

WORLD DOMINION

The World Dominion Movement advocates Informed Continuous Co-ordinated Evangelism to reach everyone at home and abroad. Its basis is belief in the Deity and Atoning Death of the Lord Jesus Christ, the World's Only Saviour, and in the Final Authority of Holy Scripture.

Editor: THOMAS COCHRANE.

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INFORMATION SERVICE

We have been glad to get letters from readers raising questions about the accuracy of figures given in our Information Service and Prayer Bulletin.

For Japan the number of Christians was given in our January number as 20,400. This was a clerical error; the number is approximately 251,000.

The difficulty of getting accurate figures is very great. We publish what we believe to be the most reliable. We hope that our readers will continue to call attention to any seeming errors, for we are anxious to get the closest possible approximation to accuracy.

We are hoping that our figures will gradually cover the countries of the world, and then we shall be able to publish a complete list. In the meantime we are not repeating figures given in previous issues.

Will our readers please note that, unless otherwise stated, figures refer only to Evangelical Christians.

BURMA.

The now-completed road from Lashio (Northern Shan States) to Yunnanfu, is being used for the transport of goods between China and Burma. Another road is being constructed from Prome (on the Irrawaddy) to Taungup in Arakan. The Government has sanctioned an outlay of eleven lakhs of rupees. Both these roads should facilitate missionary work.

The campaign of Civil Disputes intensifies unrest in Burma which is marked by Buddhist opposition to Christianity. The Government is anxious that nothing is said or published by the missions that could be construed as an attack on Buddhism.

EGYPT.

The most promising students in Moslem countries are coming to Egypt for advanced studies. The paper *Al-Mussawar* reported on 28th October the most recent arrival. It is an educational mission from Spanish Morocco, numbering fifty young men, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five years. Letters, law, medicine and engineering, will be studied at the Egyptian University; language, religion and Shariah (Koranic Law) at the Azhar University.

Egyptian students have been a riotous element, and almost the despair of the Government. *Al-Mussawar*, in its issue of 18th November, has an article with the title, 'A Question: Why?' 'Why do not the students of medicine, engineering, or other sciences, engage in revolution and riot; whereas the students of law and literature are forward to do so?' The answer given is

that the former are busy day and night in studies and activities which engage their minds and bodies, while the latter use only their tongues.

Religious feeling in Egypt can still be violently intolerant. *Al Misry*, on 14th December, published news of the death of the leader of the Bahaists (a heterodox Moslem sect) at Ismailiya, where his body was carried to the Moslem cemetery. There, a crowd refused him burial; the body, followed by a hostile crowd, was then carried back to the house; this, the crowd threatened to burn down. An attempt was made to bury the body at Port Said, but a crowd objected. Finally, it was buried midway between the two towns, under military escort.

Missionaries give the Government little cause for anxiety. *Mokattam*, in its issue of 18th October, reported that a question was asked in the House of Representatives, as to the number of 'incidents' connected with evangelistic work reported to the Government during the past three years. H. E. Nakrashy Pasha answered that they numbered fifteen, from 1936-1938, and that the Government had received all details and the measures taken in each case.

The New Egypt which is being built up is making a demand for better public manners and behaviour. *Al Balagh* for 26th October, writes severely and at length upon this theme :

'The road-sweepers who cover the passer-by with dust; the man who uses the sidewalk instead of a handkerchief; the woman who bargains for mangoes from her balcony with the witty vendor in the street; the thoughtless who scatter banana peelings on the pavements instead of using the refuse baskets, thereby causing a broken leg or a volley of bad language: these people must be dealt with, for they are not realizing the New Egypt.'

SYRIA.

The uncertain international situation has decided the French Government not to weaken its hold upon Syria at the present time. M. Puaux, the High Commissioner, in a recent broadcast, said that the only effective guarantee of the territorial integrity and independence of Syria was the presence of France.

Foreign propaganda also is stirring the public mind to protests. *El Masa* (Beirut) in a trenchant article on 3rd September, called attention to Italian propaganda in the Lebanon, carried on through schools, hospitals, institutions and journalists. They live 'from Italy and for Italy.' The Lebanese Government is urged to know the sources of income of foreign newspapers.

As Safa urged the need of Moslem solidarity in the present situation, and developed the theme in two articles in December. The importance of the Islamic World Conference planned for 1940 is stressed, as thereby, they say, revival of the nation through the religion of Islam will be achieved and the chaotic strife of Christian Europe rebuked.

PALESTINE.

The Council of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, at its meeting held in London in November, 1938, approved a budget of £1,000,000 for Jewish settlement in Palestine during 1939.

The Executive Committee of the Jewish National Fund also met in London in November, and Professor Wright called its attention to the advantageous prices for land at present ruling in Palestine. During last October, 6,000 dunams had, he said, been purchased, but it was possible to acquire 200,000 dunams for £1,200,000, upon which to settle 10,000 families, or about 50,000 people. Such a purchase would add an area of about one-half of the total land now held by the Jewish National Fund.

The Palestine newspaper, *Al Difa* of 17th October, quotes from a leading article which appeared in *Umm-al-Kura* (published in Mecca) setting forth the great efforts now being made by the Saoudian Government to facilitate the pilgrimage to the Holy Cities. *Falastin*, also a Palestine paper, in a further comment, says, 'Not long since, the pilgrim's life and wealth were in danger; now, both are effectively guarded; camels, cars or aeroplanes carry the pilgrims cheaply and safely.' The Egyptian Embassy in Jiddah reports that 66,444 pilgrims passed through that port in 1938. In 1937 the total was 51,341.

The *Palestine Post* reported on 1st January, 1939, that 2,000 persons were killed and 1,720 wounded during 1938. In 1937 the casualties totalled 97 killed and 149 wounded.

ARABIA.

The naval port of Aden on the Red Sea stands as a sentinel at the gates of Italian Ethiopia, and thereby derives a new importance in the East African situation. It has just celebrated the centenary of its occupation by the British, during which its population has increased from 500 to 51,478. To mark the occasion, £7,000 is being spent on a maternity and infant welfare clinic, and a poor relief system which will benefit the Arabs of Aden Colony and the Aden Protectorate—which latter includes the Hadhramaut—with an area of 110,000 square miles. Development of roads, schools, scientific agriculture, and water supply, is to be hastened. The Church of Scotland South Arabia Mission is training native dispensers for the Government land, making simple medical aid available in all the chief centres.

The Arabia Felix of antiquity may again become the synonym for felicity and opulence. Here Christianity was established and flourished from the fourth to the middle of the sixth century. Under the aegis of Great Britain, Southern Arabia is again indicated as the strategic point of entry for the Gospel. Its evangelization awaits medical-missionary volunteers. The World Dominion Movement and the Mildmay Movement at Mildmay are closely concerned and invite enquiry and co-operation.

TURKEY.

Interest is being stimulated in Christianity by several books

which have appeared dealing with the early acceptance of Christianity by the Turkish tribes. Two of these books, one by Dr. Fuad Keuprulu, and another by Professor Hilmi Zirja of the University of Istanbul, have been followed by articles in the paper *Jumhuriyet*, which seek to prove that the Turks, as early as the second century, were reached with the Gospel. They also cite the writings of Dr. Alphonse Mingana of the John Rylands Library at Manchester, who took the view of the early introduction of Christianity among the Turkish tribes.

The certainty that large numbers of Turks were Christians before Mohammed founded Islam will, undoubtedly, counteract, in some degree, the nationalistic opposition to Turks becoming Christians at the present time. This slowly increasing open-mindedness must be carefully guarded against any association of Christ's Gospel with political activities of so-called Christian nations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (*i.e.*, CAPE PROVINCE, NATAL, ZULULAND, ORANGE FREE STATE, TRANSVAAL).

The World-Sunday-School Convention will be held at Durban in July, 1940. About 2,500 delegates will attend. One-half of these will be drawn from South Africa and will include 250 non-Europeans; the other half will come from countries outside South Africa. The Dutch Reformed Churches of the Cape, Transvaal and Natal have expressed their grave scruples at having free contact with non-European delegates. Their participation in the Convention may depend upon a way being found out of this difficulty.

During the last half-century, the European work of the Dutch Reformed Church has increased three hundred per cent, and mission work among non-Europeans two thousand per cent. About a quarter-of-a-million non-Europeans in the Union are connected with it. Last year it spent £120,000 on mission work, or five shillings for each European church-member.

The Lovedale Colportage Caravans, three in number, have sold, between 1931 and 1938, 9,810 Bibles, Testaments and Scripture portions in English, Afrikaans, Xhosa and Sotho. Most of the sales were in complete Bibles. Proceeds from sales of these Scriptures and books to foster spiritual life amounted to £4,573, 14s. 8d. The National Bible Society of Scotland, and the British and Foreign Bible Society have given generous financial support.

TUNISIA.

The Arab press, as firmly as the French press, continues to affirm its loyalty to France. *El Nahda*, in a leading article, recalls the fact that the number of Moslems in Tripoli have, during the quarter-of-a-century of Italian occupation, been reduced by one-half, and these have also lost the most elementary rights.

France is heavily fortifying the two hundred miles of the Tunis-Libya frontier: in many respects it resembles the defensive line between Egypt and Libya. The Italians are constructing a

coastal road from Tripoli toward the Tunisian frontier, but the French can rapidly concentrate additional forces from Algeria and Morocco by the railway line which links Casablanca, Fez and Algiers with Tunis.

It should be remembered at this time that France, since the *Entente Cordiale*, has behaved with generosity to British missionaries in North Africa. This has not always been easy, with reactionary elements among the Moslems to be considered. For several years when, because of British scruples and fears, the Moslem Emirates of Northern Nigeria were closed to missionary work, France permitted missionary journeys in Moslem North Africa, even in unsettled territory under military control.

Population : 2,608,313. Missionaries : 22, or 8 per million.

NYASALAND.

The Commission appointed to enquire into the financial position and further development of the Protectorate has rendered its report. The following three recommendations are noteworthy :

- (1) The marked intelligence of the Natives, and their high standard of literacy, warrant their assisting, as opportunity offers, in administering the country. The Jeanes Training Centre, the first to give a course of training to chiefs and their wives, is highly praised.
- (2) Secondary education, permitting of specialized studies in medicine, agriculture, veterinary work, animal husbandry and forestry, at a cost of £7,000 annually, is essential to the progress of the country.
- (3) The Government of the country will, in time, rest mainly on the foundations now being laid. The duties of administrative officers may have to be reviewed. Many of the duties they have hitherto performed could be done by an honest and intelligent native chief. District Commissioners, however, will bear increased responsibility, and undertake increased duties.

Population : 1,622,926 ; Christians : 201,257, or 1 to 8 of population. Missionaries : 371, or 229 per million.

UGANDA.

Africa, once known as the Dark Continent, is now, per population, numerically more Christian than the continent of Asia. One of the many outstanding missionary triumphs has been achieved in Uganda by the Church Missionary Society. In 1900, the Society had 62 missionaries and Church membership was 33,960. To-day, these have increased to 163 missionaries and 210,379 Church members (including ninety African clergy).

The country has radically changed. It formerly took four months to reach it from the coast. A good railway now runs from the coast, motor roads ribbon the Protectorate, Imperial Airways

annihilate distance. The country was poor and primitive, but two missionaries brought some cotton seeds in their pockets and persuaded the chiefs to plant them. To-day, nearly a million-and-a-half acres are under cotton cultivation, which supply about eighty per cent. of Uganda's exports. Cotton cultivation has lifted the standard of living and provided means for education and the work of God in the Churches.

Population : 3,686,695 ; Christians : 329,333 or 1 to 11 of population. Missionaries : 155, or 42 per million.¹

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Notwithstanding all that has been done, *The Presbyterian* states that there are still ten thousand villages in rural America without a church of any kind, Protestant, Roman Catholic or Jewish ; 30,000 villages without a pastor ; 13,400,000 children under twelve years of age who are receiving no religious instruction ; more than one-half of the population of the nation to-day is not connected with any institution representing organized religion.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the Jewish National Fund, states that ' During the yearly period ending 1st October, 1938, \$1,038,752 were collected in the United States for the Fund. This sum is more than forty per cent of the total raised throughout the world.

LATIN AMERICA.

The Pan American Conference held in Lima ended on 26th December. Amongst the decisions put on record was one : ' That all persecution from religious or racial motive which places a number of human beings in a position where it is impossible to obtain a decent livelihood is contrary to all politics and juridical rules.'

A declaration of American solidarity was adopted, in which it was stated that the solidarity of the twenty-one Governments was based on an identity of principles which created a spiritual unity, and these principles were defined as ' the desire for peace, respect for international law, equality of sovereignty and respect for individual liberty without prejudice of race or religion.' The nations assembled reaffirmed their decision to maintain these principles, and defend them against all foreign intervention or activity. ' . . . if the peace or security or territorial integrity of one of the American republics is threatened, it is intended to make the solidarity of the American republics effective by the co-ordination of their respective sovereign wills, by consultation, by conventions, and, finally, by the adoption of measures advisable in the circumstances, each Government acting independently as a sovereign State.'

One of the chief preoccupations of the Lima Conference was the threatening growth of Italian and German influences in the Latin American Republics, which the United States is endeavouring to counteract.

¹ These figures are taken from the *Interpretative Statistical Survey of the World Mission of the Christian Church*, edited by Joseph I. Parker, for the International Missionary Council.

During the past seventy-five years, 5,000,000 Italians have migrated to the Americas. Two millions have flooded Uruguay and Argentina, so that fifty-six per cent of all foreigners in Argentina are Italian, and large numbers of the population, including most of the leading families, can trace Italian ancestry. Next to New York, Buenos Aires is the largest Italian city in the world, outside Italy.

Southern Brazil has a million-and-a-half Italians, and it is estimated that at least thirty-five per cent of Brazil's 48,000,000 inhabitants have Italian blood. São Paulo, the industrial centre, is predominantly Italian. In Peru, they comprise the largest European group.

Italy, by persistent propaganda, by the use of pressure, discrimination, social and economic force or persuasion, has succeeded in converting many Italian settlers to Fascism.

POLAND.

The Ruthenians in South Poland, who number about five millions, belong to the Uniat Church. The 'Polanization' of this Uniat Church has meant its increased latinization and romanization, which is deplored by the Ruthenians.

There is a growing evangelical movement in the midst of this Ruthenian Uniat population; it has a Lutheran and a Reformed wing, which has sixty to seventy parishes and preaching stations and about the same number of pastors and evangelists. This Ukrainian Evangelical Movement, together with the Reformed Church of Poland and the Church of the Bohemian Brethren, form the kernel of a Slav Protestantism.

Since 1935, the evangelical movement has increased in the Polish Ukraine, and has been counselled and guided by the 'Administrative Committee of Eastern European Reformed and Lutheran Churches,' which meets in Warsaw. The Committee is helping the people with a Ukrainian translation of the Bible by the well-known scholar, Ohijenko, in collaboration with the British and Foreign Bible Society.

RUMANIA.

The struggle of the Rumanian Baptists for religious freedom, which has gone on intermittently for the past twenty years, continues. The Rumanian State guarantees religious freedom; the law on the point is clear and just, but when the law is administered by a Prime Minister who is also the Patriarch and head of the Rumanian Orthodox Church, and by the Minister of Cults, who is also an Archbishop, then there is a danger that Church interests may make void the law. The conflict, in reality, is not one between the State and the Baptists, but between Baptists and Orthodox ecclesiastics, the latter of whom seem determined to suppress other forms of worship than their own. Yet they are honourable men, associated with the International Conferences which are promoting religious liberty, and representing the Rumanian Church which is in fellowship with the Church of England.

The Baptists are maintaining a Christian attitude. Their 1,602 Churches are closed and their doors officially sealed, but they have replaced 1,602 church services by 20,000 family gatherings for worship.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

The Statistics Bureau (Prague) stated on the 7th December, that, after the last corrections of the frontiers of Czecho-Slovakia, the Republic has lost to Germany, Poland and Hungary a total of 4,922,440 inhabitants—about one-third of its former population. It has also lost 41,596 square kilometres (19,000 square miles) of territory. Its present territory totals 98,912 square kilometres. In the present Czecho-Slovak Republic there are 8,527,154 Czechs and Slovaks, 512,289 Ruthenians, 377,830 Germans, 100,379 Hungarians, 4,157 Poles and 126,310 Jews.

An official Russian communication states that the Home Office in Prague has dissolved the Godless Associations in Czecho-Slovakia, and the newspaper *Volna Myslenka*, which was their organ, has been suppressed. *Bezbojnik*, No. 28/661, in its report, considers that this has happened by German action, for it estimates that at least 1,000,000 persons had abandoned faith in religion, and might have been won by the Godless Associations. Moscow considers the action of the Home Office in Prague to be a blow to all the Freethinkers of Europe.

GERMANY.

Pastor Friedrich Müller, Chairman of the Provisional Administration of the Confessional Church, is the subject of disciplinary proceedings instituted by Dr. Kerrl, Minister for Church Affairs.

The charge against him is that of directing that a special service of intercession for peace be held on 30th September last, and that he drew up a prayer for peace, which was regarded as contrary to the interests of the State, and, moreover, constituted a 'misuse of the pulpit.'

RUSSIA.

Stalin is reported to be keenly interested in a serious effort to be made during 1939 to consolidate relations between the Russian Godless and allied Associations in foreign countries. A Government subsidy of 36,000,000 roubles is said to have been promised. The Central Council of the Godless Movement aims to bring the total membership of the Godless during this year up to 3,000,000. For the first time, the figures of the Godless Movement in Russia have been officially stated to be 1,949,722. Thirty-four districts are enumerated, but as fifteen made no returns, the total would probably be larger. Instructions have been issued to increase propaganda among the trades unions which have 20,000,000 members, and among the military organizations known as the *Ossoaviachim*, which have 13,000,000 members, and to intensify efforts in Germany and Italy. Associations in the United States of America, England and France, are asked to modernize

their propaganda, to give attention to income derived from members' fees and shares, and to study Russian procedure.

It is advocated that propaganda should be modernized in the following particulars among many others :

- (1) The Church should not be attacked by word or deed, but those ecclesiastics who are enemies of the Popular Front.
- (2) Say to all men that religion has liberty in Russia, but that the people no longer believe in its deception.
- (3) Communists in Russia and abroad should be alert to free youth from the influence of the Church.
- (4) Christian organizations can be dissolved by propaganda, therefore enter into them.

It is officially stated that selected lecturers of superior education, who hold conferences in the towns, number 604 and are distributed in twenty-six districts throughout Russia. One year's course of special instruction for propagandists, both in Russia and abroad, is considered necessary, and the proposal is expected to be adopted. The winning of children of school-age is admitted to be one requiring delicacy and tact. The Godless Publishing House at Moscow published last year 500,000 copies of a book for those between six to ten years of age, which had a good circulation. They were made 'attractive' by caricatures of Jesus Christ, Jehovah, Mohammed and Buddha.

Sheimann, in a recent speech on the fifteenth anniversary of the death of Lenin, professed to voice what the masses think of Christ. He said :

'Lenin was greater than Christ for he has given social freedom to millions, while Christ has reduced millions to slavery. The final aim of Lenin's new social structure is Communism, of which atheism is a part and without which Communism cannot be realized. Lenin's teaching is stronger than Christianity and will prevail despite the opposition of the Church.'

EASTERN ASIA.

'Victories for Japan have not brought victory,' says the *Christian Universities of China Bulletin*, 'The China Sea is swept clean of Chinese craft ; the entire coast is either occupied or at her mercy ; the chief cities of the nation have been taken ; the railways are mainly in her hands ; the chief inland waterways are controlled by her navy ; a third of the great land of China has been overrun by her troops ; and yet victory escapes her. From a military point of view she is still more than a match for China's ill-equipped troops. She dominates the air ; her seasoned warriors are well screened by guns and tanks ; thus her losses in battle are considerably less than those of China ; vast armies, well trained and efficient, are waiting in Japan or Manchuria for the call to active service ; yet victory and final peace elude her !'

More recent news suggests, however, that China is becoming stronger in the air, and, though her losses may have been as five to one, the character of the country to which she has retreated may begin to redress the balance.

The Bulletin goes on to say :

'In her latest peace terms Japan still maintains the pretence

that Communism was the main reason for the war. She says she desires no territory or indemnity, but demands, as an anti-Communist measure, the right to maintain troops at specified points. That means a military occupation of China and nullifies the pretence of respecting China's sovereignty. Japan expresses her desire for "neighbourly amity" and "economic co-operation." The war could scarcely promote amity, and China, after her experiences in Manchukuo and the Northern Provinces, will be forgiven if she fears economic domination in place of economic co-operation. Behind a façade of sweet-sounding phraseology the rough note sounding extermination to the Kuomintang régime is heard again, and, though wrapped in suave phrases, it is manifest that China proper will, in government, be a second Manchukuo. As Tokio expected, these peace terms have been rejected.'

The opportunity for 'neighbourly amity' and 'economic co-operation' presented itself years ago, when Japan drove Russia from Manchuria. Had she then unreservedly handed over the territory to China, those two of the oldest thrones in the world, China and Japan, might have established a new order, at least in friendship and neighbourly amity, to their immense mutual advantage. But trends, tendencies and actions are controlled by character. Self-seeking, in private and public life, will always lead to ultimate loss, while love for one's neighbour is not only right, but ultimately profitable. The longer this war goes on, the greater will be the residue of hatred, and desire for revenge. *The Bulletin*, in its excellent review, proceeds :

'What is the next step? The crisis in the Japanese Cabinet suggests that the politicians are full of qualms about the future. The greatly enlarged budget, while containing the normal huge grants to the army and navy, does not include the abnormal expenditure necessary for the "special incident." To have included these war charges in the budget would have more than doubled its size and created panic in Japan. Tactics may delay disaster, but, with a depleted gold reserve, a speedily mounting debt, a market overstocked with internal war loans and no hope of external loans, then exhaustion is on the way. Added to this stringency is the news, unwelcome in Tokio, that both America and Great Britain are offering credit facilities to China.

'The Japanese militarist has always insisted that the economic exploitation of China would eventually pay for the war. That would be true if Japan had freedom to exploit, and huge reserves of capital. Economic exploitation can only be satisfactory when Japan has defeated the main national armies and can use her military might to suppress the guerillas. In Shantung, for instance Japan has only succeeded in collecting ten per cent. of normal taxation during this past year. The forced Japanese military currency is viewed with suspicion, even by her own traders. Attempts to set up a new Central Government have failed to secure the support of any Chinese of outstanding calibre, and the Japanese Commander in Peking admits that he is far from satisfied with

the position. Exploitation not only needs peace and good government, it needs huge reserves of capital, and where can these be found without the goodwill of the peoples of the world ?'

'Loss of face' with Eastern peoples, as with all peoples, is a bitter experience. The moral courage to endure it is rare. But its exercise in the admission of mistakes would heal sores, not in the Far East only. The newspapers to-day make sad reading, and are a striking commentary upon the need of men and nations the world over for that change of heart promised to those who seek it. Love is still 'the greatest thing in the world.' To-day hatred is too prevalent everywhere.

EVANGELISM.

The Empire Youth Movement has chosen Sunday, 21st May, for Youth Sunday. Special sermons will be preached at Westminster Abbey, and there will also be a broadcast service. The National Young Life Campaign is co-operating, and it is suggested that the day be devoted to the cause of evangelism.

The National Free Church Council, which is holding its Annual Assembly in Bradford, is to consider, amongst other things, the possibility of affiliating with the Federation of Free Churches. It has been suggested that they might also discuss the possibility of a repetition of the 'simultaneous missions' organized by them in 1900. The Mildmay Movement has been considering the organizing of inter-change county campaigns in 1940. The plan is for about a dozen ministers from, say, Hampshire, to undertake campaigns in Surrey and similarly throughout the country. The ministers, it is hoped, will be willing to give their services free and would only require to be given hospitality and travelling expenses. It is thought that scores of campaigns might be arranged on this basis. Already much interest has been shown in the scheme.

Mildmay campaigns are always carefully planned, and concentrated evangelism is being effected. One evangelist during the last four years has conducted fifteen campaigns in Glamorgan, another describes his work in Kent during that same period: a campaign held in Gravesend produced results that led to a campaign in Ashford; in turn a call came from Rochester and now from Maidstone. It is easy in this to see a guiding Hand, and to notice how one town may influence another, and how many such campaigns may be a real spiritual impact upon a county. The files at Mildmay reveal a story of Divine leading.

Mr. Morris and Mr. Levett, well-known youth evangelists in Australia, joined Mildmay four years ago during their stay in this country, and they have had clear indication of the Divine leading and blessing. For instance, eight campaigns in Essex came directly as the result of a campaign in Ilford. This experience has been repeated in several counties—Surrey, Yorkshire, and there have been nine campaigns in Lancashire.

Further evidence of abiding blessing was found in new housing areas, where special tent campaigns have been conducted, resulting in the establishing of vigorous Churches and Sunday-schools.