

Forty Years in Furnival Street.

A RETROSPECT.

DURING the night of September 9th-10th, 1940, the Baptist Mission House in Furnival Street, which since 1870 had been the home of the Baptist Missionary Society, was seriously damaged by enemy action and, except the front part of the building, rendered uninhabitable. A bomb, or bombs, descended at the rear of the premises, practically demolishing the famous library,¹ and shattering other rooms. The whole building was badly shaken, and will, undoubtedly, eventually have to be dismantled. Meanwhile, it remains the Society's official headquarters, and one of the Secretaries is in daily attendance. The Carey Press and the Accountant's Department are still functioning in the available part of the house. Other members of the staff are temporarily installed in the house "Sunnylands," in Kettering, formerly the home of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Timpson. Many of the Society's valuable records and articles of historic interest were removed to a place of comparative safety in the country before the outbreak of the war. The books and periodicals which remained in the Furnival Street library were damaged, more or less, by debris and water, but most have been recovered and can still be preserved.

But the Mission House, which has for so long been the shrine of the denomination, the scene of many a notable gathering, and the storehouse of sacred and imperishable memories, is now a mere shadow of its former self. The glory is indeed departed, save the glory of honourable service and illustrious associations.

It is now nearly forty-three years since the writer joined the home staff of the Society, and at this juncture it may of interest for him to set down some of his impressions of the house and its occupants as he first knew them, and of the work of the Society during the intervening period.

Alfred Henry Baynes, the Society's General Secretary, was then the commanding personality. It used to be said that he was the Society. In a sense there was truth in this. He had such an intimate knowledge of all its affairs and personnel, such sound judgment and outstanding ability, and such capacity for friendliness and sympathy, that his unique position was inevitable. All who knew him trusted and loved him. His name was one

¹A further attack since by incendiary bombs has completed the destruction of the library.

to conjure with, and his influence upon the Churches extraordinary. He had a tenacious memory and a brotherly manner. He was essentially one of the old school, with generous instincts and princely mien. It follows that he almost always had his way, and fortunately, that way was usually the right one. He knew how to deal with difficult people and intricate problems, and, equally important, had the gift of making unwelcome decisions less disturbing. His style in correspondence was frequently redundant, but he was always the soul of courtesy and tact. Timothy Richard once, at least, had a request refused by the Secretary, but explained in an Annual Members' Meeting, when moving a resolution for his reappointment, that it was not until he came to the P.S. of a long and friendly letter that he was able to discover whether his appeal had been granted or denied!

Mr. Baynes was of massive proportions, with a great intellect, a large heart and a clear vision. He was an excellent judge of character, always appreciative of merit in others, and indulgent and forbearing towards their failures and foibles. He was generally regarded as a "prince of Secretaries," and Hugh Price Hughes once declared that if he had the power he would hew him in pieces before the Lord, that all might have a share of him. As his junior personal assistant for eight years, the writer will always remember him with peculiar gratitude and regard. He served the Society nobly for forty-five years, first as Accountant, then as Accountant and Minute Secretary, and for the last thirty years as Secretary. After his retirement in 1906 he continued, as Honorary Secretary, to take the deepest interest in the Society's administration.

The Mission House at the end of the last century was a very different establishment from that of to-day. Operations were on a smaller scale, and much of the old-world atmosphere still lingered about the precincts. There were no telephones, no electric lighting, no central heating, only one or two typewriters, and one lady typist. Legend has it that the Secretary frowned on typewriters, and indeed warned the Finance Committee that they must accept the responsibility if such contrivances were installed. And for a long while afterwards the old copying system of water-brush and linen cloths continued to prevail. The house in those days was also the home of the Baptist Union, which had a general office on the second floor, and a room for the Secretary, Dr. S. H. Booth, on the first floor. The latter was soon afterwards occupied by Mr. Shakespeare, whose advent to the Secretarial office speedily put new life and vigour into the Baptist Union, and led, a few years later, to the erection of the Church House in Southampton Row.

And here, perhaps in whimsical order, let John Farrow,

invariably known as "Old John," be introduced to the reader. He was certainly not one of the ruling class, yet he, too, in his way, was a striking character. Sitting in the porter's box in the hall, he was the first to be encountered by a visitor, and none might ever hope to penetrate to the Secretary's office unless he first satisfied "John." And he was not easily satisfied, except by certain favourites, usually of the fair sex. John was a faithful "watch-dog," and a devoted worshipper of his master. Sometime a coachman, in his later years he gravitated to the Mission House, and continued to drive all whom he could. He always seemed an ancient one, though presumably he once was young. He belonged unmistakably to the Victorian age, and appeared almost to have lost his way in the Edwardian. He did all sorts of jobs, and was faithful in everything. He loved the Mission House, and seemed a veritable part of it. Though at last maimed in a road accident, he still persisted in attending at Furnival Street, and scorned the idea of a pension. He retired, however, in 1914, a few months before his death, at the age of ninety-three. Such was "John," a picturesque relic at the time, and a pleasant memory now.

A powerful but gentle character was William Richard Rickett, who for seventeen years held and worthily filled the office of Treasurer. He also was a big man in more senses than one, and, with the force that the unobtrusive frequently exert, wielded considerable influence in the counsels of the Society. There was no officially appointed Chairman in those days, the Treasurer taking the Chair at the Meetings of the General Committee. Mr. Rickett frequently came to the Mission House, and one recalls still the deference with which the Secretary used to address him, whether or not he subsequently accepted his opinions. It was, in short, a sight for gods and men to see the benevolent autocrat Baynes assuming the attitude of one "also under authority." But Rickett was a wise man, and knew how to handle his Secretary. The two undoubtedly worked well together, and respected each other's qualities and functions.

A more occasional visitor to Furnival Street was the venerable Dr. Edward Bean Underhill, the Honorary Secretary. He had been Secretary of the Society for twenty-seven years, but at this time had been in retirement for twenty-two. So one caught a glimpse of him only now and then, and had no opportunity of gathering real impressions of what he had been.

But one does retain very vivid recollections of Baynes' colleague, Rev. John Brown Myers, who had been for nineteen years the Association Secretary, and was to continue as such for fourteen more. He was mainly in charge of the home deputation and advocacy service, and carried it on with scrupulous

care and unremitting diligence. He was a very gracious person, held deservedly in high esteem by all who had the privilege of working with him or enjoying his friendship. He was a preacher of no mean order, and was always an acceptable visitor amongst the Churches. His relationships with Baynes were excellent, and the latter always treated him with confidence, and not infrequently sought his advice. Myers, like his senior colleague, though a busy man, would always find time for those in need of his help or counsel, and spent himself freely in their service and that of the Society. He took a very prominent part in the organisation of the Centenary Celebrations in 1892, and in the preparation of the Celebration Volumes.

Rev. William Hill, formerly of the Orissa General Baptist Mission, was then the Secretary of the Bible Translation Society Auxiliary. Of him, also, one has still gracious recollections, though brought into only rare contact with him.

In those days the business of the Society was administered by a much smaller Committee than the present one. It consisted of fifty-four members, elected at the Annual Meeting, "two-thirds of whom," the Constitution provided, "shall be residents beyond twelve miles of St. Paul's." There were also honorary members (36) and heads of colleges, *ex-officio* (7). The Committee met, as a rule, every month. The Constitution at that time contained what is now regarded as a somewhat curious provision, viz :—

"All Honorary and Corresponding Members of the Committee, and all Ministers who are members of the Society who may occasionally be in London, and also Ministers residing in London, similarly qualified, together with the Treasurers and Secretaries of London Auxiliaries, shall be entitled to attend and vote at the meetings of the Committee."

With reference to Funds, it was enacted :—

"When the amount received shall exceed the sum needed for the current expenses of the month, it shall be invested in the Public Funds, until required for the use of the Mission."

Nowadays, alas, it is more a question of seeking accommodation from bankers than of entrusting brokers with surplus funds for investment. It is interesting to note that the year ending in March, 1898, closed with a balance in hand of £2,567, after a special effort to avert a deficit, and that the general income (apart from the B.Z.M.—then a separate Society) was £78,564. The Centenary Scheme included a plan to increase this annual income to £100,000.

The Committee of that day, though relatively a small one, included many outstanding personalities. Only four of its members are with us still, viz. Miss Angus, a member of the Committee for no less than fifty-seven years, Mr. T. S. Penny, forty-seven years, Dr. C. Brown, forty-six years, and Dr. J. W. Ewing, forty-five years. Happily, they are all able yet to attend Committees more or less frequently, and to share in the proceedings with mental faculties unimpaired. All of them have, through the long years, rendered conspicuous service to the Society in innumerable ways, and are still its most ardent and devoted supporters.

Miss Angus, who for thirty-six years rendered secretarial service to the Baptist Zenana Mission, achieved a distinction all her own, and won the special admiration of all who knew her and her remarkable work. Her correspondence was most faithfully dealt with, and her letters were always written in her own handwriting. Her grasp of affairs was astonishing, and her relationships with missionaries and Committees such as to inspire the utmost confidence and affectionate regard. In May, 1938, she celebrated her ninetieth birthday, and then and since has given renewed evidence of her wonderful powers. For her and her gracious ministry we have indeed cause for special gratitude to God.

Rev. Charles Brown was then getting well into his stride at Ferme Park. Rev. J. W. Ewing had recently settled at Rye Lane, Peckham. Rev. J. H. Shakespeare was nearing the close of his ministry in Norwich, and fast earning recognition as a denominational statesman. Dr. Joseph Angus had by this time retired from public activity, but Dr. S. H. Booth was still Secretary of the Baptist Union. Rev. Charles Williams, of Accrington, was taking a vigorous part in the work of the Committee, and in general advocacy on behalf of the Society. But perhaps amongst the most fascinating personalities of that day were Dr. Richard Glover and Rev. J. G. Greenhough. Both were ex-Presidents of the Baptist Union, and foremost in the eye of the denomination; both were keenly interested in the Missionary Society, and both were leading participants in Committee debates. They were great friends, but frequent critics of each other. Rumour has it that they agreed to write each other's memoir in advance. Their speeches contributed not a little to the liveliness of discussions, and arrested immediate and sustained attention. They were very different in appearance and bearing. Glover was the last word in polish and charm, whereas Greenhough was brusque and frequently sarcastic. Glover looked every inch a king, with his upstanding presence, his silvery locks and his eagle eye, while Greenhough possessed no such physical advantages, and displayed

a somewhat ungainly manner. But both were extremely able men, and preachers of the highest order. They both served on the Candidate Committee, and no one who had the privilege of being present will ever forget Glover asking a recruit: "What is the stiffest book you have ever read?" or Greenhough demanding to know how much of Browning or Milton the candidate had digested. Glover was all grace and disarming kindliness; but, though Greenhough's manner was austere and abrupt, he had an acute sense of justice and fairness, and was never slow to recognise and praise genuine merit. They were great men, these two, and we still wait to see their like again.

The Committee was singularly blessed at the time with a number of exceptionally influential and able laymen. Messrs. C. F. Foster, Edward Rawlings and Edward Robinson (later Treasurer for ten years) were amongst the Society's most generous supporters. Messrs. W. C. Parkinson and William Payne (grandfather of Professor Ernest Payne, of Regent's Park College) were very effective members of the Finance Committee. Parkinson was able, it was said, to add up two columns of figures simultaneously, but apparently was lacking in appreciation of poetry. He was reputed to have asked why anyone should write poetry when he could express himself so much more easily in prose! Payne was a business man to the backbone. He was once heard to remark: "If a member of my staff says a thing is impossible, then I say, 'I will have it done at once'." Dr. Percy Lush, son of the late Lord Justice Lush, was naturally specially interested in the Society's medical work. Mr. G. W. Macalpine (later Sir George) was a tower of strength, and served for fifteen consecutive years as the Chairman of the General Committee. He was re-elected to this office time after time, almost as a matter of course. So able was his leadership that no-one thought of any change while he was available. He was patient and sagacious, possessed of a ready wit and a delightful humour, and had the gift of seizing the essential point and disentangling the issue from confusing digressions. He certainly was no mere figure-head, and always took care to inform himself thoroughly beforehand concerning business to be considered. Invariably deferential to the views of others, he knew his own mind; and frequently, in a few pregnant sentences, after a protracted discussion, would convince the Committee as to the course to be pursued. Mr. T. S. Penny has long enjoyed the affectionate regard of all his colleagues, and has rendered signal service in a variety of ways, notably as a deputation to the West Indies and the Continent, twice as Chairman of the General Committee, and for several years as Chairman of the Candidate Board. An excellent speaker, a sympathetic friend, and a wise

counsellor, he has given great and valuable help, for which all delight to do him honour.

Many personalities have since emerged as leaders in the Committee, notably the three brothers Gould, sons of the late Rev. George Gould, viz. Sir Alfred Pearce Gould and Mr. Harry Pearce Gould, both of them Treasurers of the Society, and Rev. George Pearce Gould, Tutor and Principal of Regent's Park College—a most remarkable triumvirate of able and devoted men; the first a distinguished surgeon, the second an eminent chartered accountant, and the third an honoured theologian. They were all men of weight, and each made his full contribution to the service of the Society. Lady Gould, the wife of Sir Alfred, and sister of Dr. Lush, also distinguished herself as a Treasurer and Chairman of the Society—the first woman to hold either of these offices. Miss D. F. Glover has quite recently proved a worthy successor in the Chairmanship, and has fully upheld the traditions of the office. Dr. T. Reaveley Glover, until recently the Public Orator of Cambridge University, must not be overlooked. He cannot be overlooked when present, for he has a way of appearing ever and anon out of the blue, making meteoric flashes, and as abruptly departing. We could wish to see him more often, for his speeches are always challenging and provocative, and, as everyone knows, he has the family gift of coining phrases and introducing unexpected ideas. Also, he is altogether charming, even when devastating.

Reference has already been made to the fact that Lady Gould, Mr. T. S. Penny, Dr. Charles Brown and Dr. J. W. Ewing have served as Chairmen. Others whose names should be mentioned are Mr. John Town, Mr. John Chown, Mr. A. R. Doggart, Mr. W. Parker-Gray, Dr. T. Horton, Mr. H. Ernest Wood, Rev. James Mursell, Mr. J. Arthur Attenborough, Mr. W. H. Mayne, Dr. E. K. Jones, Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, Dr. Gilbert Laws and Rev. Henry Cook. All brought their peculiar qualities to the direction of affairs, filled the office with ability and devotion, and left it with added dignity and honour. The present Chairman is the Editor of this Magazine, Mr. Seymour J. Price, and he will be followed by Rev. C. E. Wilson—both excellent appointments.

We now come to the missionary staff, who, in the truest sense of all, are the Society. Amongst all the good men of the period, a few only can be singled out, not necessarily because they were greatest, either on earth or in the Kingdom of Heaven, but because they happened to appear most prominent at the time. There was Herbert Anderson, then recently appointed Indian Secretary, who held this office for a quarter of a century and filled it brilliantly. He was a real missionary

statesman, and was recognised as such far beyond the borders of the B.M.S. He and his wife proved delightful occupants of the Secretariat headquarters in Calcutta, and were deservedly beloved and trusted by all their brethren and sisters on the field. William Carey, great-grandson of the illustrious founder, was at Dacca, doing a fine work which he continued in India until 1930—a cheery, robust brother whom it was always a tonic to meet, and whose laugh seemed to re-echo in one's ears for a month! Then there was the Indian literary and translation specialist, Dr. G. H. Rouse, a diminutive figure with a weak voice, but with an alert mind and a vivacious manner. In China we had that great soul Timothy Richard, then at the height of his fame, and wielding an immeasurable influence throughout the Empire; A. G. Jones, a man of marked ability and consecration, who later met his death in a cloudburst in the mountains of Shantung; J. S. White-wright, whose genius produced the celebrated museum and institute at Tsingchowfu, and afterwards extended it at Tsinanfu; and Frank Harmon, J. Percy Bruce, E. W. Burt and A. G. Shorrocks, all of whom afterwards took their places as leaders in the Mission. In Congo, W. H. Bentley, George Grenfell, Thomas Lewis, J. H. Weeks and W. H. Stapleton were all with us. They belonged to the pioneering days, and toiled and travelled, explored and produced grammars and dictionaries, under conditions and amidst perils of which their present-day successors have no experience. Having known all of them well, and enjoyed the intimate friendship of some of them, the writer would pay reverent tribute to their memory. Neither Bentley nor Grenfell was a great speaker, but they reached eminence by other paths. Lewis and Weeks were most successful missionaries, and well and truly laid the foundations of the work in their respective areas. Stapleton was identified with the opening up of the then remotest station on the Upper Congo—Yakusu—and thrilling indeed were the tales which he used to tell of those early days amongst the cannibal tribes. One other missionary must find a place in these notes, viz. Leonard Tucker. He was the son of Rev. Francis Tucker, of Camden Road, and himself a highly cultured soul. He spent a few years in Bengal, but most of his missionary life was in the West Indies, particularly Jamaica. He was a character whom to know was to love instinctively. Though a man of academic distinction, he had the faculty of getting alongside the simplest and humblest and finding his way to their hearts. He gave the impression that he was a simple man himself, as in many ways he was. He understood the negro perfectly, and his sense of humour carried him often through difficulties and hardships which might well have daunted many another. He was a most popular deputation, and was indefatigable in his

efforts to interest all and sundry in the great cause. Of those mentioned, only Anderson, Harmon, Burt and Shorrock are still with us, but there are many others of the period now in retirement, notably J. A. Clark, of Bolobo, who seems to possess the secret of eternal youth; Dr. E. H. Edwards, for long years an ardent medical missionary in Shansi, and ever since a generous friend of China and her people; John Bell, of Congo and Shansi; and H. T. Stonelake, formerly of Congo and later of Shansi, who left the field only a few months since, with forty-six years' active service to his credit.

On the retirement of Rev. J. B. Myers in 1912, Rev. W. Y. Fullerton was appointed Home Secretary, with equal status with Rev. C. E. Wilson, who up to this point had held the rank of General Secretary, but then became the Foreign Secretary. Of the happy association of these two men for twenty years, and of their fine service together little need be said, as they are still well within the recollection of most readers. They had in earlier years travelled together as a deputation to China, and ever since maintained the best relationships as friends and colleagues. When Rev. B. Grey Griffith succeeded Dr. W. Y. Fullerton as Home Secretary in 1927, the latter became Consultant Secretary, and continued to take an active part in administration until his death in 1932. Mr. Wilson's record term of office as Secretary—thirty-four years—was an eventful and successful one, and during this period he visited all the Society's fields, and took a large and leading share in the development of the Mission. On his retirement in 1939, he was succeeded by Dr. H. Raymond Williamson, of Tsinanfu, the China Field Secretary. Dr. R. Fletcher Moorshead will also be well remembered for his ardent labours and advocacy on behalf of medical work. He came to the Mission House in 1902 to organise and direct the Medical Mission Auxiliary, and it is well known how enthusiastic was his service, and how successful were his efforts. On his lamented death in 1934, he was succeeded temporarily by Dr. S. E. Bethell, formerly of Chowtsun, Shantung, and in 1936 by Dr. C. C. Chesterman, from Yakusu.

Another devoted personality who gave six years to the Society's service as Organising Secretary—Rev. Joseph Cornish—is now a veteran of the home ministry. He travelled amongst the churches with ceaseless energy, exhorting and encouraging them to further efforts on the Society's behalf, and used to give the Committee full and detailed reports of local organisation. A good and generous man; indeed, to recall Sir George Macalpine's dictum: "Mr. Cornish is a saint." Never was the term more deserved.

The Baptist Zenana Mission, which in 1914 became the

Women's Missionary Association, and in 1925 was amalgamated with the parent Society, has had in later years as its Secretaries Miss E. J. Lockhart and Mrs. George Kerry, both of whom served it well. Miss M. E. Bowser, the present Women's Secretary, needs neither introduction nor commendation.

Rev. Robert Glennie and Rev. J. R. M. Stephens have held important offices in connection with the Bible Translation and Literature Department, and have also rendered invaluable service as deputations and in home organisation. Both are well known as former Congo missionaries. Mr. Glennie, during the period under review, paid two visits to South America, exploring the possibility of establishing work there amongst the Indian tribes, but was compelled to report unfavourably upon the project. Mr. Stephens has visited India.

The last forty-three years have been remarkably eventful. Towards the end of 1900 there was the terrible "Boxer" rising in China, when twelve of the Society's missionaries in Shansi were massacred, and countless Chinese Christians suffered grievous persecution, many being put to death. The impressive memorial service held at Bloomsbury Chapel that autumn will never be forgotten by any who were present and heard the addresses of Dr. Richard Glover and Rev. Arthur Sowerby, who happened then to be the only Shansi missionary on furlough. There have been recurrent periods of distress in India and China arising from famines, floods and earthquakes, to say nothing of insurrections and revolutions in the Far East. There were also the Great War of 1914-18, with all its attendant perils and problems, and later, the Japanese attack on China, which still ravages the land, during which two more Shansi missionaries, Dr. H. G. Wyatt and Miss Beulah Glasby, lost their lives. Last, and most momentous of all, has come the second Great War, which has already caused grievous dislocation and difficulty in all missionary administration.

But over against all this, it has been a period of wonderful encouragement. Not the least significant feature has been the elimination of the high mortality rate amongst European missionaries, due to scientific precautions against malaria, sleeping sickness and the like. Less than forty years ago it was still an unpleasantly frequent occurrence to receive cablegrams announcing deaths of missionaries. Now they are extremely rare. It has also been a time of development. Expansion was undoubtedly due largely to the huge Arthington Fund of approximately £450,000 which, under the terms of the bequest, had to be expended in twenty-five years. It has been disbursed accordingly, and the maintenance of new work hitherto so supported is now borne by the Society's general funds. The fund was therefore a

serious responsibility; but the challenge which it constituted was gallantly accepted, and the enterprises it made possible are being worthily sustained. As the result of this princely benefaction, the highly successful work in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and South Lushai was established, new stations were opened in India, China and Congo, and the extension of other existing work was made possible. Help was given to Serampore College, which has been raised to University status, its Charter enabling it to grant theological degrees having been revived; and the concentration of the Society's arts, theological and medical colleges in Shantung at Tsinanfu, leading to the establishment of the co-operative Shantung Christian University, was also assisted. Interdenominational educational institutions have also been set up at Kimpese, Delhi, Bishnupur and Calcutta; and much-needed attention has been given to the provision of more vernacular literature in every field.

Not the least interesting and hopeful movement during the last decade has been the gradual transfer of responsibility for the administration and support of missionary work to the national churches and Unions. Steady progress has been made in this direction in India, Ceylon and China, and every effort will be made to stimulate it in the future. The emergence of able Christian leaders from the indigenous churches has been most marked during the last thirty years.

Developments at home have also been numerous and impressive. The Medical Mission Auxiliary was founded in 1901. There were then four doctors in China and five in India, none at all in Congo, and no nurses in any field. Now there are ten doctors and eighteen nurses in India, ten doctors and eight nurses in China, and seven doctors and thirteen nurses in Congo. The B.Z.M., the Medical Auxiliary and the Bible Translation Society were consolidated with the parent Society in 1925. The Carey Press has been established, and other new organisations include the League of Ropeholders, the Girls' Auxiliary, the London Baptist Monthly Missionary Conference, Summer Schools and Study Circles, Exhibitions and the "Wants" Department. Further projects related to the Society which have been most successful are the London Baptist Missionary Union, the Home Preparation Union, and last, but not least, the Laymen's Missionary Movement, with its remarkable Swanwick Conferences. The period has also witnessed the rise of the Co-operative Movement, dating from the Edinburgh Conference of 1910, and the formation of the International Missionary Council, the Conference of British Missionary Societies, and various National Christian Councils. Our own ex-Secretary, Rev. C. E. Wilson, has taken a leading part in these developments, and has won well-deserved

recognition by appointment to many prominent offices. The election of our Home Secretary, Rev. B. Grey Griffith, as Vice-President of the Baptist Union, with succession to the Presidency during the eventful year 1942, has given general satisfaction.

A few comparative statistics may serve to illustrate, though certainly not to measure, the progress of these forty-odd years :—

	†1898	1940
Missionary staff (including wives)	311	455
*Baptisms during the year	1,596	5,926
*Church Membership	19,225	68,868
General Income	£88,001	£147,361

† These figures include B.Z.M.

* Apart from West Indies.

It has been a wonderful time and, in reflecting upon it, several impressions become prominent :—

(i.) The sense of privilege in having had the opportunity of knowing personally so many of the Committee, officers and missionary staff, and of serving them in some fashion.

(ii.) The consciousness that the Society has been singularly blessed by a succession of highly consecrated and gifted workers on the field, and, in view of its long history, that it has no need to fear a dearth of volunteers or means to support them.

(iii.) Assurance of the future success of the Society's work. However dark the present outlook may appear, the ultimate issue is certain. "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

BENJAMIN R. WHEELER.