't even concern herself about it. Ought we not to have faith large enough to expect at least to follow along with the enormous strides in entering unoccupied fields by both commerce and Mohammedanism to say nothing about going on in advance. We like to dwell on the future glory stored up for the Church of Christ, but it is hard for us to understand how it ever can be otherwise than that that glory will be somewhat dimmed by the thought of this frightful neglect in letting this great continent be won over to the doctrines of a false religion.

It is surprising that we have not recognized the danger long ago when it is true that we have convincing evidence on every hand. We know of a time when it was true that this same danger completely swallowed up the Church of Christ in Africa, yet at the present time we allow it to grow with marvelous rapidity, compared with our marvelously small numbers and never seem even to take any thought of the great danger. The Edinburgh Conference speaking of this danger of the Christian Church being swallowed up a second time by Mohammedanism says the testimony of the Luelish Mission in Abysinnia is
to the effect that already there is a continual lapse of professing Christians to Islam.

**Double Difficulty in Evangelizing Mohammedans.**

But, let me come to the point I wish specially to make. Admitting that, if present conditions continue, Africa may soon be a Mohammedan continent, shall we say it won't matter much, the work will be only a little more difficult, but we may still continue to win over followers for our Master. Let us pass over the subject of the exceedingly difficult task of winning over converts from the followers of Mohammed and look at another side of the question which is not often thought of. If we take comfort in the thought that no matter if the tribes just before us are won over to Mohammedanism we may still continue to work among them, let us not be too sure of our ground. Listen to a statement made at the World Conference: "In all the Mohammedan regions outside of Egypt proper the British government practically prohibits aggressive work for fear of arousing Mohammedan fanaticism."

How many more years shall we remain here to more largely develop our work. I believe the awful woes that are to mark the close of this age are fast closing in upon us. There is no time left now for us to hope to Christianize the whole of Africa, but rather let us go to our knees and implore our Master to speed on His messengers that everywhere the warning may be given before it is too late, and all of us who can possibly be spared let us too hasten on and warn the suffering ones of Africa of the dangers which threaten them and see if we cannot save large sections of this great Dark Continent from falling under the doctrines of the false religion.

**Why God Spares.**

But let us in closing touch upon just one more point as to why we should hasten on to new work. No doubt all of us see enough evil in this great world to wonder why God hasn't made an end of it all many years ago. God hates evil, and He has it in His power at any moment to cut off all evil. Why then does He continue to let this evil world exist? It is merely because He is still seeking to call out those who throughout the eternal ages shall sing of His grace. I imagine that when we see Him face to face we shall never cease to wonder why He let this wicked world continue that we too should be numbered among His redeemed ones. Try to imagine the joy of those who are saved in the last hour before He comes to gather up His completed Church. Perhaps it will be a little handful of some far inland tribe of this great dark continent. But who it may be, or how many need not concern us now, but if God, who cannot endure evil, yet because of His grace and long-suffering still permits His work of gathering in His redeemed ones continue, and still commands us to go to every living creature, ought we not be willing to do it that that command may be fulfilled. Ought any sacrifice be too great? Ought any hardship be too hard to bear? Ought the risk of life itself deter us for a moment from hastening on until every living creature shall have heard the message of His grace? Let me close with a statement from Scofield's Address on Prophecy:

"Oh, that in the last remnant of time before we hear the shout of our descending Lord to rise to meet Him in the air, we might come back with holiness of heart to the simplicity of our mission, the evangelization of the world. Let us leave the government of the world until the King comes; let us leave the civilization of the world to be the incidental effect of the presence of the Gospel of Christ, and let us give our time, our strength, our money, our days, to the mission strictly committed to the Church, namely, 'to make Christ known to every creature.'"

**The Work**

**THE OUTGOING PARTY.**

On Jan. 11, 1913, the below-named laborers for our needy field set sail on the S. S. Hamburg for New York, making connection with the Union Castle line at Naples, and being due at Mombasa Feb. 19. We have no pictures as yet of the Youngkens, and Mr. Malek, nor of Miss Sarah Stirton and Miss Madge Hurst, who sailed from England Dec. 27. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hassler are returning with the party on the Hamburg.
Mr. William J. Maynard was born in Maryland, educated in the public schools and spent two years in college. He has had a valuable business experience along the line of bookkeeping and office work. Mr. Maynard is a member of the Baptist Church and has been an active worker amongst men and in mission work. He has for some time been earnestly praying and looking forward to going to Africa as a missionary. His thrusting forth at this time is a marked testimony to God's answer to prayer.

Dr. Nina Maynard, his wife, was born in Missouri. She was a successful practicing physician in Idaho Falls, Idaho, for some years after her marriage. She came East with her husband about two years ago, since which time they have been living near Sellersville, Pa. Physicians are greatly needed on the field and she goes forth hoping to be sent into German East Africa as there is no physician in that District amongst our missionaries. She and her husband are joyfully setting their faces towards the land of their choice. May the prayers of our readers follow them.

Gertrude Bowyer was born in Cleveland, O., and is an active and esteemed member of the Gospel Church of that city of which our Brother Mackenzie is pastor. Miss Bowyer is a graduate of the Moody Bible Institute and has had a practical business training and experience. She goes forth happy in the thought of having been called to the mission field.

Mr. Willard Green is a native of Stirling, Ontario, Canada, and a member of the Moody Church in Chicago. Mr. Green is a builder by
trade and we are hoping that his experience along this line may be of real help to the workers on the field. Mr. Green has also taken a partial course at the Moody Bible Institute and now sets his face towards Africa, rejoicing that God has called him to this field.

Charles Thomas Youngken and wife are the first of our California candidates to sail for Africa. Mr. Youngken was born in Fairfield, Ill., is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and quite lately has been connected with the Fisherman’s Club, Los Angeles, Cal., doing personal work there amongst the boys and engaged in trade. He has had a varied business experience as stenographer, bookkeeper, abstractor of titles, etc. He has of late been taking a course of Bible training in the Moody Bible Institute and sails with this party for his chosen field of labor.

Mrs. Grace Lanning, his wife, was born in Indiana. She has also had a course of training in mission work for the last few years. Africa has been laid upon his heart as his chosen field of labor, and it will be with rejoicing that he sets his face towards this needy field.

Mrs. Edith Youngken joins with her husband in her desire to make Africa the place where they will labor with our Lord. She has been engaged in Sunday school, mission, and Church work, and has had a business experience besides her public school and college training. Mr. and Mrs. Youngken go forth expecting to help in the school for white children at Kijabe.

Mr. Fred Lanning is a native of Kansas and a member of the Methodist Church. He is a high school graduate and also of a business college. He has had a varied business experience in the Moody Bible Institute and also in music.
Both have been active Christian workers in the home land.

Mr. Rudolf Malek is an Austrian by birth and speaks German, French and Italian. He has gone ahead of the party that he may visit his parents in Austria and join the party at Naples. Mr. Malek has had a training at the Moody Bible Institute.

CHRIST FOR AFRICA.

THE CHALLENGE TO THE CHURCH IN ITS IMMENSITY, ITS NEED, ITS DEGRADATION.

By Orson R. Palmer.

For centuries Africa has held a deep fascination for the human race. It has been swept by conquering legions, the scene of internal strife, devastated by slavery, source of wealth and scene of adventure, and was the home of some of the earliest leaders and saints of the Christian Church. While it has been known and accessible from the dawn of history, the larger portion of the continent has remained shrouded in the darkness of paganism, or cursed by the fetters of Mohammedanism, has been unreached by civilizing forces and utterly without the uplift of the Gospel of God's dear Son to the present time. Centuries have passed with its people neglected, its resources undeveloped, its capabilities unknown.

A marvelous change however is taking place within the past few years. The curtain hanging over the Dark Continent, shutting it off from the outside world, is being raised. European governments have taken possession of the land, railroads are spanning the continent, steamers ply to and fro on the lakes and rivers, motor-roads are being built across the country and a way of access is opened for missionaries as never before.

How comparatively few of the people however have had a real vision of this country and of her great possibilities; have known of the wonderful transformation taking place; have beheld the appalling need of the unnumbered millions; have heard of the open door to preach the Gospel; have thought of the far-flung battle line of the missionaries, or have earnestly prayed for the meager few who are carrying the Gospel to those who sit in darkness and in the shadow of death.

Africa has been well likened to a huge ear, listening through the weary centuries for the sound of the Gospel, or to a large interrogation point, questioning our long delay in coming. How sad this delay when we know there is through Jesus "A balm in Gilead" for the open sores of the land.

"Shall we, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high;
Shall we, to men benighted,
The Lamp of life deny?"

THE VASTNESS OF AFRICA.

Europe, China and India combined do not equal in square miles the area of this great continent.

The French territory on the coast line is three times the size of France, with a population of over nine millions. These nine millions of people are almost entirely without the Gospel excepting a fringe along the coast line.

In the interior, what is known as the French Congo, is a territory equal to two and one-half times the size of France with a population of perhaps twelve millions. In this vast territory there are said to be only four Mission Stations.
It is a cause for thanksgiving indeed if the rule of England, Germany and other European governments abolishes slavery, reduces tribal wars to a minimum, suppresses infanticide and breaks up the terrible ordeals of demon-possessed witch doctors, but let us not forget, that the real hope of this vast continent, lies, not in so-called civilization, but in the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. “In Him is life, and the life is the light of men.” Governments may suppress evil and keep the people in subjugation, but the Gospel of our Lord will deliver the captives, it will change human hearts, it will purify and transform the lives of those who receive it. Unless this Gospel is given to those who are in such utter darkness the sins which accompany so-called civilization, and the vices which follow in the trail of the trader and exploiter, will make these natives two-fold the children of hell, and they will be worse bound by Satan’s bonds than ever. Who can doubt, as he looks at the great field of Africa, that “there remains much land to be possessed.”

Missionary Work.

As our readers look at the illustration of Darkest Africa it will be observed that the work already done by the Christian Church is but a fraction of the great whole. It is like the fringe of a garment, touching only the extremities of the continent while the interior lies in utter darkness. We praise God for the different societies and the brave workers who are pressing the battle along the coast lines and setting their faces like flints towards the interior. But in this time of great need the things which have been done in the past will not suffice for the future. Ten missionaries are needed now for each one who has gone forth in the past. There are vast regions in the interior where there is not a single missionary, and in places where the country was once decimated by slavery, by ravaging diseases, and by terrible internal strife, the population is rapidly increasing under more benificent conditions. There are probably more people without Christ in Africa than in any other period in the Church’s history. Never before has there been a greater need, never before such open doors to preach the Gospel. It is not a time for
indifference, or to lazily move along, but a time for God's children to lay hold upon God for what He has laid hold upon us for.

At this time when human energy and organization are being exploited, with very little result either in men or funds, is it not a time for God's believing children to lay hold in prayer upon Him to prepare and thrust forth Spirit-filled missionaries to occupy the field? The silver and the gold are all His, and He is the Lord of the harvest who thrusts forth His laborers. The great need, the wonderful possibilities, the open doors, are all a mighty challenge for us to ask of Him Who said, "If ye ask, I will do." Blessing will thus be brought to the field and the faith of God's children strengthened at the home end.

Many people think of Africa as being inhabited by only one race, the Negroes, but in reality they occupy only a small portion of the country near the center of the continent.

The original inhabitants of Africa were the Bushmen or Pigmies, the Hottentots and the Bantus. The average height of the Pigmies was only about four feet seven inches and their skin a light brown. They were perpetual wanderers, living on game captured, on roots or insects, dwelling in holes, caves, or little branch huts. These Pigmies were hunted to death by Hot-tents and others, and were considered as poisonous to the soil, or as mischievous vermin by the early white settlers of South Africa. Some of them are still to be found in portions of the continent.

The Hottentots were a stronger people, but naturally improvident, degraded and unstable, and so mixed with the Negro and other races that they have been called the bastard race. They occupy a goodly portion of South Africa, and many of them were serfs to the early European settlers.

The Negroes are found principally in the northern part of Central Africa and are divided into various groups. Some of the most interesting of the African tribes are found amongst them.

The largest group of all is the Bantu race, thought to number about fifty millions of people with three hundred languages and dialects (there being over eight hundred languages and dialects in the whole of Africa). This great body of people are nearly all without the Gospel.

The vast northern section of the continent is largely Semitic and Hamitic, the tribes being largely followers of Mohammed. This in itself is a grave danger. Mohammedanism is making tremendous strides. Its swift spread is a menace to Christianity, as it is more difficult for our missionaries to overcome than the darkness of paganism. It appeals to the pride of the race, offers worship without change of heart, has no compassion outside of its own belief, means hopeless despair to the womanhood of Africa, and binds its subjects in fetters harder to break than those which existed before. It is a grievous reproach if we allow the followers of the false prophet to take possession of this land now open to the followers of Christ Jesus.

These native tribes do not take readily to the Word of God. Satan does not surrender easily. Some of the great chiefs are fiercely opposed to the missionaries and great opposition arises whenever natives are truly converted and turn from their heathen customs and sins. There is power, however, in the name of Jesus, and it is in His name and in the power of His blood that missionaries go forth to overcome. They
need, however, our constant prayers, and their ranks need reinforcements which we can help to send.

**Means of Communication.**

The Continent of Africa is circumnavigated by splendidly equipped ocean liners touching various ports with great regularity: There are said to be nineteen railways on the west coast. The Cape to Cairo Railway, running the whole length of the continent, is now reaching upward from the Cape as far as the Belgian Congo, and down the Nile below Khartoum, steamers going a thousand miles farther south to Gondokoro. The Germans are building a railway from Dar-es-salaam to Tanganyika; another railway runs from Beira into Rhodesia. A railway is being built from near Benguela on the Portuguese-Angola coast to Katanga in the far interior. The French are planning a road from the northwest coast to connect with the Cape to Cairo road at Khartoum, now a city of sixty thousand inhabitants, and likely to be one of the greatest railway centers of the continent. The Uganda Railway runs from Mombasa on the eastern coast, where our missionaries land, to Port Florence on the shore of Lake Victoria, and this railway runs within sight of our headquarter station at Kijabe, British East Africa.

Telephone lines are beginning to cover the continent; cablegrams can be sent to our own headquarters station, as there is a railway station with telegraph communication within about three miles. Tribes which have long been hidden in the remote regions of Africa are now at our very door. A great responsibility is resting upon us to bring the message of deliverance to the captives, and sight to those who are blind.

We are asking our Heavenly Father to equip and send forth one hundred missionaries soon into the fields of British East Africa, German East Africa and the Belgian Congo, which are even now white to the harvest. Will our readers join us in this request?

**News From England.**

Word received from our brother Hurlburt encourages us in the deepening interest in England. Through the kindness of Rev. J. Stuart Holden, one of our referees in England, meetings have been arranged for our brother Hurlburt in England, Scotland and Ireland. He has had the privilege of speaking in various places in London, and meeting the students in Cambridge University.

We are expecting that an English Council will be formed soon, and that a party of missionaries will go out from England in January. Our Executive Secretary in England, Rev. G. Fred B. Morris, and several others expect to go with this party. Fuller information will be given in a later issue of **Hearing and Doing**.

Miss Mabel Grimes, who because of ill health, had to leave the work in Africa, has been doing very effective deputation work for the Mission in England.

If friends in America will pray for the work in Africa about 6 a.m. they will be united with the English friends who are praying at 11 a.m.

**Notes of the Work.**

Word received from the Belgian Congo says the port at Mahagi which has been closed is to be now open to our missionaries and ultimately for all. This is a matter for much rejoicing.
Hearing and Doing
Published by American Council, A. I. M.
HOWARD A. BANKS, Editor.
JAMES H. McCONKEY, Contributing Editor.

HEARING AND DOING is the official bulletin of the Africa Inland Mission and not a subscription paper. Its purpose is to bring to its readers a helpful message from the Word, and to keep them informed of the progress of the work on the Field. It is published quarterly, is supported by voluntary contributions, and will be sent regularly to contributors to the work. Sample copies will be sent to others upon application.

Address all communications for HEARING AND DOING, to Howard A. Banks, Hickory, N. C.

Contributors to the Mission are requested to make checks, money orders, etc., payable to Africa Inland Mission, and send same to 2244 North Twenty-ninth Street, Philadelphia.

Mr. James S. Gribble has gone to Mahagi.

Money has been received for the building of a school house in German East Africa. This will be a great encouragement to the workers there.

Rev. Lee H. Downing, our acting director on the field, in the absence of Mr. Hurlburt, has been quite ill. We are very glad to say that recent reports say he is much improved although compelled for a time to take needed rest.

Mr. William Wight, who met with an accident, resulting in a broken shoulder bone, is improving.

Dr. Florence Newberry has been ill, but is at her work again.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Westervelt a little son (Romeyn).

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zemmer a little daughter (Hazel Edith).

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Knapp are on their way back to Kambui, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hassler expect to return soon.

Mr. Douwe Van Dyke, who has been working at Nera, German East Africa, has been compelled to return to America on account of the condition of his health. We trust that he will grow stronger in the home land.

Miss Bertha Simpson is quietly resting at her home in Naperville, Ill.

Through some mistake the name of Miss Messenger was placed under the picture of Miss Zimenman in the July-September number of HEARING AND DOING.

A Special Prayer.—Special prayer is being offered that the Lord raise up, equip and thrust forth 100 missionaries in the near future. He is graciously answering by raising up a strong party in America and sending in the funds for their outgoing, besides a party going out from England. This should be a great encouragement to us to lay hold for more. The fields are white to the harvest and the laborers are few.

Let special prayer be offered also that our Lord raise up to us some especially qualified Christian physicians for needy districts in the field.

Available for Deputation Work.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Barnett, Miss Emily Messenger, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Starr, Miss Mary Slater and Miss Bertha Simpson, missionaries on furlough, are available for deputation work. Write the home office in Philadelphia concerning them.

District Councils.—District Councils have been formed in Buffalo and New York in addition to the one on the Pacific Coast.

We are hoping also that District Councils may be formed in Chicago, Denver, Canada, and in the South. These councils will co-operate with the General Council in examining candidates in their section, and stand with us in prayer and ministry in this great work for the evangelization of Africa. More detailed information concerning them will be printed either in HEARING AND DOING or in other literature sent out from the home office.

A Pamphlet on Africa.—We are publishing in this issue an enlightening and stimulating article relating to the continent of Africa by our Director for North America, Brother Palmer. We take pleasure in stating that it can be had in pamphlet form, in size to fit an envelope, so that it could be used by workers interested in this great field of effort or in the work of the Africa Inland Mission. Write for it to the Mission at 2244 N. 29th St., Philadelphia, if you can prayerfully use any copies.
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF THE AFRICA INLAND MISSION

The Office and Receiving Home for Candidates is at 2244 N. 29th St., Philadelphia, Pa. All mail (not personal) should be addressed to Africa Inland Mission at this place, and checks and money orders should be made out the same way.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Africa Inland Mission does not state specific needs or solicit funds, either through its paper, HEARING AND DOING, or through its authorized representatives, but trusts in God who does in answer to believing prayer, incline the hearts of His children to give voluntarily.

General information concerning the Mission’s field and work is given and fellowship in prayer is earnestly desired.

Reports of the use of all funds are issued to contributors, and questions cheerfully answered.

Money is always used as the contributor requests. Undesignated gifts are placed in the General Fund, to be used wherever needed.

Contributors who wish their offerings used for some particular person or objects are asked to indicate plainly the same, if a person, or state whether it is for Allowance fund (salary), Chapels, Houses, Schools (Native or Missionaries’ children), Native Evangelists, Teachers, Bible Women, Industrial School, Orphans’ Home (boys or girls), Maintenance of Stations, New Stations, Exploration, Sending out Missionaries, HEARING AND DOING, Home Expense or General Fund. All checks and orders should be made payable to Africa Inland Mission.

A few of the Missionaries are supported by friends or societies. Some are supplied almost solely through the allowance fund. Some take only such gifts as are designated for them personally.

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(a) Dr. John E. Henderson, (a) Mr. and Mrs. William P. Knapp.
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Address: Machakos, British East Africa.

AT NASA.
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Sywulka, Miss Thilda Jacobson, Miss M. Lena Stockel.
Address: Muansa, via Mombasa and Port Florence, German East Africa. (A. I. M., Nasa).

AT NBA.
Mr. Frank G. Millen.
Address: Muansa, German East Africa, via Mombasa and Port Florence, (A. I. M., Nasa).

AT CHAMAGASA.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Martin.
Address: Muansa, German East Africa, via Mombasa and Port Florence (A. I. M., Nera).

Belgian Congo.
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stauffacher, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haas, Dr. Florence A. Newberry, Miss Edith R. Harland, James S. Gribble.
Address: Butiaba, Uganda, Africa (A. I. M., Mahagi).

Home on Furlough.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hurlburt, Miss Alta Hurlburt, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Riebe, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Barnett, Miss Bertha E. Simpson, Miss Emily Messenger, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Starr, Miss Mary Slater.

(a) Supported by the Gospel Missionary Society, but working under the direction of the Mission.