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The Missionary World.

THE first month of a fresh quarter brings a wealth of missionary literature to hand. Comment on the contents of the three quarterlies alone would fill up all our space. All the long articles in the *East and the West* are by Anglicans, three of them C.M.S. men. The Rev. G. Hibbert-Ware's paper on "The Training of Indian Clergy" should be read in every mission field, and—if it is not too daring to say so—in every theological college of the West. His account of the training experiment being made by the Bishop of Madras, at Nandyal, so far with complete success, is full of suggestion. One simple expedient removes half the difficulties which have been found almost insuperable before. The class do all their reading in English (part of the scheme consists in teaching them to work from books which they can have anywhere, rather than from lectures which are available only at college), and all their writing in Telugu. By this means, the best literature is made use of by the students, and they are trained to spiritual expression in their own tongue. Further, as they learn in one language and express themselves in another, mere memorizing without apprehension of the text becomes impossible.

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The *Moslem World* is packed with matter on Islamic questions by such well-known men as Drs. Shedd, Potter, and Donald Carr, of Persia, Professor D. B. Macdonald, of Hartford, Dr. St. Clair Tisdall, the Rev. C. G. Mylrea, of Lucknow, and others. Dr. Zwemer's new work at Cairo will enable him to do closer work as editor than was possible when he was stationed at Bahrein on the Persian Gulf. The review is doing good work for the great cause which it represents.

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The *International Review of Missions*—youngest and largest of the three—starts its second year with a strong number. The type is enlarged, sixteen pages are added, and the cover has a lighter and more pleasing tone. The outstanding feature of

the number is "The Missionary Survey of 1912," which occupies eighty-two pages. The *Record*, in a critique published on January 10, commenting on the comprehensiveness of the survey and its literary power and attractiveness, says it is "a real masterpiece. Nothing in the least like it has ever been done before." Such a broad and convincing presentation of the whole situation should aid in the development of thought and prayer and work for missions. Members of missionary committees, in particular, will welcome this aid in their efforts to relate their personal outlook to the outlook and work of others. The closing section, in which the writer sums up the impressions left upon his own mind by his protracted investigations, is already proving of high value as a basis for discussion in conferences, and as a guide in united intercessory prayer. Other topics arising out of this number of the review must wait until next month.

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Missionary expectation needs to be focussed to a centre; none will avail but Christ. In the *Missionary Review of the World* for January, Dr. Campbell Morgan has an article on "The Cross of Christ, the Heart of Religion, the Centre of the Missionary Message." In *China's Millions*, Mr. Walter B. Sloan writes simply and thoughtfully on "The Vision of the Glorified Lord." He sees in this the sole "possibility of deliverance and victory," and urges upon us the duty of faith in Him who is the Living One—

"The circumstances of our time may seem more difficult and pressing than those of the past. The greatness of the world's need is being brought home to our generation; we are slowly beginning to recognize the inadequacy of the Churches' response. We must see again, in view of our present condition, the ascended Lord—He who transcends all time, He who is the Lord and giver of life, the once offered Sacrifice, the exalted Son of God, holding the destiny of all things in His hands.

"It is not enough to go on patiently and diligently with our tasks if our hearts are fearful and discouraged. We must enter afresh into the fellowship of Him who has the keys of death and Hades, and trust Him to overcome every obstacle, to prepare the way of His kingdom, and to come again in power and great glory."

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Some of us, ever since the Student Conference at Liverpool in 1896, have watched with interest and thankfulness the splendid service rendered to the cause of missions by Dr. Harlan P. Beach, now Professor of Missions at Yale University. He has lately visited South Africa, and in the *Missionary Review of the World* he discusses the problems of the native Church there. Those who are discouraged by the pressure of problems in other mission-fields will find in a study of South Africa a cordial for their fears. Nowhere are the problems of environment, of leadership, and of propaganda so acute, or the multiplicity of unrelated agencies so perplexing. Yet there are not wanting grounds for hope. A strong life is stirring among the African Christians themselves, and while this for the present may accentuate certain difficulties, it affords the only hope for their solution. In those large circles where prayer centres round "Africa and the East" the needs of South Africa should not be ignored. One special feature of interest is the large part which continental societies—French, German, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish—take in the work. We are slowly learning to appreciate the value of the lessons we can learn from these little known fellow-workers of ours. One of the biggest debts we owe to the Edinburgh Conference is for new relations initiated there between British and continental missionary enterprises.

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All missionary societies have been hearing a call to move forward as to their central arrangements. The London Missionary Society has so far made the most radical changes in the organization of its headquarters' work. Dr. Wardlaw Thompson remains as leader and counsellor, and the Rev. A. N. Johnson holds his portfolio as home secretary still. The two foreign secretaries will henceforth be the Rev. Frank Lenwood, recently of Benares, and Mr. F. L. Hawkins, who has already made his mark in missionary circles in London. The Rev. Nelson Bitton, well known as a China missionary and an able writer, has been appointed organizing secretary

on the home side. There is a note of hopefulness and courage in the Society's utterances on finance. The *L.M.S. Chronicle* contains a translation of some moving letters from Malagasy Christians, written in response to the Committee's congratulations on the recent Jubilee of the re-establishment of Christianity after the dark days of persecution in the island, when so much martyr blood was shed.

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Inasmuch as most readers of the *CHURCHMAN* are regular readers of the C.M.S. magazines, they perhaps claim less comment in this place. Dr. Stock's article on the "New Indian Church Commentaries" in the *C.M. Review* should not be missed. It should be read in conjunction with Professor Hope Moulton's brilliant article in the *International Review of Missions*—a review of the "Historical Catalogue" of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In the "Mission Field" in the *C.M.S. Gazette*—a section which is a storehouse for teachers and speakers—we note a reference to the Centenary of American Missions in India, which falls on February 13. The share of America in the evangelization of India is far greater than we in Great Britain generally recognize. It is one of the strongest links binding us to the great nation in the West.

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Those who have entered upon a ministry of intercession for the various deputations in the East are called to be faithful in the fulfilment of their task. The pressure and strain of the long-continued work are great, and more than human strength is required. We would specially name Dr. Mott in his work on behalf of the Continuation Committee, and Mr. Bardsley and Mr. Baylis of the C.M.S.

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At a time when a spirit of readiness to face the claims of Christ is so prevalent in the colleges, and when doors for evangelistic work are widely open, it is earnestly to be desired that the Student Christian Movement should be released from

its present financial restrictions. A special effort is being made in the week between February 8 and 11. Some may be able to aid with new or increased subscriptions or donations; all can unite in prayer. The current number of the *Student Movement* gives a list of ninety-two "volunteers" who sailed for the field in 1912.

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The outrage committed on Lord Hardinge at his entry into Delhi is finely dealt with in an article in the *Spectator* of December 28. The disappointment caused by the possibility—it is certainly not more—that the action was the result of an organized conspiracy is compared to the feeling of a convalescent who has had "a disquieting relapse." The tendency to depression must be met with "the utmost range of his self-possession, determination, and courage." Lord Hardinge's dictum, "Let the procession go on," is taken to illustrate the attitude of the Government and of the Civil Service. We are not in India for our own pleasure or for our own profit; we are there because India needs us, and we must perform our trust whole-heartedly, not measuring our accomplishments by gratitude or applause. The *Spectator* notes that the outrage has drawn "expressions of horror and indignation" from the Indian people.

G.

