

Asiatic Division Mission News



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NO. 9

"Stir Me"

"Stir me, O stir me, Lord, I care not how;
But stir my heart in passion for the world:
Stir me to give, to go, but most to pray;
Stir, till the blood-red banner be unfurled
O'er lands that still in heathen darkness lie,
O'er deserts where no cross is lifted high.
"Stir me, O stir me Lord, till all my heart
Is filled with strong compassion for these
souls,
Till thy compelling 'must' drives me to
prayer;
Till thy constraining love reach to the
poles,
Far North and South, in burning deep desire;
Till East and West are caught in love's
great fire.
"Stir me, O stir me, Lord! Thy heart was
stirred
By love's intensest fire, till Thou did'st give
Thine only Son, Thy best-beloved One,
E'en to the dreadful Cross that I might live:
Stir me to give myself so back to Thee
That Thou can'st give Thyself again
through me.
"Stir me. O stir me Lord; for I can see
Thy glorious triumph day begin to break;
The dawn already gilds the Eastern sky!
O Church of Christ, Awake!--Awake!
O, stir us, Lord, as heralds of that day!
The night is past, our King is on His way!"
---Selected.

Honan and Hupeh Meetings

In company with Brother Blunden I attended the fall meetings in Honan and Hupeh. Arriving in Honan a few days before the opening of the meeting, and learning that Brother Lee was in Djangdehfu finishing a series of meetings, made it possible for me to visit the northern part of Honan.

Having heard the good reports concerning the interest in that section made me very anxious to make a visit there. After meeting with some of the people on the spot, and later meeting with them at the general meeting and hearing the reports from there, I am certain that it is the most remarkable opening for the giving of the message that I have yet seen in China. Three churches have already been organized in this section of Honan north of the Yellow River, and there is keen interest

on the part of large numbers to study the truth. It is a most encouraging feature that when the matter of making the Chinese work self-supporting is mentioned, these people are willing to undertake more in this line than the believers in many sections are. There are some fine people among the believers, and some give promise of making effective workers. There is one man, who before he believed the gospel was an officer in the Chinese army at a monthly salary of sixty dollars. Upon his believing the gospel, he of course left this work, and later took up the work of an evangelist at a wage of ten dollars a month.

Returning to Yencheng for the general meeting, the outlook as far as weather was concerned was not encouraging, for it had been raining daily for some time, but the day before the date set for the meeting the sun shone out bright and clear. All felt that this was an answer to prayer. Elder and Mrs. Cottrell came the day before the meetings opened. There was an attendance of one hundred and sixty or seventy. I was glad to meet old acquaintances among the Chinese brethren and sisters. Some were there whom we had rejoiced to see take their stand in the early days of the work in Honan.

The themes especially emphasized were, the need of at once preparing to meet the Lord, and the preparation required. Much emphasis was placed upon the matter of the Chinese believers at once bestirring themselves to support the work of giving the message in China. The response from the people was very encouraging. To me it is a most conclusive sign of the early finishing of the work here in China to see the people in the three provinces of Honan, Hupeh and Hunan, undertake to raise at least thirty per cent of all funds expended in their field this year; salaries of foreign workers and loss on literature excepted. It is their purpose to increase this percentage from year to year until the work is self-supporting. The interest in Honan is spreading to far distant parts of the province, and this with the school work at Yencheng, make large demands upon Brethren Lee and Gibson and the company of Chinese evangelists and colporteurs.

There is an additional feature in connection with the opening of the work in

north Honan, and that is the fact that three of the places where there are Sabbath keepers are within a stone's throw, as it were, of the three important unentered provinces of Chihli, Shansi, and Shensi. It can be safely predicted that it will not be long ere the Advent Message crosses the borders into these three provinces.

The meeting in Hupeh followed in a few days after the close of the Honan meeting. There was a good attendance. The large tent was pitched on the lot where the mission houses are located. Most encouraging openings are reported from several districts in Hupeh. There is an urgent need for a larger number of well trained workers in these fields to care for the growing work and to establish interested ones in the truth.

An advance step was taken in the colporteur work by fixing the selling price of the mandarin paper at twenty cash. From this time on, not only all subsidy for the colporteur and traveling expense is cut out, but the colporteur pays to the publishing house twenty per cent of the selling price of all literature he handles. This percentage is to be increased from year to year until the regulation fifty per cent basis is reached. It was a great encouragement to the colporteurs to meet Brother Blunden and to learn that he made the selling of literature his life work, and not only this but that he had come to China especially to help them.

A. C. SELMON.

A Visit to Battakland

A few weeks ago, in company with Elder F. A. Detamore, I left Padang to visit our work in Battakland. It was with keen interest that I had looked forward to this trip, for before leaving America I had read of the progress the truth was making in this field.

The first day was a pleasant one, for the most of it was spent in climbing the mountains by means of a cog railway. As we had taken about six hundred of our Malay papers with us, at the different stops we would sell or give away what we could. This was quite hard, as most of the people can not read. Night found us at Fort de Rock, a beautiful little town situated on the side of the smoking volcano Merapi (mean-

ing mount of fire). This is one of the largest of the seventeen large volcanoes in Sumatra. The crater is over ten thousand feet above sea-level. From here we started early the next morning for the remainder of our trip overland, which we made by Dose, which is a two-wheeled carriage usually drawn by one horse, but in making long trips in the mountain districts two horses are used. The horses here are very small. As it was an uphill climb much of the way, and we had considerable baggage, we walked a great deal of the time. We were almost directly on the Equator most of the way, so walking kept us warm.

We were rather disappointed in not seeing any wild animals, excepting monkeys, for tigers, elephants and rhinoceros abound in Sumatra. However there were plenty of monkeys, and we could hear them chattering from the neighboring jungles all day long, and often crowds of them came out into the road and ran along ahead of us. It being unsafe to drink the water here without first boiling it, we drank the water from green cocoanuts. This cost us five cents a drink, but it was worth twice that amount to watch the monkeys climb the trees and gather them for us.

The weather was good; and by traveling some at night we reached Sipirok, the home of Brother Siregar, on the afternoon of the sixth day, having covered a distance of over three hundred miles.

I was surprised to find an educated people, nearly all being able to read and write, for these at one time were the worst of cannibals. When the old people, even though their parents, were no more able to work, they would fatten them and trade them to someone else to eat.

Sixteen of the Battak people are keeping the Sabbath, but are not yet ready for baptism. Brother Siregar has shown wisdom in being able to carry on the work although the government forbids him to do so.

We spent five days here in council, and in visiting those interested in the message. One man and his son walked from their home forty miles away to meet with us. It was evident that something had to be done soon to bring these dear souls fully into the truth, and develop the work here. After praying about the matter, we promised to send a foreigner to take charge of that field as soon as possible.

Here Elder Detamore and I parted company, he returning to Singapore by crossing the island to Madan, and I, returning to the sea, took sail for Padang.

The homeward journey was not so pleasant, yet equally as interesting. It is said that Sumatra's mountain scenery rivals that of Switzerland. In the afternoon of the second day it commenced to rain, and it continued until I reached Sibolga, which was about eleven o'clock in the night. Having lost both my umbrella and raincoat some days before, I had no protection from the storm, but getting wet

does not hurt one in this warm country.

The roads were all quite good, as the government is preparing to establish a motor service across the island both ways, so you can see they are preparing the way for us to carry the message to the millions of Sumatra.

I had to remain in Sibolga three days waiting for a boat. While there I baptized Brother S. H. Shinn, a promising young Chinaman. He accepted the truth in Padang, where he was teaching in a Chinese school. Shortly after he became a Christian he was discharged. He remained firm through this test, and God soon provided him with another position, as He never forsakes His children. We have hopes of this young man becoming a worker.

On the homeward voyage our boat stopped several times among the small islands that are still inhabited by savages, these being the first real wild looking people I had seen since coming here. Four days after leaving Sibolga I was again at the mission with my dear wife.

J. S. YATES.

Hunan General Meeting

The Hunan General Meeting opened September 16 with an attendance of two hundred fifty-seven Chinese brethren and sisters. We were glad to have the assistance of Elder Allum at this important meeting. He, with Elder and Mrs. Cottrell, Elder Lillie, and the writer, assisted the Chinese in laying before their people the blessed gospel, and also assisted in the consideration of advance steps for the work in Hunan which should prove a great blessing to this people, as well as to the General Conference Mission Board. From the important resolutions voted we will refer to a few which will be of general interest.

From the reports received from January first of this year it was found that the Chinese church work was twenty-three per cent. self-supporting. This included evangelists' salary, rents, church-school expense, and such other expenses as are incurred at local churches, as fuel, coal oil, etc. It was voted that from October first of this year the Chinese should assume responsibility for thirty per cent. of their wants, and ask the mission board to provide the remaining seventy per cent.; the year following the native church to provide forty per cent., then fifty per cent., and thus year by year, until they became self-supporting, thus affording funds with which to open work in other places. They also signified their willingness to provide fuel and other small items.

Another important move was the action in regard to the literature work. Heretofore the canvassers have been presented with practically the full amount of their sale receipts, and also been helped to about \$20.00 Mex. for traveling expenses each year. This has meant a large drain on the appropriation, and those present felt that the time had come for an adjust-

ment which would relieve the mission from this great expense and eventually help our Chinese workers, not only from a monetary standpoint but with an experience which comes only from the knowledge that one is not wholly dependent upon others' gifts for a living, but his own effort makes it possible to produce the literature which he is using.

The price list of books and papers was wholly changed and in almost all cases raised. The price of the paper hereafter will be twenty cash instead of ten. For the Wen Li paper we decided not to take subscriptions, the reason being that the gospel even to a Chinese reader is much clearer in Mandarin than Wen Li.

We felt that the time had come for a classification of canvassers, so some were appointed only to sell books, calendars, Bibles, and charts, while others will sell papers and take subscriptions. We were sorry that we did not have more inexpensive illustrated books to offer the book workers, so will probably have them all sell papers again as soon as the time for selling calendars passes. Instead of giving \$5.00 per quarter as travel expenses, the committee voted that the canvasser be allowed \$3.00 twice a year with which to pay expenses to and from general meetings.

Each canvasser was given about \$25.00 worth of literature for a capital to work with, but before being furnished other supplies, twenty per cent. of the selling price must be paid to the book depository, this to continue until our fall meeting. From that time for one year, thirty per cent. is required, and thus for two succeeding years, or until fifty per cent. is reached.

The last Sabbath of the meeting a liberal Sabbath-school offering was pledged amounting to over one hundred dollars. Almost all of this has already been received. Before the meeting closed seventeen believers were buried with their Lord in baptism.

Throughout the meeting the Spirit of the Lord was present, and though many of the actions passed will increase the burdens of the native church, the people left knowing that with increased burdens would come greater blessings.

S. G. WHITE.

A Visit to Kongmoon

Monday, the 12th of October, I took a native evangelist with me and went to visit Kongmoon and Ngoihoi Stations. We left Hongkong in the evening by boat and before retiring Brother Li, the evangelist, exhibited our papers and one "Exposition on Daniel," with the result that he sold his forty-five papers and the only book he had with him. I was much interested in the way he aroused interest in his papers and book. His methods revealed the fact that he had been faithfully instructed by Elder Wilbur and Doctor Law Keem who gave him his first training in the work.

It does one good to see the accomplish-

ments of our native workers, for it shows the power of the gospel. Some of them can preach just as good sermons, and defend the truth as well as some of us who have had better advantages.

When we left the steamer in the morning we had to proceed to Kongmoon by train, and as we were arranging our luggage one of our colporteurs boarded the train to sell papers. I noticed that his methods were fairly good, but that Brother Li had some ways that would be a help to him, so in the evening at Kongmoon we had Brother Li give some canvasses for the paper to our workers, and explain how he is successful in selling them. I, also, tried to give some pointers along that line, and hope that Brother Mountain will be able to visit them in the near future to give them needed help.

At Ngoihoi we found the workers of good courage. The girls' school there has several bright little girls studying, I trust, for Bethel School at Canton, and for a place in this work. At this place I held my first meeting in the Chinese language.

We have five workers stationed at these two places, two evangelists, one colporteur, one Bible woman and one school teacher. We were glad to find all of these courageous though they are working under great disadvantages.

It seems imperative that we secure a different place in which to hold our meetings at Kongmoon, as the place that we now have is so far out of the way that it serves little more than a place for the workers to live in.

Our courage is good and we are praying for the accomplishment of God's purpose in the work of saving souls.

A. L. HAM.

In Perils by the Heathen

We are having our share of experiences surely. Just now we have our plans upset by the officials coming in and intending to arrest and execute our landlord. Not finding him they have taken his property and moved everything of value to the official headquarters.

The house is guarded by armed soldiers, and we are expecting a notice to vacate any day. What are we to do? We have no place to go; have hunted ever since we came here for more suitable quarters, but can not find a place even as good as this one. Houses are very scarce and rents high. We have written our superintendent, Elder B. L. Anderson, also Brother Meeker, but have not heard from them as yet.

The work has moved so rapidly here that we cannot think of leaving the field, but what are we to do? We are in a very unpleasant predicament.

The day the soldiers rushed into our house to arrest our landlord, all armed with knives and revolvers (about twenty men), without any warning, they frightened Mrs. Law Keem nearly to death.

She has had to have treatment, and one day nearly collapsed, turned blind, and then followed a terrible headache. She is better now, however. I was not at home when the men came.

We have a church of twenty-six members now at Chong Chaw, and will organize our company at the close of our Bible class. We have some warm-hearted, earnest people here who love this truth.

Dr. LAW KEEM.

Mukden, Manchuria

We are now getting nicely settled, though we have still quite a little work to be done. The rooms have been calcimined and the floors fixed. All this has been done at our own expense, but our rent is not very high here. Since we got the dirt shoveled out of the houses, they are putting on rather a neat appearance, and I am sure we will get to like it here very well. The greatest annoyance we have had thus far is the soldiers who start their practice about 4:00 o'clock in the morning, sometimes continuing for more than an hour at a time. It takes good nerves to listen to some of the false notes.

Two days ago we finished our calling on the different ministers in the city. It was not because I was especially fond of doing the visiting, but you know the Testimonies tell us that when we enter a new place we ought to visit the ministers. And though I knew they would not be especially glad to see us here, we set out to see how they would accept us.

We went first to the Y. M. C. A., where there are two foreigners. One of these, an American, is a very nice man, and received us most heartily. The other is a Scotch Presbyterian. The Scotch Missionary here has given his services to the Y. M. C. A. He did not say much, and though he tried to be sociable, yet we seemed to receive the impression that he would rather not see us here.

From there we went to the Scotch Mission. Here we first called on Doctor Ellerbeck. He is a Dane. He has been in Manchuria for ten years, but was formerly connected with the Danish Lutheran work in Antung. I thought it would be well to see him first, as you know that I myself am a Dane, and this visit turned out very satisfactory. He was very pleasant indeed, and was ready to assist us in any way. He told us about the various missions here in Mukden, but said there was plenty of room for work to be done here. At first he did not know our people, but I told him about our work in Denmark and the Skodsborg Sanitarium, where he said he had been several times, and then he seemed to know our work. After this he took us around to the other missionaries and told them who we were, also showed us through the school, hospital and other buildings. When we left him, he said he would be down and call on us in a week or so.

Our last call was at the Irish Mission. We called on Reverend Fulton. He is an elderly man, and has spent thirty years in Mukden. After spending a little time conversing in his room, he asked us what mission we represented, and we told him we were sent here by the General Conference of S. D. Adventists. His head sank, and he did not comment on this any further. His wife also being in the room seemed to turn the conversation in another direction and so after spending about half an hour or more, we left the place. When we were leaving, Mrs. Fulton said, if there was anything they could do to help us they would be glad to do so, and she said she would be over soon. We thought perhaps she did not know as much about the mission we represented as her husband did, who gave us no such promise.

We are glad, however, that we have been to see them, as they cannot say now that we came smuggling in here without letting them know we were in the place. While we desire to be kind to them and show them every respect we can, still we will not bind ourselves to any obligations they may present which is not in harmony with our movement.

BERNHARD PETERSEN.

From Over The Sea

(CLEANED FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.)

By this you will see that we have gained this side of the water. The trip was a very pleasant one with the exception of the stretch from Shanghai to Nagasaki, for during that short trip I suffered horribly from malaria, which I must have contracted in Shanghai. The doctor on board gave me a lot of quinine which relieved me shortly; otherwise we had a pleasant voyage, the service being excellent. I am feeling much better and have gained about twelve pounds since leaving Shanghai. The air here is very balmy and cool; in fact it is about as cool as I can stand just now. The symptoms of sprue are nearly all gone. My mouth is still not what it should be, and my tongue is heavily coated, but aside from these minor ailments I am nearly well.

GEORGE HARLOW.

Mandarin Training School

The Mandarin Training School will open Sunday, November 29. The outlook for the attendance is fair, and although Brother Hall will be unable to teach this year on account of his nervous condition, the curriculum has been so arranged that Doctor and Mrs. Selmon, Sisters Osborne and Hall, with the assistance of Chinese teachers, will be able to handle the work in a good, strong way. We hope that a special effort will be made to send advanced students who need the benefits of the school in completing their training for the work. All students should be in on time.

R. C. PORTER.

Itinerating in Honan

It has now been a little over six months since we, with Brother and Sister Gibson, moved to Honan. On account of the reports from this territory, and the advice of the American consul not to move here, we came feeling somewhat dubious as to the safety of the place. But we are grateful to God for His safe keeping, although at times things have looked rather serious. However, we are now glad to report that all is quite peaceful in Honan.

I have just returned from a trip out west, the home of the brigands. I saw places where the homes of the people had been demolished by fire, and was told that eight or nine months ago most every evening the lights of six or more of these burning homes could be seen through the valley. But during all these outrages the Lord has protected His workers and people. Now most of the robbers in this territory have surrendered their arms to the soldiers, and promised to stop robbing. Our people are all rejoicing over this, believing this is in answer to their earnest prayers for peace that they may better hasten the message.

On Sabbath when I preached at this place, there were present several of the robbers who had accompanied White Wolf's band when they committed the outrages last winter, especially on Lao-Ho-Ko. They certainly looked as if they might live up to the reputation they received here.

We have in this territory over a hundred earnest people studying our truth. While there I organized a missionary band of thirty members, who are anxious to improve this peaceful time in spreading the truth.

During the first part of September I held two general meetings north of the Yellow River. One was at Hwai Tsing Fu, a city about forty miles from the border of Shansi Province. There were about thirty in regular attendance at this meeting, and at the close eight were baptized.

We have three stations in this territory, two of which are self-supporting, not counting salary of one evangelist. They are anxious to send the message over into Shansi, where many Christians are waiting to hear the gospel. This is the territory where Pastor Hsi did his wonderful work. After a six days' meeting I went further north to Djang Deh Fu, which is located practically on the border of Chihli Province. Here we also held a six days' meeting. Much effort has been made to destroy our work in this place, which was started last spring, but the Lord has blessed the efforts of our workers, and now we have more calls than we can fill. In different parts there are companies who are asking us to come and give them the truth.

In one section, where there is a self-supporting church of about two hundred members, there is an especially good prospect of an opening. Two men from here, who attended our meeting at Djang

Deh, have invited us to come and hold a series of meetings. I baptized two while there. The Lord is going before us opening many doors in North China.

Our Honan annual meeting was held at Lo Ho, with about two hundred in attendance. Many advanced steps were taken along the line of self-support and the literature work. A Chinese secretary was also appointed to look after the Sabbath-school and Missionary Volunteer work. He is out now among the churches, building up the Sabbath-school, and organizing missionary societies. Ten persons were baptized at this meeting.

Brother O. J. Gibson and his corps of Chinese teachers have opened our Honan Intermediate School with good attendance, there being twenty-two girls, and about the same number of boys. Brother Gibson has to work under great disadvantages on account of the lack of class rooms, and because of over-crowded dormitory rooms, there being of necessity eight in a room, which has only one small window and one door. What we need most is a good chapel here at our central station, in which we can honor the Lord. We trust and pray that the Lord will open a way very soon so we can have such a place.

FREDERICK LEE.

Kiangsu Mission News

Kading city, about thirty miles northwest of Shanghai received such a shaking up last month as it has not had for a long time. It was no earthquake, neither was it another revolution, but the immediate cause of the first excitement was the presence of large posters pasted up all over the town which drew large crowds to inquire what it meant. There was a picture of the great war in Europe, giving statistics of the number of soldiers of each country engaged in the war, and other data, but the striking thing about it was that it said in big letters that "Eventually all the countries of the world will become one country." However the provoking part of it was that it didn't say what country it was that was going to win, but simply said anyone who was interested could come to the big bamboo tent near the Mandarin's Yamen and they would be told all the particulars.

And so they came large and small, young and old, dogs, chickens, goats and all, and they listened intently, and now they know that the coming kingdom is the kingdom of heaven, and that in order to enter this kingdom it is necessary to have faith in Jesus and keep the commandments of God. It is safe to say that everyone within walking distance of Kading has heard the message of the Saviour's soon coming, either by coming to the tent himself or by hearing others who had been there. So after this last effort we are more than ever convinced that this is the proper way to preach the third angel's message in China.

As an illustration of how the truth has spread in that district I might state an incident which occurred at the close of the meetings when Brother Wood and I made a trip to Taitsang and Quinsan in order to look up a suitable location for our next tent meeting. We reached a little village about thirty li from Kading, and stopping to rest I went into a temple and commenced to talk to the priest, when suddenly the temple filled up with spectators, and one young man stepped out and said to the crowd, "Yes, I know all about these folks. They have a big tent down at Kading, and they are preaching that the end of the world is coming, and everyone ought to get ready; and what's more, they say they are going to every country in the world to preach this message." Well, he had given the message. I didn't



Entrance to Mat Tabernacle

have to say any more; only encourage them to get ready.

At the close of the meetings we gave our stereopticon lecture on the Signs of the End, and not willing to repeat our experience of last spring, when we nearly had our tent torn to pieces at Nanzhang we inquired around and found an excellent place in a school compound. It was formerly a Yamen, and inside the front gate was a large open space enclosed in a good strong wall. We secured the use of this place, and by stretching our screen on the inner gate and putting the machine inside the building, and wetting the screen, we were able to project the picture through the back, and thus leave all the space in front to the spectators. Although there is always more or less confusion on an occasion like this, yet we feel that it is profitable, as the memory of those pictures showing the nearness of the Saviour's return, will linger in their minds the rest of their lives, and we trust will have a marked influence toward inducing them to take their stand for the truth.

As a result of the month's meetings we have over one hundred names enrolled of parties who are willing to study the

Word and learn the truth. Of this number possibly half of them are earnest inquirers, and the meetings which are now being held in the chapel are crowded every night. On Sabbath day about twenty meet together some of whom have already taken their stand to keep the Sabbath holy, closing up their shop on that day.

The interest among the women has been excellent from the start, and Sister Miller has been more than busy trying to answer all the inquiries. Our work at Nanzhang is progressing nicely, and we have a good company there. We have an active young People's Society there which is doing excellent work.

We are now preparing to hold a series of special meetings in Shanghai, taking up a line of prophecies regarding the present European situation and the Eastern Question. We are preparing to hold stereopticon lectures on every Sunday night at which will be presented some slides showing the present European war. The workers in this mission are all of good courage and the work is onward. F. E. STAFFORD.

The Week of Prayer

The week of prayer has been appointed for December 12-19. Readings are being forwarded to the Asiatic Division early, in order that we may join with the general body in this season of prayer and consecration. Let us plan to make this period a time of real heart searching and victory over besetting sins. The end is fast approaching. The judgment is soon to pass upon our cases. Only those who have overcome will be ready to pass its tests and be numbered with the victors. The time demands a decided advance in our Christian experience. Let us make thorough work of repentance, and by faith claim victory through Christ.

R. C. PORTER.

Progress

The Sabbath-school work has made wonderful progress in the Asiatic Division the past few years. The time was when there were no regular lessons translated. There has been a great change, and from almost every quarter comes the good news that our lessons are being translated and coming into use nearly all over the field.

At the beginning of 1915 some expect to be up-to-date in the study of the life and teachings of Jesus. In many parts each lesson will be accompanied by a neat little Memory Verse card to harmonize with each lesson, with the verse printed in the language spoken. This will be a valuable help to the youth and children.

It is very encouraging to see how ready the Chinese, the Koreans, the Japanese and the Filipinos are to bear burdens in the Sabbath-schools, and how willing they are to cooperate in all affairs pertaining to the advancement of the work by adopting better and more helpful methods.

The Thirteenth Sabbath Offering plan is a big factor in developing a sacrificing spirit, and much interest prevails when these offerings are to be taken.

One young man who is a superintendent of one of the schools in Anhwei, having to be absent on September 26, the day when the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering was to be taken, remembered to mention the matter the first Sabbath after his return, and a sum of \$4.00 was collected for that special purpose.

In the last Thirteenth Sabbath Offering pamphlet sent out by the Sabbath-school Department of the General Conference, a strong appeal is made to our people, setting forth the needs in Europe where the war is raging. By glancing at the front cover one can readily discover its purpose, "A War Time Call," "Relief of the African Mission of the European Division." The collection should be given special attention at this time.

On page 15 are a few words from Sister White: "If there ever was a time when sacrifices should be made, it is now. Those who have money should understand that now is the time to use it for God." If we sacrifice for God's cause the work will go forward with power. God calls his people to action, and by united effort we can do a mighty work for Him.

Our people are realizing that time is short, and are endeavoring to be a help to their pupils in a spiritual way. Many in different parts of the field are accepting Christ as their personal Saviour, and are anxious that their names shall be retained in the Lamb's book of life.

NANNIE L. WOODWARD,

Sec. S. S. Dept.

Elder Daniells's Visit

Our workers throughout the Asiatic Division will be disappointed to learn that Elder Daniells has made his visit to India before coming to our field. However this will give him more time in our field when he comes. He expects to reach Singapore in March, and visit all local divisions of the field before returning to America. Further notice of definite plans will appear later.

R. C. PORTER.

NOTES

Word has reached us incidentally of the coming of a little son to gladden the home of Brother and Sister A. N. Anderson of Tokyo, Japan.

Elder R. F. Cottrell spent a week in Shanghai attending a committee meeting of the China Mission. He returned the evening of the 10th. His talk on Sabbath was very much appreciated as he told of the progress of the work in Central China.

Brother S. G. White, of the Central China Mission, spent a few days in Shanghai early in November. He came seeking medical advice for his little son. He returned to Changsha the 9th with every encouragement that their little boy would soon be in his usual health.

Our next issue, January, will be valuable for future reference as it will contain a brief review of each department in the Asiatic Division for the year. A part of the matter is already in hand, and judging from this of what is to follow, we assure our readers of something worth while.

A card from Sister W. F. Hills reports them having made the trip in safety to the homeland. Elder Hills was in poor health, and they were expecting to locate where he could have the advantages of sanitarium treatment. In the meantime they were visiting some churches before settling more permanently in California.

Brother K. M. and Sister Adams passed through Shanghai en route to the Malaysian field the 15th of November. They go to connect with the school, having prepared themselves especially for educational work. The East India field may well congratulate themselves on getting workers so well qualified for their work.

November 12 the church school for the children of the Shanghai compound opened with an attendance of eight students ranging in ages from six to seventeen. We have heard nothing but words of favor and commendation for the teacher, and with such cooperation between parents and teacher the success of the school is assured.

No doubt the NEWS readers will be interested to know how the subscriptions are coming in for the Chinese "Signs of the Times." One day in November we received a list of names that measured two yards seven inches long, --200 subscriptions. During each month for the past four months we have received more than 1000 annual subscriptions. ---Press

A brief line from Brother M. C. Warren speaks of their having encountered serious difficulty in passing through the rapids en route to Szechwan. Had it not been for the angel of the Lord encamping round about them, to keep them in their way, they would have been swallowed up in the surging waters that threw the vessel out of control of the captain and crew. A fuller detail of their trip will appear later.

Brother C. M. Lee and family are leaving the Signs office at Shanghai to take up field work in the East Indies. They left the morning of the 27th for Hongkong where they will break their journey for a visit to Swatow with the parents of both Brother and Sister Lee. Brother Lee and his wife will be missed here, but the field being one we bid them go and minister in Christ's name to others in as great need.

By the last mail we received the announcement of the marriage of Miss Eunice LeMaster to Mr. George LeRoy Chalker. Miss LeMaster for two years served the Asiatic Division most acceptably as stenographer, and while we very much regretted her departure, we congratulate Brother Chalker in securing so amiable and helpful a companion to join him in his work for the advancement of the third angel's message.

Asiatic Division Mission News

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Thirteen thousand adherents to the faith were baptized into the Adventists' ranks during the year 1913, with sixteen thousand entered upon the church lists. ☼

Our readers will remember of reading in the September issue an article from Elder R. F. Cottrell entitled "A Visit to a Mountain Home." Here resides a tribe of about ten thousand intelligent heathen, who, as Elder Cottrell has told us, are becoming greatly interested in the message. The last report was to the effect that four hundred are already adherents to our faith, with prospects of the light penetrating the heart of the entire tribe. Their heathen temples are fast being turned into schools where the gospel of Christ and His soon coming is taught.

November 6 Miss Florence Shull, stenographer and office assistant, arrived in Shanghai from Australia, having traveled with Elder Daniells's party from the States via Australia. Elder and Sister Daniells will visit India before coming to the Asiatic Division. The general meeting in India coming so soon did not give time to visit our field en route to India. Elder Daniells writes: "I shall be ready to leave India early in March. If everything is favorable for a visit to the Asiatic Division, I should like to run from India to Singapore, and visit the various centers on my way to Japan, sailing from there to San Francisco."

November 18 we bade farewell to Brother H. J. and Sister Doolittle, they taking the evening train for Nanking, the headquarters of the East China Mission, where they will make their home in the interests of the work in East China. Brother and Sister Doolittle came to China a little over a year ago, and since then have been hard at work on language study with the result that they can now go on to their field to preach and teach the gospel in the Chinese language. They will have no association of like faith among foreigners, so let us not forget them when we pray; and a cheery letter now and then would help to brighten and shorten the days. They are counting it all joy to be thus ready to hold up the light of truth to the thousands of Nanking's residents.

The work is moving here faster than we can keep up with it. We think that we have things where we can stop and get a good breath, when someone else comes along and wants us to study with him. Elder Detamore and I both have our hands full taking care of those who come to us and want studies. We have not yet had time to go and see if there were any others who would want studies. We are kept busy at home. I can hardly find time to take a little rest. I am beginning to rea-

lize that I will have to slacken up a little, or I will be on the retired list. It seems that there is so much to do and so few to do it that we must go as long as we can.

---Roy Mershon.

The Press has now in preparation a new tract on the European war which was especially written to meet the present situation. It follows along the same lines as the "Review and Herald" war extra, of which one and one half million copies have been sold, only this tract takes up in more detail the prophecies in reference to the present struggle. A full chapter is given to the Eastern Question, covering all the principal arguments from the time Turkey enters Europe under the sixth trumpet down to the final destruction of the Ottoman Empire. The last chapter presents the true millennium, and deals a death blow to the doctrine of the Millennial Dawn, Probation after Christ's Coming and all these kindred doctrines which are being vigorously preached all around us now, and are taking hold of so many people. The whole tract is written up in pleasing style, contains about fifty pages, more than twenty illustrations, and a striking colored cover, which will do much toward selling the tract. As this pamphlet covers ground which is not covered in any of our other publications in China, we trust it will have a large circulation in every part of the Republic. It will be published in both Wenli and Mandarin.

The early morning of November 3 saw our compound astir with preparations for receiving the party of missionaries from the home land to arrive that day. At eleven o'clock the "Sado Maru" dropped anchor at the Way Side Wharf, and soon fourteen happy faces were greeted by about twice that number gathered to welcome them. Elder and Sister Hankins and two daughters found a home with Elder and Sister Woodward. Brother P. V. and Sister Thomas, and Floyd and Sister Bates were entertained by Elder Hall and wife and Brother and Sister Gillis respectively. Brother and Sister Lowry and little son were taken to the home of Elder and Sister Shultz. Prof. I. F. and Sister Blue and Miss Florence Wilson, the church school teacher, were guests at Elder Porter's. With the exception of Sister Wilson, all departed for their fields of labor the 5th, Prof. and Sister Blue and Brother and Sister Lowry for India, Brother and Sister Thomas and Brother and Sister Bates for the South China Mission. Elder and Sister Hankins are returning to Amoy, their former field. We thank God for these new recruits to Asia, and firmly believe every one will make good. These missionaries sent us, like the Christian experience, are but a taste, and make us long for more.

From Sister B. Petersen's private letter we take the following item: "It is snowing to-day, the first we have had. We have had beautiful weather so far, with sunshine most of the time. Sunday it started to rain, and as it became colder

the water froze as fast as it fell, so that the trees were broken by the heavy weight of ice; the telegraph wires were also broken down. The eaves of our house had a pretty crystal fringe, too. About noon to-day the rain turned to snow, and now the ground is covered with the white snow, and it is a little dangerous walking with the ice underneath the snow. The night of November 4 our windows were beautifully decorated with "Jack Frost." As for fruit, we can get pears, bananas, grapes, persimmons, and a few apples, but the apples are expensive here. Eggs cost 10 cents for 6, and they are A No. 1. I like trading here better than in Shanghai, for the Manchurians are more honest in their prices." Sister Petersen speaks of how they have transformed their Chinese house into a cosy, comfortable foreign-like home. She says foreign ladies are scarce in Mukden. They have seen but two or three. All were of good courage, and with no other ambition than to see the truth triumph in darkened Manchuria.

We glean the following from a letter from Sister E. M. Graham, Washington, D. C., regarding the European war: "Heretofore all letters from Germany have been in open envelopes, and they contained almost nothing in the way of news, but last week one came from Elder Conradi which he had sent by his daughter-in-law to Switzerland to post there, so he wrote more freely in that. He spoke of one regiment where there is a Seventh-day Adventist captain, and six or seven Seventh-day Adventist soldiers. They are permitted to hold services on the Sabbath, when they are not actually fighting or marching. In one place several of our brethren reported for service, but they said they would neither work on the Sabbath, nor shoot to kill any one, and they were all sent home. Most of our workers in Belgium are in the army. One has disappeared and nothing has been heard of him, and another has succeeded in getting out of the country. In Prussia three hundred of our people have lost their homes through the destruction of villages by the Russians. . . Our people are suffering severely because of the stoppage of trade. . . In France there are only a small number of our brethren called to the front, but in Germany there are about one thousand two hundred. . . One brother was shot while carrying in the wounded. Another brother was slightly wounded in the leg, and after having the wound dressed, returned to duty and a shell fell at his feet and shot him up in the air, then landed him in a ditch. This happened in the morning and he lay unconscious until evening, when he regained consciousness, and shortly after was picked up and taken to the hospital. Though he was severely wounded they expect he will recover. Some of our brethren have not been heard of for some time, and they think some of them have been taken prisoners."