

aries in the districts where our stations are.

Can we who have the "faith which was once delivered unto the saints," be cognizant of this effort of Rome and not do more to stop it? The only way is for our own representation to be strengthened, and that immediately, and thus truly evangelize the Telugu women and children on our mission fields. We the members of Aid Societies are able to do it, and let us remember His promise, "Lo I am with you alway," everywhere with you whom I send forth to labor. Our Saviour has not ceased from His labors. Incarnate still, He has compassion on the multitude.

Think you His heart does not yearn over the sorrows of the child-widows in India, as it did over the desolate widow of Nain? And does He not today look out upon the restless, untaught crowds of Telugus that press to the shrines of their idols, seeking to buy peace with their offerings, with the same love and longing with which He wept over Jerusalem? Oh yes! He points to the whitening fields, to the wasting harvests, and says: "Come forth beloved, and follow me to seek that which is lost."

What answer shall we make? Shall it not be that we will away "To the work! To the work! We are servants of God; Let us follow the path that our Master has trod."

The Lord's work can only be done by means of believers. Most of the work for women must be done by women, Jesus' mighty word of deliverance must reach heathen women through us, or they will never hear it. There will never be a full Christianity for women until every woman is working for some other woman; and when some women are working for many others. That the new day for womanhood at large is coming, no one can doubt, and may He hasten the time when Telugu women will no longer cry out, "O Brahma! why hast thou made us women, since the misery of women is so great?"

This is "one of the glorious things" we most desire to see.

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